A History of Northumberland.





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HISTORY

OF

NORTHUMBERLAND

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THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY

COMMITTEE

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ANDREW REID & COMPANY, LIMITED
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1914



CORBRIDGE FROM CORSTOPITUM.

A

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

VOLUME X

THE PARISH OF CORBRIDGE

By H. H. E. CRASTER, M.A., F.S.A.

FELLOW OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
ANDREW REID AND COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTING COURT BUILDINGS

PREFACE.

The parish of Corbridge possesses a historical interest equalled by few other parishes in the county. Within it lies the important Romano-British site known as Corstopitum. In Anglo-Saxon times the town of Corbridge had already developed a municipal life, and was the scene of more than one historical event in the later Northumbrian kingdom. Under the Norman kings it was marked out, like Bamburgh, to be a centre of local administration, and it continued to exist as a borough down to the Wars of the Roses. Since that time it has remained a small country town with a comparatively uneventful history. The parish contains such interesting architectural remains as the pre-conquest church of Corbridge and the thirteenth-century fortified manor-house of Aydon. It has been the home of at least two great Northumbrian families—those of Radcliffe and Carnaby—and tragic memories of the 'Fifteen hang round the ruined fabric of Dilston Tower.

For these reasons the Committee decided that the history of Corbridge parish required to be written at an early date. It was their intention that an account of the parish should be included in the sixth volume, together with the two parishes of Bywell, and the late Mr. C. J. Bates undertook to furnish it; but he was unable to carry out the task, although some progress was made in collecting materials. In 1906 the Committee determined that the history of Corbridge should be taken in hand upon the publication of their account of Tynemouth, but a revision of their scheme necessitated the interposition of another volume, and it was not until 1909 that work was commenced on the history of this district. Various circumstances have combined to delay its progress, but they have also led to a more full and exhaustive treatment of the subject, particularly of the Roman remains in which the district is rich.

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In 1906, at the suggestion of the editor, and with the consent of Captain Harold Cuthbert, D.S.O., owner of the site, the Committee raised a small fund for promoting excavations at Corstopitum, with a view to acquiring some information as to the character of a place which had not till then been the scene of any systematic exploration. The work undertaken in that summer revealed such promising results that the Committee requested Mr. W. H. Knowles and the editor of this volume to confer with Professor Haverfield as to the means of carrying on the excavations upon a more comprehensive scale, and, as the immediate result of their conference, a Corbridge Excavation Committee was formed, having Mr. Knowles as secretary, by which work has been extensively carried on during every summer since 1906. The remarkable results thereby obtained have been published in the annual reports of the Committee printed in successive volumes of *Archæologia Æliana;* but the present volume gives the first connected account as well of the work accomplished by the Committee as of the previous finds made on the site, and treats the archæological material from the historical standpoint. This chapter has been contributed by Professor Haverfield, who has assisted in the work of excavation from the outset. He also treats of the other Roman remains in the district. His whole contribution extends to some eighty pages, and is printed at the end of this volume, to which it is in the nature of a supplement.

Corstopitum, although first in importance, has not been the sole object of archæological investigation. Excavations undertaken at Corbridge church in 1911, with the consent of the vicar and churchwardens, enabled a complete plan to be made of the eighth-century building (p. 184). Lord Allendale had excavations conducted at his own expense in 1910 upon the site of Dilston-hall, and these, with the help of early plans lent for the purpose by Mr. R. O. Heslop and Mr. Baldon, made it possible to lay down the plan of the Jacobean mansion of the earls of Derwentwater (p. 293).

In the same summer Mr. J. H. Straker permitted an examination to be made of Gallowhill, near Howden-dene, which was proved to be a natural feature and to bear no trace of earthworks. These excavations were all superintended by Mr. Knowles, who has, in addition to his other services, furnished the general plan of Corstopitum and other detail plans to illustrate the chapter on Roman Corbridge, and all the architectural descriptions and plans in the remainder of the volume. Notes on the prehistoric remains in the district have been contributed by Mr. Parker Brewis.

For the purposes of this volume a thorough examination was made of the Derwentwater deeds in the Greenwich Hospital archives, and the thanks of the Committee are due to the Lords of the Admiralty for according full access to these papers. The charters in Durham Treasury relating to Dilston were also transcribed by leave of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and are here printed. A large number of medieval muniments from the vestry of St. Margaret's, Durham, relating to properties in the town of Corbridge, are printed in Appendix I. to this volume: for this the vicar and churchwardens are to be thanked. Other early deeds here printed are the property of Lord Allendale, who allowed use to be made of them. Considerable collections made for the history of Corbridge have been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. R. O. Heslop.

Of the landowners in the district who generously permitted full access to their title-deeds, the Duke of Northumberland, as lord of the manor of Corbridge, must be first mentioned. The Committee desires equally to thank Sir Hugh Blackett, bart., Captain Harold Cuthbert, Mr. James Kirsopp, Mr. J. C. Straker, Mr. J. H. Straker, and Messrs. Clayton and Gibson, acting for the Errington trustees, for placing their muniments at the editor's disposal. The Rev. Henry Lonsdale, vicar of Corbridge, allowed inspection to be made of the documents in his

custody, and sanctioned the transcription of the parish registers of Corbridge and Halton by Mr. H. M. Wood. These have been published by the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society, and their publication has facilitated the preparation of pedigrees for this volume.

Nearly all the modern pedigrees here given have been prepared by Mr. J. C. Hodgson. Three pedigrees in the volume, namely, those of Carnaby, Radcliffe, and Raymes, are, on account of their size, printed on folding sheets. The extra cost of the Radcliffe pedigree has been met by subscriptions from Mr. R. D. Radcliffe and Mr. T. E. Watson, both of whom have materially assisted in its preparation. The Raymes pedigree has been drafted, and its cost defrayed, by the late Mr. Frederick Raimes and his son, Mr. Alwyn Raimes. Many others have helped to render the pedigrees complete; Sir Arthur Middleton, bart., in particular helped in the preparation of the genealogy of the early Middletons, and much useful assistance has been given by Mr. Edwin Dodds and Mr. H. R. Leighton, as well as by Mr. F. W. Dendy.

Sketches have been specially made for this as for previous volumes by Mr. R. J. S. Bertram. The frontispiece is from a photograph taken by Mr. John Worsnop; the photographs of Corstopitum have been taken by Mr. R. H. Forster; and the remaining views are the work of Mr. C. C. Hodges and of Messrs. Thompson and Lee. The Committee desires to thank Miss Allgood for leave to reproduce an early engraving of Dilston, and Mr. Farquhar M. Laing for leave similarly given in regard to a painting by the late Mr. Ralph Hedley. The two plates of Aydon Castle were the gifts of Mr. Frederick Raimes, who has been already mentioned as contributing to the volume in other ways, and has placed the Committee under deep obligations.

The index has been prepared by Miss Measham.

Since the publication of the previous volume the Committee has lost

by death the services of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, who was the first to propose the production of this work, and upon whose initiative the Committee was itself formed, of which he was one of the original members.

With the present issue, the editorial services of Mr. H. H. E. Craster, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, terminate. To his enterprise and research subscribers owe the last three volumes, namely those relating to Tynemouth, Earsdon and Harton, and the present work on Corbridge. The Committee desire to place upon record their high appreciation of the remarkable ability which Mr. Craster has displayed in the production of his share in their undertaking. His discoveries and elucidations of ancient documents, his skill in weaving them and other fragments of local interest into plain and consecutive narrative, and, above all, his painstaking accuracy in every department, invest these volumes with a value and a charm which the Committee and the subscribers cannot fail, with grateful thanks, to recognise.

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HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

Issued under the Direction of the Northumberland County History Committee

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 6. Besides the bronze weapons in the Alnwick Castle Museum and those in the possession of Mr. J. J. Walker, the Black-Gate Museum at Newcastle contains two fragments of a leaf-shaped sword-blade, found near Corbridge along with pieces of Bronze Age pottery, and presented to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Joseph Forster. The fragments are coated with green patina and are respectively three and three and a quarter inches long. They belong to a sword-blade having a maximum breadth of one and three-quarter inches, with a slightly rounded midrib having parallel lines on either side, and date from the end of the Bronze Age.

Page 172, note 1.—Additional information as to Thomas Radcliffe of Dilston is given in his will, dated 12th March, 1733/4, and proved at York, 23rd December, 1737, wherein he makes mention of 'my daughter Mary Radcliffe; my sister-in-law Elizabeth Radcliffe, widow of my late brother William Radcliffe; my nephew William Radcliffe his son, and my niece Mary Radcliffe his daughter; my son Thomas Radcliffe my executor.' Mary, daughter of Mr. William Radcliffe, was baptised at Medomsley, 20th September, 1711.

Page 265, line 25.—Omit 'Knight of the Garter.'

Page 278, line 4.—For 'Barton' read 'Whenby.'

Page 283, note 1.—Mr. Radcliffe fitted up at Ushaw College a room for the reception of the Derwentwater relics heraldically decorated by the Rev. E. E. Dorling.

Page 291, line 3 from bottom. For 'Jane' read 'Isabella.'


MAP TO ACCOMPANY VOL X
HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND
SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF TOWNSHIPS
STAMFORDHAM
ST JOHN LEE
GREAT WHITTINGTON
LITTLE WHITTINGTON
CLARE WOOD
HALTON
AYDON
THORNBROUGH
CORBRIDGE
DILSTON
SLALEY
CORBRIDGE
HEXHAM
Kirkheaton
Little Swinburn
Hallington
Colwell
Gt Swinburn
Ryal
Ingoe
Matfen
Bingfield
Chollerton
Humshaugh
Great Whittington
Grottington
Halton
Aydon
Acomb
Hexham Sta
River Tyne
Bridge End
Dilston
Riding Mill Sta
Broomhaugh
Bywell
Stocksfield Sta
Ovington
Broomley
Healey
Slaley
Whittonstall
Newton
Fenwick
Ouston
Wall Sta
Chollerford Sta
Dipton Wood
Juniper
Bulbeck Common

A

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

CORBRIDGE.

INTRODUCTION.

The North and South Tyne unite their waters at Warden, two miles above Hexham. Thence the Tyne flows, a single shallow river, skirting on the south the wooded rise on which the spire of St. John Lee outtops the trees. A little withdrawn from the right bank of the stream the ancient town of Hexham climbs the hill side; and there the hills trend away slightly to north and south, and through the plain between them (which is little more than a mile broad at its widest point) the river flows between flat haughs or meadows, until, four miles eastward, the hills again draw in, and the Tyne has to force its way between Thornbrough and Farnley Scars. The history of this valley and of some outlying hamlets to the north of it, forms the subject of this volume.

It is a fertile district for the agriculturist, and hence for the historian, since agriculture is our oldest industry. The rich alluvium of the river valley and the long sunny slopes up northwards from the river produce large and early crops of corn. Fat grazing ground higher up the hill and on the nearer slopes to the south, and extensive wood and moorland on the Fell south of Corbridge but only three quarters of a mile from it, were close at hand to supply the needs of an agricultural community.

Here is a natural amphitheatre, stepped into terraces by the constantly changing course of the Tyne, requiring to be peopled. From the Fell top may be seen how at one point the hills to the north give way a little to let a burn run down, a stream long nameless but now known on maps as the Cor-burn. Where it falls into the Tyne a Roman town once stood—Corstopitum. About a quarter of a mile to the right, on a knoll just above the river, stands Corbridge, marked out by the eleventh century tower of its yet more ancient church. Long a borough, once it was the second, if not the first, town in the county; but that was eight hundred years ago. Behind it is the steep bank of Stagshaw, well known to generations of cattle drovers. Over the brow, and climbing Downham Hill and Carr Hill eastward, runs the Roman Wall. Further to the right is Shildon Hill, the site of a still older encampment. And beyond this range another line of hills appears, on which are the British camps of Errington Hill Head, and an ancient road, Roman or pre-Roman, called Cobb's Causeway or the Devil's Causeway. On the far horizon, twenty miles to the north-west, rise the outposts of the Cheviots.

The view obtained from Halton or from Aydon White House on the northern hill-slopes completes the panorama. Corbridge lies far below. The Tyne leads the eye up to Hexham, whose grey towers fade into the hill behind. Southward are the thick woods of Dukeshouse and the pine-crowned Fell; and between these two last the Devilswater flows down from the south, falling into the Tyne not far from the Cor-burn, and allowing a glimpse of the high pastures of Hexhamshire, away over Allendale and Alston, to where, in the extreme distance, Cross Fell rises and marks the Pennine Range.

The whole district forms a single ecclesiastical parish, which has retained its original boundaries practically unchanged; some outlying portions only having been taken from it and added to the modern parishes of Matfen and Newton Hall. Nine townships fall within it, namely, Corbridge, Dilston, Thornbrough, Aydon Castle, Aydon, Little Whittington, Halton, Clarewood with Halton Shields, and Great Whittington, the three last forming the dependent chapelry of Halton. From north to south, reckoning from the northern apex of Great Whittington township to Dipton burn, it has a length of nine miles; but at no point does it exceed three miles in width. Its area is almost exactly twenty square miles.

The geology of the district has already been dealt with in the sixth volume of this series.[1] Here it is sufficient to repeat that the river valley which intersects the parish is carved out of the sands and gravels of the glacial drift. On the south side of the Tyne and nearly parallel to it runs the great Stublick fault, producing a difference in the solid geology of the two sides of the valley. This is Millstone Grit on the south and Carboniferous Limestone on the north. The latter contains various small seams of coal, lead veins, and ironstone shales, each of which has at some period been turned to use, if not to any considerable advantage. The Boulder clay of the Tyne and Blyth Pont valleys is worked in various potteries and tile-yards, and was, in all probability, so worked in the days of the Roman occupation.

At one time the whole valley was supposed to have formed a lake, which eventually broke a way out for itself between Thornbrough and Farnley Scars. This theory is now generally abandoned, in default of evidence of lacustrine organisms or lake deposits. The supposed barrier at the east end of the lake consists not of a breached and once continuous rampart, but of two cliffs set almost at right angles, between which the river has channelled its course. In spite of its superficial likeness to a shallow lake-basin, the valley is a typical example of river-terracing, and its formation can be explained by the sole action of the Tyne.[2]

CORBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Early History and the Medieval Borough.

There is evidence of human habitation in the Corbridge district as far back as the beginning of the Bronze Age. That there was settled and permanent occupation does not necessarily follow; and it is more probable that the place was a summer camping ground. The only British encampment in the immediate neighbourhood is the earth-work on Shildon Hill, unless indeed the lines of enclosure on Carr Hill are also pre-

[1] Pp. 5-12. See also Professor Lebour's 'Notes on the Geology of Corbridge' in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. x. pp. 121-127.

[2] See G. W. Bulman on 'A Hypothetical Lake' in *English Household Magazine*, Newcastle, 1894, pp. 93-94.

Roman.[1] There are artificial cultivation terraces below Holly Hall, on the hill-side between Stagshaw Close House and Sandhoe, but these may well be medieval. Cists containing burials of the Bronze Age have been found in Dilston Park[2] and by Stagshaw Close House.[3] Near the place last named, at Shaw-well on the east side of the Stagshaw Bank road, is a partially destroyed tumulus. Following the contour of the hill-side eastwards, one comes to a second tumulus, 150 feet in diameter, on the west side of the Leazes lane, just north of the Cor-burn. MacLauchlan, in his map of Northumberland published in 1866, notes two other supposed tumuli. That on Gallow Hill, near Aydon, has every appearance of being a place of pre-historic burial, and, on being opened by Dr. Greenwell in 1892, was found to contain human skeletons; but the position of the remains did not suggest regular interment, and it is more probable that these were criminals buried at the foot of the gallows which stood upon the hill in medieval times. The other, on Gallow Hill by Howden dene, east of Corbridge village, was trenched in 1910, by permission of Mr. J. H. Straker, but found to be a kaim of the glacial period, artificially capped for the erection of a gallows. There is also a mound opposite to Farnley-gate, at the point where a lane leading from Dipton meets the turnpike, and just within the township boundary;[4] but since the turnpike here follows the line of the Roman road, it is more likely that the mound is Roman or medieval, and that it was thrown up to serve as a look-out or signal station, than that it marks an early burial.

The following is a list of the bronze instruments found in the immediate neighbourhood of Corbridge:

The earliest metal objects found in the locality of Corbridge, are two plain bronze axes, now in the possession of the duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle museum.

No. 1. The first of these axes, No. 190 in Dr. Bruce's catalogue,[5] is stated to have been found in 1862 near Corbridge. It is five and seven-eighth inches long, and has a cutting edge of three and a quarter inches wide, and is one inch across the other end. Its maximum thickness, near the centre of the axe, is about five-sixteenths of an inch.

No. 2. The second, No. 191, is said to have been found near Corbridge in 1863. It is somewhat similar to the preceding one, and is four and seven-eighth inches long and much narrower, having a cutting edge of one and seven-eighth inches.

[1] MacLauchlan, *Survey of the Roman Wall*, p. 20 and n.

[2] Described by Mr. J. P. Gibson in *Arch. Ael.* 3rd. series, vol. ii. pp. 132-149.

[3] Vol. iv. of this series, p. 207.

[4] MacLauchlan, *Memoir on Survey of Watling Street*, p. 19.

[5] Privately printed, 1880. Nos. 190, 191, 192, 195, 238, 239, 245, 249, 250, 251, 252, and 270 refer to this catalogue.

Both these examples have been severely scraped in clean[illegible]. They are of similar type. The [illegible] form is of early date, prior to the appearance of flanges. The larger one is very like that found at Butterwick in the East Riding of Yorkshire, associated with a knife-dagger and an unburnt body.[1]

The next bronze objects, classing them in chronological order, are a rapier blade, and a portion of a spear head, also in the Alnwick collection.

No. 3. The rapier blade, illustrated and numbered No. 238 in the catalogue, is thirteen and a half inches long, and one and an eighth inches wide at the base where it suddenly tapers to about three-quarters of an inch, the maximum thickness being three-sixteenths of an inch. It was found in digging a drain about a mile north-east of Corbridge, together with the spear head, No. 4. Like the preceding articles, it has been much scraped, so there now appears no mark of the hilt, which was attached by two rivets which did not pierce holes, but, as is frequently the case in rapiers, merely passed through a notch on either side of the base of the blade.

No. 4. A portion of a spear head which is illustrated in the catalogue (p. 58) and numbered 249, was found, in 1862, with the rapier, No. 3, and has a fine dark green patina, but has been slightly scraped, and a portion of the socket outside the wings is missing. It is still ten and three-quarter inches long. In either wing there is a loop with a raised outer edge commonly known as 'protected loops,'[2] a type which seems to be indigenous and confined to the British Isles. In 1879 a hoard containing a similar spear head, associated with a rapier, flanged and socketed axes, etc., was found at Wallington, Northumberland.[3]

These two weapons, Nos. 3 and 4, belong, approximately, to the middle of the Bronze Age in Britain, as also does the following hoard, of which the greater part is in the Alnwick museum, and is entered in the catalogue as having been 'found in 1835 at Farnley, near Corbridge, about thirteen feet below the surface when the workmen were making a cut through mossy ground for the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.'[4]

No. 5, which is No. 250 in the catalogue, is a portion of a spear head with protected loops, very similar to No. 4. The socket is broken at the base of the wings. It is now five and three-eighth inches long, and one and seven-eighth inches at greatest width, and has a fine dark green patina.

No. 6 (No. 251 in the catalogue), is a fragment of a spear head similar to the last. It is now four and three-quarter inches long, but both the socket and point ends are missing.

Nos. 7 and 8. These are two small portions of different leaf-shaped spear heads, numbered together

[1] Greenwell, *British Barrows*, p. 188 and fig. 38. The Alnwick catalogue also contains (p. 45) an illustration of a third flat axe, No. 192, which is stated to have been found near Corbridge, though neither the exact locality nor date of finding are given. In Dr. Greenwell's copy of the catalogue, against the No. 192, he has made a note 'G. J. C., from Sligo,' which means that a former duke, Algernon, obtained it from the Rev. Greville J. Chester, and that it came from Sligo, Ireland. It should, therefore, be omitted in considering local finds.

There can be but little doubt that this axe, No. 192, is that which was exhibited in London before the Archaeological Institute on the 4th July, 1862 (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. xix. p. 363.). No definite locality or date of finding are given. It is a fine specimen of a highly ornamented flat axe, very Irish in character. For comparison with it the catalogue also introduced and illustrated another in the collection of Dr. Greenwell, stating that it was found near Chollerford. This again is an error, for the axe was not found at Chollerford, but on Whittington Fell, by a drainer whom Dr. Greenwell knew. For a description of it see below under Great Whittington.

[2] *Archaeologia*, vol. lxi. part 2, p. 460 (class IV. B).

[3] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. ix. p. 52.

[4] Evidence as to the locality of the Farnley hoard is very slender, resting, as it does, entirely upon Dr. Bruce's statement and the fact that the objects so found were once in the possession of Mr. Wylam Walker, contractor for this *and other* sections of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The date given by Dr. Bruce (1835) is improbable, for, although this section was opened for passenger traffic on March 9th of that year, cuttings had been made, and the lines were made and in use for mineral traffic during 1834; and it is unlikely that objects should be found 'about thirteen feet below the surface' after the cuttings had been completed. Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, who has searched the contemporary records of the railway company, has failed to find therein any record of the discovery. Again, Mr. Wylam Walker kept a diary, which his daughter, Miss Walker, has searched unsuccessfully for any entry recording such a find.

as No. 252 in the catalogue. The larger fragment is part of the base of the wings, and is now two and a half inches by one and a half inches. The other fragment is a portion near the point of a similar type of leaf-shaped spear head, and is one and a quarter inches by one and a quarter inches.

No. 9 consists of two portions of an early form of a leaf-shaped spear head, having thin flat wings.[1] A small portion of the lower part of the socket is missing. It is now nine and a quarter inches long, and is No. 245 in the catalogue.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13. These all appear in the catalogue as fragments of dagger blades, under the No. 239. Three of these objects are portions of rapier blades, but the term 'rapier or dagger' is used indifferently in the catalogue. The first portion, No. 10, is four and three-quarter inches long by five-eighths of an inch wide, and was probably part of the same rapier blade as the next, No. 11, which is one and three-quarter inches long by half an inch wide. The third fragment, No. 12, is two and a half inches long, and though portion of a rapier blade, certainly did not form part of the same blade as the preceding fragments. The fourth fragment, No. 13, is a nondescript piece of bronze two and a half inches long, with two tiny notches at one end. It may have formed a portion of a knife blade. Nos. 5 to 13, inclusive, are all of a similar dark green patina.

No. 14. In addition to these, the catalogue gives a flanged axe, with stop ridge and loop, No. 195, as having also been found in the Farnley hoard. It is, however, of an entirely different patina. This is not unprecedented, yet unusual in objects found associated together in a single hoard. It is one and seven-eighth inches across the cutting edge, and has lost a small portion from the other end, and is now five and a quarter inches long. Other hoards show that the deeply flanged axe was in use from the time of the rapier and spear heads with protected loops, to quite the end of the Bronze Age.[2] There is, therefore, no reason why this axe should not have formed a portion of the hoard, but it may be received with caution, for, as has been said, the remainder of the hoard are all of the same dark green patina as Nos. 5 to 13, inclusive.

The second portion of the hoard is now in the possession of Mr. J. J. Walker of Hexham, son of Mr. Wylam Walker, the contractor for the Farnley and other sections of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It is composed of the following pieces:—

No. 15. A fragment, two inches by two inches, of the base of the wings of a spear head having protected loops, similar to Nos. 4 and 5.

No. 16. Another fragment, two and seven-eighth inches long, which fits the base of the former fragment, No. 15, and forms the outer socket of the same spear head.

No. 17. A fragment, four inches long, of the point end of a spear head.

No. 18. A fragment, three and a half inches long, of the mid-rib portion of a spear head. The wings are broken off, and there is little indication as to which type it belongs, but probably to an early leaf-shape, similar to No. 9.

These last four fragments, Nos. 15 to 18 inclusive, clearly form a portion of the same hoard as the implements at Alnwick, and the fact that they have all been apparently intentionally broken, points to the hoard being that of a founder, and when taken in conjunction with the Wallington hoard[3] it forms a most interesting and instructive series.

In addition to these bronze weapons, two other finds of Bronze Age objects deserve mention. One is a food-vessel, described as found near Corbridge, and presented to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, in 1813.[4] It is now in the Blackgate museum. It is five and a quarter

[1] *Archaeologia*, vol. lxi. part 2, p. 460 (class V.).

[2] *Brit. Mus. Guide to the Bronze Age*, p. 41.

[3] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. ix. p. 52.

[4] *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. i. donations, p. 2. Figured in *Newcastle Antiquaries First Report*, plate vi. fig. G, and *Proceedings*, 2nd series, vol. iii. p. 45.

inches in diameter at the lip, and three and a half inches high, and stands upon four squat feet, each of which is pierced, for the purpose, it is believed, of suspending the vessel. A very similar example, also having four pierced squat feet, was found at Heighington in Lincolnshire.[1]

In 1864 there were found on Corbridge Fell, north-east of Prospect Hill, 'under a ledge of rock on the supposed line of an ancient road,' twenty-six cylindrical stones, of coarse sandstone, two to four inches in diameter and one to two inches thick, together with some stone balls and a piece of white chipped flint. Eleven of these stones are in the Alnwick Castle museum.[2] A somewhat similar type of stone ball is common to Scotland,[3] but though probably belonging to the Bronze Age, the use of both types is quite unknown.

Worked flints are frequently found in the gravel brought down by the river from its upper reaches. The few flint arrow-heads and scrapers found in the course of the excavations at Corstopitum are also, in all probability, river-borne, and their presence cannot be taken to imply occupation of the site in pre-Roman times. The best preserved of them is a barbed and tanged flint arrow-head of the Bronze period.[4]

Thus the neighbourhood of Corbridge has yielded examples both of the early and the middle Bronze Age. A shield found near Aydon Castle, and described in the account of that township, represents the very close of the same period; and although there are considerable gaps between the comparative dates of some of the objects, these gaps are partially bridged by finds made in the lower reaches of the Tyne.

While there is evidence for the continuous occupation of some adjacent sites, such as one or more of the long range of camps in the North Tyne district, during the whole of the Bronze period, the British Iron Age has left here no trace of its existence. The phenomenon is not peculiar to this part of the country. The Hallstadt culture developed by a slow process into late Celtic art, but such of its products as can be assigned to the centuries preceding the Roman invasion of this island are few in number in comparison with those of the Bronze Age, and their rarity becomes more marked as one goes northwards. Hence Dr. Green-

[1] Greenwell, *British Barrows*, figs. 75, 76. [2] *Catalogue of Alnwick Castle Museum*, Nos. 114-124.

[3] *Catalogue of National Museum of Antiquaries of Scotland*, pp. 62-66.

[4] *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. iv. p. 302.

well,[1] Mr. Romilly Allen[2] and others have inferred that no long interval separated the Brythonic invasion, which brought with it the use of iron weapons into this country, from the coming of the Romans. Sir John Rhys, arguing from different premises, also concludes that the northern Brythonic tribes are late comers, and considers that the Otadini, who inhabited the country between Tyne and Forth, came last of all.[3]

As has been pointed out by the authority last quoted,[4] the name Corstopitum is of Brythonic origin. The name occurs in the Antonine *Itinerary*[5] as that of a station on the first *iter*, twenty Roman miles south of Bremenium. The identification, by means of inscriptions, of Bremenium with High Rochester, and the distance between the two stations, leave no doubt that the place so named is the Roman settlement near Corbridge. Nor can it be doubted that Corstopitum is the true reading of the *Itinerary*, since all the best manuscripts except two (and these are not of primary importance) agree in the form of the name. Unfortunately no epigraphic evidence has yet been obtained to check the form given in the *Itinerary;* and, since this is not self-expressive, some doubt must attach to it. The name as we have it may be a genitive plural, like the *civitas Coriosolitum* (now Corseul) of the *Notitia Galliarum*,[6] which was the tribal centre of the Coriosolites. But the Gaulish parallel is not exact, and it is extremely hazardous to argue, as has been done, either that Corstopitum took its name from the Coriosolites of Brittany, or that Corseul or some other Breton town was founded by fugitives from Corstopitum.[7] Such theories may be dismissed.

A satisfactory root might be found for Corstopitum by simply emending it into Coriostopitum, which would bring it into relation, not only with the Breton Coriosolites, but with many other Celtic tribal and place-names, of which it is sufficient to cite as examples Coriovallum (Limburg), Petrucorii (Périgeux), Tricorii (near Grènoble) and Vercorio, as well as

[1] *British Barrows*, pp. 50, 212.

[2] 'Notes on Late Celtic Art' in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5th series, vol. xiii. p. 223.

[3] *The Welsh People*, p. 113. [4] *Celtic Britain*, 2nd edition, p. 227. [5] 464, 3.

[6] *Notitia Dignitatum*, ed. Seeck, p. 264. Gale's reading, *civitas Coriosopitum*, is derived from faulty manuscripts; *Antonini Iter*, ed. 1709, p. 9.

[7] The first theory was propounded by Dr. Embleton in a paper entitled 'Unde derivatur Corstopitum?' in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xi. p. 137 *et seq*; the second by De La Borderie, *Histoire de Bretagne*, vol. i. p. 310, who suggests that Corisopitum, which is the name given to Quimper in the life of St. Ronan, was founded from Corstopitum.

the Corionototae who figure on a lost Roman inscription formerly existing at Hexham and probably carried thither from Corstopitum.[1] All these names appear to be derived from the Celtic root *corio*, which is akin to the German *heer* (Old German *harja*), and signifies an army or tribal host.[2] It is also noticeable that a place with the name of Koria is noted by the geographer Ptolemy,[3] along with Bremenium, as a town in the territory of the Otadini; and it might be argued, with some show of reason, that Koria, like Bremenium, was on the Roman road forming the first *iter* of the Antonine *Itinerary* and afterwards known as Dere Street. Certainly no post on the northern section of Dere Street corresponds so closely to Corstopitum in name, or has greater claims from its known historic importance to be included in Ptolemy's list.

Against the proposed identification of Ptolemy's Koria with the Corstopitum of the *Itinerary*, must be set the fact that some manuscripts of his work read *Kouria*, *i.e. curia*, a mere generic name for a native *oppidum* or tribal centre, and that a second Koria or Kouria occurs in the same work as a town of the Damnii.[4] Still more important testimony is to be obtained from the earliest recorded form of the name of the English settlement which sprang up by the side of the Roman town. This is Et (*i.e.* Ad) Corabrige.[5] The name is evidently derived from that of the Roman settlement, but does not conform to the recognised laws of change if it represents Corio, Coria, or any similar form in which a vowel succeeded the first syllable.[6]

The weight of evidence, therefore, inclines in favour of accepting Corstopitum as the true form of the Roman name, and in dissociating it from the group of names containing the *corio* root. It is equally against any identification, based on similarity of sound, of Corstopitum with the Koria of Ptolemy.

Excavation at Corstopitum has not, as yet, produced any sign of pre-Roman occupation.[7] Negative evidence, however, is never conclusive,

[1] *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vii. 481. [2] Holder, *Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz*, s.v. corio.

[3] Lib. ii, cap. 3.

[4] The Ravenna Cosmographer also includes *Corie* in his list of British towns, but gives no clue as to its geographical position.

[5] *Symeon of Durham*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 51.

[6] The writer is indebted to Mr. W. H. Stevenson of St. John's College, Oxford, for pointing out this fact.

[7] The few flints found on the site cannot be taken to prove an early settlement. See *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. iv. pp. 300-302.

least of all when it is incomplete, and the question whether Corstopitum was a Roman or a British foundation must, therefore, for the present be left unanswered. MacLauchlan advanced as arguments for a British origin, the irregular form of the site (a characteristic common to every Roman civil settlement), and the course taken by Dere Street on approaching the Tyne, as to which he writes:

> Had there been no British place of defence here, it does not seem probable that the Watling Street would have come so far to the westward, but, having gained the level of the Tyne at Riding Mill, the river would have been crossed near the tunnel in the railway, and the height to Stagshaw Bank have been gained diagonally rather than as in the present manner, and without the nearly right angle which it makes at Corbridge.[1]

As against this it may be argued that the point chosen for the passage of the river was determined by the selection of a *tête de pont*, and that no suitable position can be found at Styford. The ground on which Corstopitum stands is well adapted for defence. It was within view of beacon fires on the Wall at Down Hill; and at this point and at no other can the river be seen from the moors above Whittonstall, the higher point crossed by the Roman road from Ebchester. It was necessary, too, to place it some little distance above Farnley and Thornburgh scars, not only to allow of an easier gradient on the line of approach from the south, but to avoid the flood-water which would be held up by the scars and here could dissipate itself over the haughs on the right bank of the river.

Roman Corstopitum is dealt with fully in the final chapter of this volume. Here it is sufficient to state that the excavations still in progress upon that site have produced pottery that can be definitely assigned to the Flavian period, and that the latest coins found on it are coins of Arcadius with SALVS REIPVBLICAE reverse, a type not earlier than A.D. 395, but possibly first struck in that year.[2] Its history, therefore, begins with the years immediately succeeding Agricola's conquest of the Brigantes in A.D. 79, if not with Agricola himself. It continues to the closing years of the fourth century, when all archaeological evidence for Roman occupation of the border district ceases, and when the Roman Wall itself was perhaps abandoned. It synchronises, that is to say, with the Roman occupation of the North of England.

Founded, in all probability, as a military station, its principal buildings were erected in the first half of the second century, by troops drawn from

[1] *Survey of Watling Street*, p. 21 n.

[2] *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. vi. pp. 207, 265.

the three British legions, acting under the supervision of the governor of the province, and appear, from the large scale on which they are planned, to have been intended as a depôt on the line of communication between headquarters at York and the Hadrianic and Antonine Walls. Possibly civil elements were present from the first. During the third century they certainly came to predominate over the military, a change probably due to the loss of the Lowlands and consequent retirement of the frontier, which rendered unnecessary the maintenance of a military base on Dere Street midway between York and the *limes*.

Down to the time of Constantine the town seems to have enjoyed continued prosperity. Its riches are attested by the famous Corbridge *lanx*, as well as by the number of statues and bas-reliefs that decked its buildings. Its commerce attracted to this distant Northumbrian town Greek and Syrian traders, worshippers of Astarte and of Herakles of Tyre. Hence the place derives its chief interest for the archaeologist and historian. Roman Corbridge and Roman Carlisle are solitary examples of urban settlements in what was otherwise an area of exclusively military occupation.

Thus there is reason for the omission of Corstopitum from the fourth-century *Notitia Dignitatum*. As that century advanced, Corstopitum declined. It survived the break up at the beginning of Valentinian's reign, but only as an ill-built town of hucksters and mechanics, whose mean shops intruded on the nobler ruins of the Antonine age; a town of vanishing wealth, on the extreme border of a sinking empire.

Its end is unknown. No sign has yet been found in it of a final sack and conflagration, and its story ends as mysteriously as that of Hadrian's Wall. Its latest buildings may be taken as dating from a reconstruction carried out by Count Theodosius in 369. The latest date given by the coins found in it, A.D. 395, is probably not far removed from the year in which the town was abandoned. One or two open hearths, built up against walls of buildings of the last period, may possibly belong to a time in the fifth century when civic life had ceased and the deserted streets and ruined buildings formed an occasional camping ground.[1] There is, how-

[1] *Op. cit.* vol. iii. p. 173; vol. vi. p. 228. Gildas, writing in or about the year 547, definitely states that the cities were no longer inhabited:—'Ne nunc quidem ut antea civitates patriae inhabitantur; sed desertae dirutaeque hactenus squalent, cessantibus licet externis bellis, sed non civilibus.' *Chronica Minora*, Monumenta Germaniae Historica, vol. iii. p. 40.

ever, no evidence that there was ever a permanent Anglo-Saxon settlement on this site. The only find of Anglian and definitely post-Roman objects that has yet been made there does not necessarily represent more than an isolated interment. It consists of a number of coloured beads and two cruciform *fibulae*, described by Professor Haverfield as follows:

> These brooches, three and three-eighths and three and five-eighths inches long, are plainly intended as a pair, and are almost exactly similar. The foot is long, and terminates in something like a bird's head; above this are two bands, crossing the foot; the bow is short, broad and well-rounded; at the head is a nearly flat plate with a little ornament on it and three projecting knobs; the hinge (apparently made of iron) is beneath this plate and connected with two of the knobs. Both specimens are coated with a fine green patina and show few traces of decay. They belong to an important early type of cruciform brooch which occurs both in England and on the Continent in the region near the lower Elbe, *e.g.*, in the Perleberg graveyard—precisely the region which yields the closest parallel to certain early types of English urns. They are generally dated to the later fifth century, and are among the earliest Saxon *fibulae* found in this country.[1]

The find has an important bearing, not only upon the history of Corstopitum, but upon that of the Northumbrian kingdom. Although the statement in Bede's epitome 'Anno DXLVII Ida regnare coepit, a quo regalis Nordanhymbrorum prosapia originem tenet,'[2] is commonly taken as implying that the English did not settle on the Northumbrian coast before the year 547, the inference from Bede's words is hardly warranted and is inconsistent with the Royal Genealogies. The various versions of the Genealogies which have come down to us[3] may be taken to have a common origin in the seventh century, and doubtless represent still earlier tradition. They agree in giving a line of ancestors to Ida of Bamburgh and to Ælla of York, some of whom seem to have borne kingly office. Ida's grandfather, Ossa, figures in early Celtic poetry as fighting against Arthur; and the Genealogies record of Soemil, fifth in the ascending order from Ælla, and whose date consequently cannot be later than A.D. 450, 'ipse primus seperavit Deur o Birneich.'[4]

[1] *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. v. p. 407, where references are given to similar examples. The brooches are illustrated on p. 405. The excavations at Corstopitum have also yielded a few brooches, pieces of pottery and fragments of sword-scabbards of Teutonic and Scandinavian origin, dating from the late third and fourth centuries, and which consequently appear to have been introduced into the place during the period of Roman occupation. For these, see vol. vi. of the same series, p. 272, and vol. vii. pp. 186, 190, 191. Fragments of an undoubted Anglo-Saxon urn, also found at Corstopitum, are illustrated in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. xxiii. p. 489.

[2] Plummer's *Bede*, vol. i. p. 353.

[3] These are the genealogies incorporated in the *Historia Brittonum* §§ 57-65; the version printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, Early English Text Society, pp. 167-171; the genealogies embedded in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 547, 560, etc.; and those appended to the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, ed. Thorpe, English Historical Society, vol. i. pp. 247-280.

[4] *Chronica Minora*, Monumenta Germaniae Historica, vol. iii. p. 204.

The Anglian remains found in Corstopitum support the view that the traditional date for the foundation of the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira is almost a century too late, and that the origin of these kingdoms is to be looked for in the fifth century.

Although in some instances English towns sprang up on sites occupied by the Romans and may even have taken over something of the old municipal life, the new settlement was more often in the immediate neighbourhood of the old town, near enough to it to use its ruins as a quarry, but, possibly from superstitious motives, placed outside its walls. It is small wonder if the spirits of an alien religion seemed still to haunt the ruined temples. The genius of the Roman people lived on in the works of Roman builders, its power confessed by the victorious barbarians. So here, the parson of Corbridge informed Leland in the reign of Henry VIII.:

'By this broke' (the Cor-burn) 'as emong the ruines of the olde town is a place caullid Colecester, wher hath beene a forteres or castelle. The peple there say that ther dwellid yn it one Yoton, whom they fable to have beene a gygant.'[1]

The name of Yoton carries one back to pagan Saxondom. Yoton was not an individual giant but an *eoten* or *ytun*, the Old English word for monster. These were Grendel's kin. 'Grendel,' we read in Beowulf, 'was the grim guesthight, of the race of Cain, whence unnatural births all sprang forth, eotens, elves, and spectres, also giants.'[2] And again, when Beowulf entered the cairn, the relic of a bye-gone race, 'then he saw an old giant sword,'—*geseah tha eald sweord eotenisc*.[3]

The popular belief that Corstopitum had once been inhabited by giants lasted long. A narrative, more curious than credible, tells how, about the year 1660,

'Near Corbridge, not far from Northumberland, the late rains having wash'd away the earth in a place where a torrent was made by the winter rains, there was discovered the skeleton of a prodigious monster, the skull capable of holding three gallons; the hollow of the back-bone was so large that a boy of eleven years old thrust his hand up it to the elbow; the thigh bone is two yards long, lacking two inches; his whole height computed to just twelve foot or seven yards. The skeleton being found by boys, they broke it in many pieces, which my Lord Darwentwater, who hath a great part of it whole, would have given some hundreds of pounds if he had it entire. The skull hath twenty-four teeth in it. I myself have seen one of 'em in Newcastle, which is one inch and six tenths of an inch broad and three inches deep, and is now four ounces although dryed. There is also another tooth of the same to be seen at Widow Ingram's coffee-house in Prescot Street in Goodman's fields.'[4]

[1] Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin Smith, vol. v. p. 57.

[2] Waes se grimma gaest Grendelhaten . . . Caines cyn . . . . thanon untydras ealle onwocon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas, swylce gigantas. Beowulf, ed. Thorpe, v. 222.

[3] *Ibid.* v. 3120.

[4] *Athenian Oracle*, 2nd ed, 1704, vol. i. p. 212.

So Corstopitum was abandoned, and a new settlement sprang up on the neighbouring hill to the east. On the west, south and south-east the ground falls away sharply; and though on the north the site is not so well protected as was Corstopitum, yet here a series of springs, in the field called the Mains, probably made the ground water-logged. In one respect the site has an advantage over Corstopitum. It contains a water-supply, namely, a well, on the road leading down to the Tyne, which bore in the fourteenth century the name of Corwell and was probably in use at a much earlier date. Although the village was removed some little distance from the Roman bridge, it lay immediately above a point at which the river was easily fordable.

The earliest reference to the Anglian settlement occurs in the Northumbrian Annals, under the year 786, where it is called Et Corabrige. These Annals, which have been preserved in the *Historia Regum* of Symeon of Durham, were brought down to the year 802, and the entry may therefore be taken as contemporary. The prefix *Et*, *i.e. ad*, common in Anglo-Saxon place-names derived from some contiguous feature, such as a ford or river-mouth, precludes the hypothesis that *brige* is a corruption of *burh*. Et Corabrige belongs to the very small class of pre-conquest place-names formed from the word 'bridge.' Other examples are Cwatbrycg (Bridgenorth), Grantanbrycg (Cambridge), Stanfordbrycg (Stamfordbridge), Tunebrycg (Tunbridge), Wibricg (Weybridge), and Brycstow (Bristol). The first two of these places were on Roman roads, and were therefore, in all probability, named from Roman bridges.[2] Bridge building was evidently not common before the Norman conquest, and it may be doubted whether the English were capable of bridging a river so broad and so liable to flood as the Tyne. Thus there is good reason for thinking that Corbridge took its name from the long Roman bridge which spanned the Tyne just above Corstopitum and which must, even in ruin, have been a striking feature on the landscape. Whether that bridge continued long in use after the coming of the English, it is impossible to say, though the fact that, when the townships of Corbridge and Dilston were delimited, some time before the year 1130, the boundary followed the line of the road

[1] Afterwards called St. Andrew's well. See Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 201.

[2] The bridge at Cambridge may, however, belong to the eighth or ninth century. *Proc. Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. xv. pp. 126 *et seq.*

leading to the ford, indicates that the bridge had then fallen into disuse, and that the ford formed the recognised passage of the river.[1]

The event described in the Northumbrian Annals as having taken place at Corbridge in 786 was the consecration of Aldulf as bishop of Mayo 'in the monastery which is called Corbridge.'[2] That phrase suggests, by its identification of town and monastery, that the town may have sprung up round a religious foundation. In times when churches alone were built of stone, there was a motive for erecting them in the proximity of Roman cities (convenient quarries for the mason), which was absent in the case of the ordinary *tun* of wood and wattle houses. So it comes that many of our towns, such as St. Alban's hard by the Roman city of Verulamium, have a religious origin; and the Anglo-Saxon translator of Bede is historically correct when he renders *urbana loca* into the vernacular as *mynster-stowe*.[3]

There is no room for doubting that the monastery in which Aldulf received consecration at the hands of Archbishop Eanbald of York and the bishops Tilbert and Higbald was the parish church still standing to-day. The walls of its nave form the present nave-arcade, and the lower portion of the existing tower represents a western porch. An arch composed of Roman voussoirs taken from some building that then still stood in Corstopitum opens from the porch into the body of the church. The entire structure is composed of dressed Roman stones; and this wholesale use of Roman materials, taken in conjunction with the presence of a western porch, and the character of the windows in the nave—two of which still remain over the arches of the north arcade—points to an early date for the building and associates it with the late seventh century churches of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow.[4] It is dedicated to St. Andrew, a patron whom it has in common with four other ancient churches in the Tyne valley—Hexham, Bywell, Heddon and Newcastle. Hexham, as is well known, was founded in 674 by St. Wilfrid, and, like Oundle, another

[1] The twelfth-century Hexham editor of the *Historia Regum* gives a story telling how Malcolm, king of Scotland, was held up for three days at Hexham by a sudden flood on the Tyne. *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 36-38. This episode, if historical, probably occurred in the year 1079. Even if fictitious, it may be taken as evidence that, by the middle of the twelfth century, all recollection of a practicable bridge over the Tyne within three miles of Hexham had vanished.

[2] In monasterio quod dicitur Et Corabrige. *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 51.

[3] Cited by Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 99 n.

[4] Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, vol. ii. p. 287.

of his monastic foundations, was dedicated by him to St. Andrew, apparently in memory of Augustine's old monastery of St. Andrew on the Coelian hill, which he had visited on his first journey to Rome.[1] Taking into consideration the proximity of Corbridge and Hexham, the antiquity of both churches and the identity of their dedications, it seems highly probable that the monastery of Corbridge was an early offshoot from that of Hexham, even if it was not founded by St. Wilfrid himself.

No undue stress should be laid on the fact that the monastery was chosen for the consecration of a bishop, since that ceremony was frequently performed in inconsiderable parish churches. Thus the Northumbrian Annals record episcopal consecrations at Elvet by Durham in 762, at Sockburn in 780 and again in 796, at 'Cettingaham' (possibly Whittingham) in 800, and at Bywell in 802.[2]

Corbridge was a royal manor in the twelfth century, and there is a presumption that it was already part of the royal demesne in the eighth. As Hexham was built by St. Wilfrid on land acquired by him in exchange from Queen Etheldreda,[3] so the monastery at Corbridge may have resulted from a royal benefaction. The Northumbrian Annals support this view in recording the murder of King Ethelred on April 18th, 796, at a place variously called Cobre and Corebrygge. The first form, which is that given in the version of the Annals contained in the *Historia Regum*,[4] is evidently abbreviated or corrupt; and there is good reason for accepting the name Corebrygge, given in the *Libellus de Primo Adventu Saxonum*,[5] which also has the Annals for its source. The fact that a Northumbrian king was murdered at Corbridge suggests the presence of a royal villa, though any larger inference may be doubted.

The late Mr. C. J. Bates dealt at length, in his *History of Northumberland*, with the part played by Corbridge in early Northumbrian history. He pointed out that the disastrous defeat suffered by King Edbert in Strathclyde, in the year 756, marks the close of a period during which the royal castle of Bamburgh was the chief stronghold of the kings of Northumbria. In the course of the next century and a half Bamburgh is only once mentioned by the chroniclers, and then as a

[1] Eddi, *Vita S. Wilfridi*, ed. Raine, *Historians of the Church of York*, Rolls series, vol. i. p. 8.
[2] *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* E, *sub annis* 762, 780, 796; *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 58, 63, and vol. i. p. 52.
[3] Eddi, *Vita S. Wilfridi*, p. 32. [4] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 57. [5] *Ibid.* p. 376.

temporary refuge of a dethroned sovereign.[1] 'At this critical juncture, according to Mr. Bates, 'the capital was removed from the sea-washed rock of Bamburgh to the old Roman city of Corbridge in the golden valley of the Tyne . . . It is from Corbridge that the history of Northumberland, during the two blood-stained centuries that precede the final extinction of the kingdom, must be viewed.'[2]

Mr. Bates rests his theory upon identifications of the places where three Northumbrian kings were murdered, namely, Oswulf in 759, Alfwald in 788, and the above-named Ethelred in 796. The last event has already been discussed and Mr Bates's conclusions in regard to it accepted. The other two places are named respectively Mechil Wongtune and Scythlescester in the *Historia Regum*, and Methel Wongtune and Scytlesceastre in the *Libellus*,[3] the ultimate source of both versions again being the lost Northumbrian Annals.

Methel or Mechil Wongtune was identified by Mr. Bates as Great (or Muckle) Whittington in the parish of Corbridge. There is every reason, however, for supposing it to be one and the same with a village mentioned, in the anonymous and almost contemporary life of St. Cuthbert, under the name of Medil Wong,[4] a good, though archaic, Anglo-Saxon term for the place of the general assembly.[5] Methel-wongtune may therefore be a form intermediate between Medil-wong and Methel-tune, which last gives Middleton as its modern English equivalent. This inference is substantiated by the writer of the Magdalen College manuscript of the *Libellus*, who has transcribed the passage relating to Methel Wongtune and added in the margin of his copy the gloss, '*id est Mithiltune*.'[6] The scribe was a northerner, and his testimony consequently has weight. Inasmuch as the biographer of St. Cuthbert describes Medil Wong as within the diocese of Lindisfarne, the village must be looked for in the northern part of the county, and is most probably one of the three Middletons near Wooler.

[1] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 45. [2] Bates, *History of Northumberland*, pp. 76, 77.

[3] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 41, 52, 376.

[4] *Bedae Opera Historica*, ed. Stevenson, English Historical Society, vol. ii. p. 278. Stevenson, following Mabillon, gives the name as Medil Pong, but the true reading has been supplied by Mr. C. J. Bates from the Arras MS. *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xvi. p. 91 n.

[5] The word *wang* or *wong* seldom occurs in Anglo-Saxon literature, except in poetry. For instances of its use, see Bosworth and Toller, *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, s.v. Wang.

[6] *Symeon of Durham*, ed. Hodgson-Hinde, Surtees Soc. Pub. p. 210 n. The MS. can be accurately dated to the year 1138-9; *ibid.* p. xlviii.

Scytlesceastre is described by the annalist as being in the neighbourhood of the Wall. It seems to have been also near to Hexham, since King Alfwald, who was killed there, was buried in St. Wilfrid's cathedral. The Annals also tell how the people of the place built a church upon the spot and dedicated it to St. Cuthbert, St. Oswald, and the murdered Alfwald. These indications led Mr. Bates to identify Scytlesceastre with Halton, where a Norman chapel is found in the immediate vicinity of one of the camps on the Roman Wall. But the phrase *juxta murum* does not necessarily imply that Scytlesceastre was on the line of the Wall; it might be used with equal propriety of a place some few miles distant.

By recognised changes of pronunciation Scytlesceastre was transmuted into Shitleschestre. This is the spelling given in a rubric of the Durham Book or *Historia post Bedam*, a manuscript drawn up about 1150.[1] No such place-name exists at the present day, but Shitlington (the Scutelington or Schutelington of the Iter of Wark) undoubtedly preserves the same root. When other facts are taken into consideration—the proximity of Shitlington to Wark on the North Tyne, the fact that, in the twelfth century at least, Wark was a royal manor and the chief town in the district of Tynedale, and the existence at Wark of an early earthwork or mote-hill—the inference suggests itself that Wark is a local and popular designation for this ancient fortress, and that it may have superseded such a name as Shitleschestre. Though this identification is no more than possible, it has more in its favour than have either Halton or Chesters, the other sites suggested for it, and the eight-century reference to the place cannot be taken to support Mr. Bates's theory.

Since neither Methel Wongtune nor Scytlesceastre can be shown to be in the immediate vicinity of Corbridge, it follows that Corbridge has no higher claim than they possess to rank as capital of the Northumbrian kingdom. Like other Teutonic sovereigns of their day, the kings of Northumbria doubtless spent much of their time in progresses from one royal estate to another. Their revenues were built up out of the produce of their farms, and the readiest way of collecting agricultural rents was to eat them.[2]

[1] *Chronica Rogeri de Hoveden*, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 12 n. On the rubrics in this MS. (Royal MS. 13 A 6) see Bishop Stubbs's remarks, *op. cit.* p. xxxvii. The MS. dates *circa* 1150.

[2] So in his life of Wilfrid, Eddi describes 'rex (Ecgfrid) cum regina sua per civitates et castella vicosque quotidie gaudentes et epulantes, in pompa saeculari circumeuntes.' Raine, *Historians of the Church of York*, vol. i. p. 55.

Royal progresses were not, however, incompatible with the possession of a fixed seat of government, and it does seem that this was moved southward about the middle of the eighth century, Bamburgh losing the primacy which it had enjoyed under the early kings of the house of Ida. The scene shifts from Bernicia and its capital, not to Corbridge but to Deira and its ancient capital of York, the city in which the northern metropolitan had his see. It was in York minster that King Egbert was buried in 758;[1] from York that King Alchred was expelled in 774 by the Northumbrian Witan;[2] here King Osred was deposed in 790;[3] and in the following year the sons of the murdered King Alfwald were seized in this city.[4] York, in 796, witnessed the coronation of King Eardwulf.[5] With the ninth century darkness settles over Northern history, but it was at York, according to one account, that Egbert, king of Wessex received, in 827, the submission of Northumbria.[6] Before its walls the two kings, Osbert and Ella, met the Danish invaders in 867, only to be defeated and slain, and York now became the capital of a Danish kingdom.[7]

After the death of their two kings, the wreck of the Northumbrian host made peace with the Danes and elected a certain Egbert to the vacant throne.[8] Not only York but the whole of the country between the Humber and the Tyne was left in the hands of the Danes. So once more Northumbria came to be divided into its original component parts of Bernicia and Deira: but those names were not revived, and both Anglian and Danish kingdoms claimed to be the old Northumbria, and were called by that name alone, a circumstance that has done much to

[1] *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, A and E, *sub anno* 758. [2] *Chronicle* E, 774; *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 45.

[3] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 52. [4] *Ibid.* p. 53. [5] *Ibid.* p. 58; *Chronicle* E, *sub anno* 795.

[6] Gaimar, *Lestorie des Engles*, v. 2349.

[7] Alcuin's description of York under the Romans, probably represents the city as it was known to him in the late eighth century:

> 'Quo variis populis et regnis undique lecti
> Spe lucri veniunt, querentes divite terra
> Divitias, sedem sibimet, lucrumque, laremque.'

Raine, *Historians of the Church of York*, vol. i. p. 350.

[8] His vero qui remanserunt praepositus est rex Ecgbert. Annales Lindisfarnenses in *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, vol. xix. p. 506. The parallel entry in the tract 'De Primo Saxonum Adventu'—His qui superfuerant Northymbris praefecerunt Dani Egbertum—*Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 377, has been generally seized upon as implying that not only Egbert but his successors were puppet-kings whose reigns mask Danish rule. The inference appears to go beyond the facts.

confuse their several fortunes. Only the designation of the northern kingdom was perpetuated and passed into that of the county of Northumberland.[1]

A coin found in April, 1858, in Corbridge church, in a grave below the floor of the chancel, and said to be inscribed BARNRED RE with the moneyer's name CERED, belongs to this period. Gaimar introduces into his history a romance telling how Buern Butzecarle called in the Danes to Northumberland in revenge for a wrong done to his wife by King Egbert.[2] Hence it has been conjectured[3] that the Danes set up this person as king at York, and that the Corbridge coin commemorates his reign. The whole is an ingenious superstructure based on a misreading of Barnred for Burgred and of Cered for Cenred. The coin should be assigned to Burgred, who was king of Mercia from 851 to 874.[4]

Mr. Bates has suggested that Corbridge formed the capital of the shrunken Northumbrian kingdom of Egbert and his successors.[5] This is a conjecture, and it is more probable that these kings reigned at Bamburgh like their ancestors and the tenth-century earls. Egbert was deposed after ruling for six years, and was succeeded by Ricsig, whose short reign (873-875) terminated with the appearance of a Danish fleet at the mouth of the Tyne.[6] Halfden, the Danish leader, took up winter quarters on the Durham shore, where the Team flows into the Tyne at Dunston. During the winter that followed, Northumbria was sorely ravaged by the invaders. Neither church nor monastery was spared.[7] Wilfrid's monastery at Hexham is believed to have been destroyed at this time.[8] In the Hexham hoard of stycas the coins of Ethelred II. (841-850) and Redwulf (844-845) are not only the latest in date, but largely outnumber those of

[1] As pointed out by Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, 3rd edit. vol. i. p. 644.

[2] *Lestorie des Engles*, vv. 2589-2836. [3] By Mr. D. H. Haigh in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. vii. pp. 23, 48.

[4] The type is described in the British Museum *Catalogue of English Coins, Anglo-Saxon Series*, vol. i. pp. 49-50, and figured on pl. x. No. 10.

[5] Bates, *History of Northumberland*, p. 91.

[6] The coincidence of the death of Ricsig with Halfden's inroad, which the chronology given in the lists of Northumbrian kings renders probable, is vouched for by a lost Northumbrian chronicle known to the St. Alban's chronicler, Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora*, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 409.

[7] Halfdene, assumpta parte exercitus, intravit Tinam, totamque Northumbriam cum monasteriis et ecclesiis est depopulatus. Annales Lindisfarnenses in *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, vol. xix. p. 506. The lost chronicle used by the St. Alban's writer alone gives particulars as to the monasteries destroyed. He names Lindisfarne, Tynemouth, Jarrow, Wearmouth, and Whitby. Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora*, vol. i. pp. 392-393.

[8] Aelred of Rievaux 'De sanctis ecclesia Haugustaldensis,' in Raine, *Hexham Priory*, vol. i. p. 190.

any other king represented in the hoard; whence it may be concluded that some disaster was threatening that monastery about the middle of the ninth century. The fact that the sole coin found in Corbridge church is one that falls between the years 851 and 874, suggests that there too a hoard may have been buried about the same period, and that both monasteries may have suffered destruction in the course of Halfden's invasion or during the quarter of a century that preceded it.

Halfden stayed for less than two years in the North. In 877 he went to Ireland and there met his death in battle at Strangford Lough.[1] His successor was slain by the Northumbrian Angles,[2] who had meanwhile set up a second Egbert to be their king. This Egbert is given, in the early lists of Northumbrian kings, as successor to Ricsig and as reigning only for two years;[3] but there may be greater truth in a statement, made in the *Historia Regum*, that Egbert was contemporary with Guthred, the Danish king of York, whose accession does not date earlier than 883.[4] Although the lists of kings end with his name, it does not follow that the royal office was no longer filled. Eadwulf, who died in 912, is styled in the Annals of Ulster 'king of the North Saxons,' the same title that is applied earlier in that book to King Ella.[5] He is said, in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*, to have been 'dear to King Alfred,'[6] and consequently may have become ruler of Northumberland before 901 and acknowledged West Saxon supremacy, even as his predecessor, King Eanred, had in 829 acknowledged the overlordship of Egbert.[7] An acceptance of suzerainty does not imply extinction of sovereignty but its limitation to matters of internal policy.

The death of Eadwulf in 912 is recorded not only in the Annals of Ulster, but by Ethelwerd, in an obscure passage of whose chronicle

[1] *Annals of Ulster*, vol. i. p. 391. Compare *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 27. No reliance can be placed on the story of his death told by *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 68.

[2] His name is unknown, and the sole mention of a Danish king, intermediate between Halfden and Guthred, occurs in Adam of Bremen, who used an English authority cited by him as Gesta Anglorum. 'In Angliam quoque miserunt unum ex sociis Halfdani, qui dum ab Anglis occideretur, Dani constituerunt in locum ejus Gudredum.' *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, vol. vii. p 299.

[3] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 111, 377.

[4] Regnavitque (Guthredus) super Eboracum, Egbert vero super Northumbros; *ibid.* p. 114.

[5] *Annals of Ulster*, vol. i. pp. 377, 425.

[6] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 209.

[7] Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora*, vol. i. p. 375.

Eadwulf is described as ruling at Bamburgh.[1] If he is to be identified with Eardulf, the prince, whose name occurs in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*, he met his death at the hands of Edred, son of Rixinc, apparently a son of the late King Ricsig.[2]

Edred's attempt to regain his father's throne proved unsuccessful, or its success was temporary, and he fled southwards across the Tyne into Durham, where Bishop Cutheard sheltered him and gave him in fee all the land between the Wear and Derwent, from the sea-coast westward to Dere Street. Meanwhile Aldred, son of Eadwulf, succeeded to his father's office, and continued to rule at Bamburgh.

This narrative is immediately preceded in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*, by an account of how King Regnald came with a great number of ships and occupied the land of Aldred, son of Eadwulf. Aldred therefore fled and came into Scotland, sought help of King Constantine, and led him to battle against King Regnald at Corbridge. In this battle the pagan king conquered, put Constantine to flight, routed the Scots, and slew Elfred (a feudatory of St. Cuthbert), and all the English nobles except Aldred and his brother, Uchtred. Regnald then divided Elfred's fee, which comprised certain estates along the sea-coast of Durham between the Wear and the Tees, and gave it to his jarls, Scula and Onhlafball. This is said to have taken place during the episcopate of Bishop Cutheard, that is, between the years 899 and 915.[3]

In the next paragraph of the same tract an account is given of the adventures of Edred, son of Ricsig. He is said to have held the Durham fee for three years; and, reckoning from the death of Eadwulf, this brings the narrative down to 915. Then King Regnald collected an army and fought again at Corbridge, and killed Edred and a great number of the English, and took away from St. Cuthbert the land which Edred had held, and gave it to Esbrid, son of Edred, and to his brother, Earl Elstan.[4]

[1] Qui tum praeerat actori oppidi Bebbanburgh condicti. *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 520. Unfortunately the unique manuscript of this chronicle perished in the fire which consumed many of the Cottonian MSS., and our knowledge of the text rests solely on Henry Savile's edition published in 1596.

[2] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 210.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 209. The compiler of the *Annales Lindisfarnenses* had an identical account before him when he wrote 'Cujus (Cutheardi) tempore Reingualdrex, applicans cum multa classe, divisit terram Sancti Cuthberti duobus suis ducibus Scula et Onhlafball.' *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, vol. xix. p. 506.

[4] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 210.

Evidently the compiler of the *Historia* considered, as some modern writers have done, that there were two battles at Corbridge. But there is a suspicious similarity between the two series of events; and it seems highly probable that the writer joined together two accounts of the same battle, which he found in a Durham Book of Benefactors, similar in its character to portions of the existing *Liber Vitæ*,[1] and that the insertion of the word *iterum* is due to his own erroneous interpretation of his authorities.

It may therefore be accepted that a battle was fought at Corbridge between the Scottish King Constantine and Regnald, the Dane. A battle between these two kings is described in detail in the contemporary Annals of Ulster as having taken place on the banks of the Tyne in 918, the passage running as follows:

> The foreigners of Loch Dachaech (*i.e.* Waterford) left Ireland, namely Regnald king of the Dubhgall and the two earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went afterwards against the men of Alba (Scotland). The men of Alba, however, were prepared for them, so that they met on the banks of the Tyne in North-Saxon-land. The Gentiles (*i.e.* the Danes) divided themselves into four battalions, namely a battalion with Godfrid, grandson of Ivar, a battalion with the two earls, a battalion with the young lords. There was another battalion under Regnald in ambush, which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir and Graggaba. Regnald, however, afterwards attacked the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made a slaughter of them, but no king or *mormaer* (*i.e.* earl) of them perished. Night put an end to the battle.[2]

Although the identification of the battle of the Tyne with that of Corbridge involves placing the engagement a few years later than the date implied in the Durham narrative, there can be no question that the Annals of Ulster give a more reliable chronology than the English authorities. The Annals are supported by a tenth-century Irish Chronicle, the fragmentary Book of Leinster, which describes the capture of Waterford by Regnald and Ottir the earl, an event dated by the Annals of Ulster to the year 917, and then continues: 'They went after that into Alba, and the men of Alba gave them battle and they were killed there, namely Regnald and Ottir.'[3] Regnald's death, however, is evidently misplaced,

[1] The 'ecclesiae cartula, quae antiquam regum et quorumque religiosorum munificentiam erga ipsum sanctum continet' cited by Symeon (*ibid.* p. 72) may have been the original of the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* as we have it.

[2] *Annals of Ulster*, vol. i. p. 437.

[3] *Wars of the Gaedhil and Gaill*, Rolls Series, p. 235.

being assigned by the Annals of Ulster to the year 921.[1] Very similar is the account given in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, also under the year 918: 'Ottir and the Gentiles leave Loch Dachaech for Alba, and Constantine son of Aedh gives them battle, and Ottir is slain and many Gentiles with him.'[2] The date 918 is also confirmed by the Chronicle of the Picts, which refers to that year the battle of Tyne Moor, fought between Constantine and Regnald, wherein the Scots were victors.[3]

Discrepancies as to the issue of the fight are natural if, as the Annals of Ulster assert, the Scots won an initial victory and suffered a subsequent reverse. From the Durham point of view the battle was a defeat, since it left Constantine too weak to pursue the enemy, who was consequently left in control of St. Cuthbert's lands, with the road open for an advance southward upon York.

Incorporated in the *Historia Regum*[4] is a short series of entries, brought down to the year 951, some of which have also been used by the compiler of Chronicle E (the Peterborough Chronicle). These may be distinguished by the name of the Chester-le-Street Annals. They include three successive entries, with conflicting dates, which may be taken as referring to Regnald's expedition and the events that led to it. These are

King Reingwald (*i.e.* Regnald) and Earl Ottir and Oswl Cracabam broke into 'Dunbline' and laid it waste. *Historia Regum*, 912.

King Niel was slain by his brother Sihtric. *Historia Regum*, 914; *Chronicle* E, 921.

King Inguald (for which read Reinguald, *i.e.* Regnald) broke into York. *Historia Regum*, 919; *Chronicle* E, 923.

The second entry is explained and corrected by the Irish historians. Sihtric was brother, not of Niel, but of Regnald who occurs in the preceding entry, and Niel is Niall, king paramount of Ireland, who met his death in a battle fought with the Danes at Kilmas-hogue near Dublin on September 15th, 919.[5]

[1] *Annals of Ulster*, vol. i. p. 441. If he is the Regnald whose exploits on the Loire are recorded in the Annals of Flodoard, his death did not occur until the year 925. See Sir Henry Howorth in *English Historical Review*, vol. xxvi. pp. 14-19. The *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* mentions his death but gives no date for it; *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 210.

[2] *Annals of the Four Masters*, ed. O'Conor, p. 430.

[3] Skene, *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, p. 9.

[4] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 92-94.

[5] *Annals of Ulster*, vol. i. p. 439; *Annals of the Four Masters*, p. 431.

Oswl Cracabam of the first entry is evidently the Graggaba of the Annals of Ulster, who is described as sailing from Waterford along with Regnald and Ottir, and as being afterwards slain with Ottir on the banks of the Tyne. The conjunction of the three names has led Skene to identify 'Dunbline' with Dunblane in Perthshire, and the Tyne with the Haddingtonshire Tyne which flows into the Firth of Forth at Tynninghame.[1] More probably Arnold, the editor of Symeon of Durham for the Roll Series, is correct in taking 'Dunbline' to be Dublin.[2] The Danes had been driven from that city in 902. But in 917, according to the Annals of Ulster, Sihtric, grandson of Ivar, came into Athcliath, *i.e.* Dublin.[3] The notice of this event is immediately followed by the account of Regnald's departure from Ireland. Regnald was brother to Sihtric, and it seems extremely likely that he should have paused in his voyage from Waterford to the north-west coast of England and assisted his brother to regain Dublin.

If the capture of York, recorded in the third entry, succeeded the death of Niall, it cannot have taken place before September 919. But it may well be that the date 919, assigned to it by one authority, is the true one, and that the fall of York was the direct outcome of the battle of Corbridge.[4]

A problem of some difficulty then arises—who were the rulers of York between the death of Guthred in 896 and Regnald's capture of the city in 919? Henry of Huntingdon describes a state of anarchy and confusion, but the confusion was probably chiefly seated in the mind of that easy-going archdeacon, and his words are an avoidance of historical difficulties rather than a solution of them.[5] Writing at the beginning of the twelfth century, Symeon of Durham stated that, upon Guthred's

[1] Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 347-348. So also Lappenberg, *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 94.

[2] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. xxvi.

[3] *Annals of Ulster*, vol i. p. 435 ; *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 35.

[4] Although Symeon does not directly mention the battle of Corbridge in his History of the Church of Durham, he evidently regarded the arrival of Regnald in Northumbria as immediately preceding the capture of York ; vol. i. p. 72.

[5] Confuse autem regnaverunt Daci, ita quod modo ibi rex unus erat, modo duo, modo reguli multi. *Henry of Huntingdon*, Rolls Series, p. 172. Huntingdon first transcribes from the Peterborough Chronicle the entry of the death of Niall at the hands of Sihtric, and assumes that Sihtric was then king of York, although in fact he did not succeed to that kingdom until the death of his brother Regnald two years later. He then, in the belief that Niall was brother to Sihtric, places Niall after Guthred in his list of Danish kings of Northumbria. *Ibid.* pp. 159, 172.

death King Alfred assumed control of Danish Northumbria.[1] In spite of the silence of West Saxon writers, numismatic evidence supports the view that Guthred acknowledged the supremacy of Alfred in his lifetime, though at the same time it shows Guthred to have been succeeded on the throne of York by his colleague, Earl Siegfred.[2] The reign of Siegfred probably did not extend beyond the year 900, when the chronicler Ethelwerd alludes, in his obscurest manner, to anarchy as prevailing in Northumbria.[3] With this may be associated an entry in the Chester-le-Street Annals, under the year 901, that Osbrith was then driven from the kingdom.[4] It may be doubted whether the kingdom referred to is that of Bamburgh or that of York. In either case Osbrith, or Osbert II., as he may be called, was clearly an Anglian prince; and he was most probably a member of the Northumbrian royal house, who had been placed by Alfred upon the throne of York.

In the same year King Alfred died, and his nephew, Ethelwald, after an unsuccessful attempt to get acknowledged in Wessex, betook himself to Northumbria and was there accepted as king by the army. He ruled Danish Northumbria for four years as a separate kingdom, meeting his death in battle in 905.[5] After the death of Ethelwald, Edward the Elder appears to have bestowed the kingdom of York upon Ethelred, the under king of Mercia.[6] Ethelred died in 911 or 912, and was succeeded by his widow, the energetic Lady Æthelflaed. In 918, the very year of the battle of Corbridge, the men of York covenanted with her to be at her command.[7] The course of events here outlined, and especially the ease with which the West-Saxon atheling, Ethelwald, obtained recognition from the Northumbrian host, suggests that during the early years of the tenth century the kingdom of York was an Anglo-Danish state, less distinctly Danish than the district of the Five Boroughs,

[1] Mortuo Guthredo, rex Elfredus Northanhumbrorum regnum suscepit disponendum. *Symeon of Durham*, vol i. p. 71.

[2] *Catalogue of English Coins, Anglo-Saxon Series*, vol. i. pp. 221-229, and for a coin of Guthred with the name of Alfred on the reverse, see vol. ii. p. 82 (pl. vi., 18).

[3] Interea bis binis post annis facta est discordia nimis et maxime ex quo supradictus obierat rex (Guthredus) inter Anglos quos tum manebant loca per Northymbriorum fœtidus turmas. *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 519.

[4] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 92.

[5] *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* A, sub annis 901, 905.

[6] Ætheredus qui tum regebat Northymbrias partes Myrciasque. Ethelwerd in *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 519.

[7] *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* B, C, D (= the Mercian Register), sub anno 918.

and containing a marked native element. It was consequently a conglomerate government that Regnald overthrew, and his capture of York marks the revival of Danish supremacy.

Thus the historical position of the battle of Corbridge becomes dimly apparent. Landing in the Solway or on the west coast of Cumberland, Regnald may be conjectured to have followed the Stanegate eastward, with the object of reaching Dere Street, at Corbridge, and advancing along that road to York. At Corbridge he found his way barred by the kings of Scotland and Bamburgh (a conjunction of names that sounded less strange then than now), and, in the hard-fought battle that ensued, succeeded in gaining Dere Street but with shattered forces. The battle of Corbridge saved Northumberland from the Danes, but left the road open to York, and a few months later that city acknowledged as its rulers the Danish house of Ivar.[1]

That Aldred continued to rule undisturbed over the territory north of the Tyne seems proved by the fact that he occurs, under the style of Aldred, son of Eadwulf of Bamburgh, in the list of kings of this island who submitted to King Athelstan at Eamont, on the borders of Cumberland, on July 12th, 926.[2] Except during Halfden's brief reign of rapine, there is no evidence that the Danes ever extended their immediate rule beyond the Tyne. English rulers succeeded one another at Bamburgh in an almost unbroken line. Their successors bore no higher title than that of earl, but the change was little more than one of name. They had already acknowledged the suzerainty of Wessex in 827, and it does not appear that the internal administration of the earldom differed from that of the vassal kingdom. Any sharp differentiation between kingdom and earldom might almost be called arbitrary, so imperceptibly did one melt into the other. And hence the extinction of Northumbrian independence is an event wholly distinct from the termination of Danish rule

[1] The history of Regnald and of Earl Ottir has recently been investigated in the *English Historical Review*, vol. xxvi. pp. 1-19, by Sir Henry Howorth, who adopts a different interpretation of the chronicles from that here put forward, but agrees in taking the various accounts of an engagement between Regnald and the Scots as referring to a single engagement at Corbridge.

[2] *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* D, sub anno 926. Florence of Worcester's statement (ed. Thorpe, English Historical Society, vol. i. p. 131) that Athelstan drove Aldred from the royal city called Bamburgh is due to a misunderstanding of this passage. The act of submission recorded by the Winchester Chronicle (A as having been made in 924 by the sons of Eadwulf and others has probably borrowed part of its contents at least from the submission at Eamont. Aldred's recognition of West Saxon hegemony is also recorded in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto; Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 209.

at York. Northumbria continued to exist as a self-governing polity until, in 1095, the earldom was forfeited by Robert de Mowbray.

In the following chronological table the succession of Northumbrian kings whose names enter into the foregoing narrative may be more clearly traced :

756. Defeat of EDBERT in Strathclyde. Suggested transfer of Northumbrian capital to Corbridge.
758. EDBERT died and was buried at York ; succeeded by OSWULF.
759. OSWULF murdered at Methel Wongtune ; succeeded by ETHELWOLD MOLL.
766. ETHELWOLD deposed and succeeded by ALCHRED.
774. ALCHRED expelled by the Witan at York : succeeded by ETHELRED.
778. ETHELRED expelled and succeeded by ALFWALD.
788. Murder of ALFWALD at Scythlesceastre ; succeeded by OSRED.
790. OSRED deposed at York ; ETHELRED restored.
796. Murder of ETHELRED at Corbridge ; coronation of EARDWULF at York.
810-841. EANRED son of EARDWULF.
829. EANRED acknowledges Egbert as overlord.
841-850. ETHELRED II. ; the latest king represented in the Hexham hoard of stycas.
850-862. OSBERT.
862-867. ELLA.
867. Battle of York ; OSBERT and ELLA defeated and slain by the Danes ; EGBERT made king of Northumbria north of the Tyne.
873. EGBERT deposed and succeeded by RICSIG.
875. Invasion of Halfden the Dane ; death of RICSIG.
883. EGBERT II. then king of Northumbria north of the Tyne.
912. Death of king EADWULF at Bamburgh ; succeeded by his son ALDRED of Bamburgh ; attempted usurpation of Edred son of Ricsig.
918. Battle of Corbridge, fought between ALDRED and Regnald the Dane.
926. ALDRED gives his submission to Athelstan.

Since the official earldom of Northumbria was simply the ancient kingdom robbed of its independence, the earls continued to possess within their territory all the royal rights that had belonged to the kings before them, and held, in virtue of their office, an extensive demesne which lapsed to the crown of England upon the extinction of the earldom. The towns on royal demesne in the twelfth century were formerly the earls' towns, and several of them, notably Bamburgh, are known to have been royal towns in the Northumbrian kingdom. Warkworth, which had been granted to the monks of St. Cuthbert by King Ceolwulf but resumed by his successor Osbert; Newburn, where Earl Copsi was murdered in 1067, and which is possibly the 'new borough' that superseded the old royal vill of Ad Murum or Walbottle[1]; and Corbridge where, as stated

[1] Newburn actually appears as Nieweburc in the *Pipe Roll* of 1204, and as Nieweton in that of 1206 (Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. pp. 86, 93). The change from *burh* to *burn* is not easy to explain on philological grounds, but can be paralleled by the transition from Soccabyrig (*Anglo-Saxon*

above, King Ethelred was slain in 796, can each claim to have been royal vills as early as the eighth century. With the addition of Rothbury and of the post-conquest creation of Newcastle, they comprise all the boroughs within the county known to have been in existence when Henry II. came to the throne. It follows that the sole type of pre-conquest borough in Northumberland was a town on royal demesne, unmarked by that 'tenurial heterogeneity' which has been advanced as the borough's characteristic.

A 'burh' has the primary sense of a stronghold or fortress, hence a fortified town protected by a ditch or by a ditch and rampart, such as may be seen in the well-preserved examples of Wareham in Dorset and Wallingford in Oxfordshire. Boroughs had their definite bounds, and in 1296 the collectors of subsidy in Northumberland were able to distinguish accurately in every case between the inhabitants within the borough who paid a tax of one seventh and those outside its limits who paid an eleventh.[1] Probably in every instance the boundary was a defensive work, and at Corbridge this may still be seen in the cut extending from the Stagshaw Bank road to Orchard Vale.

It is possible even now to establish the extent of the medieval settlement. The ground slopes steeply to the river along the whole of the southern front and also at the south-west angle of the modern town. The south-east corner of the original site may be found in Byethorn grounds, where the river formerly curved in and covered low ground, since reclaimed from it. On the east and west sides water-courses that are fast being obliterated run down into the Tyne. That to the west is called Foul Syke and carries the overflow of certain springs from Prior Manor on the Stagshaw Bank road down to Orchard Vale, whence it skirts the foot of the steep bank that bounds the town on the south-west. Where it has no high ground above it, it presents some appearance of

Chronicle E, 780) and Sochasburg (*Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 58) to Sockburn, and in John of Hexham's use of Brincaburch for Brinkburn (*ibid.*, p. 329), as well as by the duplicate forms of Guisborough and Guisburn. The name New-burh suggests the existence of an older settlement in the immediate vicinity, and this may be found at Castlesteads by Walbottle within the manor of Newburn (see Horsley, *Britannia Romana*, p. 138). This chain of reasoning supports Smith's identification of the 'vicus regis inlustris qui vocatur Ad Murum' (Æt Walle in the Anglo-Saxon version) with Walbottle. Plummer's *Bede*, vol. i. p. 170, vol. ii. p. 176.

[1] *e.g.* in the case of Bamburgh, where Spitilgate was taxed at one eleventh, 'quia extra burgum.' Vol. i. of this work, p. 122.

having been artificially broadened and scarped. The eastern water-course, now dry, is clearly marked only at Byethorn, but its former course seems to be marked by a slack extending from Dunkirk Terrace on the Aydon road, past the east end of the Low Hall and Monksholme. It is probably to be identified with 'the runner or ditch called the Gorrmire' mentioned in a presentment made at the manor court in 1683 as then in process of being filled in.[1]

On the north side there is no natural boundary. The ground between the heads of the two water-courses is occupied by allotment gardens now called the Chains but more anciently the Hall Walls, a name derived from the manor-hall of the lords of Corbridge in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries which occupied this site. The gardens are bisected by a well-marked depression extending across them from east to west, which, even within living memory, became water-logged in the winter months. The name of the Fish-ponds, used to designate a portion of the Hall Walls in the eighteenth century,[2] suggests the purpose that this cutting served, though not necessarily that for which it was originally constructed. Judging from its position, it seems to be rather a great fosse protecting the town upon its most vulnerable side.

While this pond or fosse links up at one end with the eastern water-course and perhaps found in it an overflow, it is brought up on the west against a ridge of ground which separates it from the Foul Syke and runs up in a gentle gradient to the back of the Wheatsheaf Inn. In the seventeenth century the house occupying the site of the Wheatsheaf was called the Causeway-head. Hence it seems probable that the ridge is actually a raised causeway along which Dere Street was diverted into Corbridge, and that it formed the original approach to the borough.

The area thus enclosed forms a rough parallelogram measuring 1,500 feet from east to west by 1,250 from north to south. It is practically level

[1] 'We present Thomas Gibson, Ralph Redhead, Regnald Ridley, Ann Langlands and Gerrard Ramshaw, who ought to scoure and cleanse the runner or ditch called the Gorrmire leading to Baxter's well, and have suffered it to lye gorged and stopped, soe that it is a great nusance to ye neighboures.' *Corbridge Court Rolls*, 1683. In 1731 Mr. George Ramsay was presented 'for stopping or diverting an ancient water-course at Low-hall in Corbridge.' *Ibid.* Baxter's well may be looked for in the neighbourhood of the Low Hall which was once the residence of the Baxter family. The name Goremire is now applied to a street debouching on the Aydon road, about two hundred feet west of the slack mentioned in the text. Gormyre pool is mentioned in a survey of Corbridge taken *circa* 1650. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

and so is well adapted for an urban settlement. It has sufficed for the needs of the place almost to the present day. No extension was made beyond these limits, except on the north-west, where Prior Manor and Trinity Terrace mark the sites of the manor-house of the prior of Carlisle and the chapel of the Holy Trinity.

If there was ever a rampart behind the ditch, all trace of it has been effectually obliterated, and it must have taken the line now occupied by the houses on the west side of Watling Street and the Market Place, and on the south side of the Market Place, Front Street and Main Street. The defensive works must at best have been slight. Corbridge was never a garrison town[1]; it had no military organization attached to it; it had no castle, even in Norman times.

It is not possible to determine with any accuracy the date at which the royal vill was delimited and fortified and thereby transformed into a 'burh.' The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, however, provides evidence for a systematic 'timbering' of new 'burhs' throughout the Midlands in the first quarter of the tenth century. In Northumbria their erection probably dates from after the end of Danish rule, and may therefore be assigned broadly to the second half of the tenth or to the early eleventh century.

To this period also belongs the tower of Corbridge church, raised up, like that of Monkwearmouth, upon the walls of an earlier western porch. No other pre-conquest building has survived; but in all probability the earls of Northumbria had a residence here as well as in their other boroughs. One of the few remaining charters of Earl Henry fitz David is dated from Corbridge[2] and proves that he at least resided here upon occasion.

Neither its defences nor the special peace which may have attached to it as an earl's residence can have contributed so much to the growth of Corbridge as did the natural advantages which it offered for trade. The same causes that made Corstopitum a commercial centre brought trade within the territories of Corbridge. The Roman town stood on Dere

[1] If Northumberland before the conquest had its garrison town or county borough, that borough certainly was Bamburgh, to which the thegns and drengs of Callaly, Eslington, Beadnell, Mousen, and the three Middletons owed carting services. The duty of maintaining a house within the castle was imposed upon the barons who owed castle ward to Bamburgh, in like manner as it existed at Newcastle, and may have been of greater antiquity. See vol. i. of this series, p. 296.

[2] *Brinkburn Chartulary* (Surt. Soc. Pub. 90), p. 193.

Street, the great trunk road that led from the northern capital of York to the frontier; and there is good reason for thinking that the Stanegate, though not traceable east of the North Tyne, extended to Corstopitum and there linked up with Dere Street, thereby placing Corstopitum at the junction of two main roads, of which one led southward to York and the other westward to Carlisle. In Anglo-Saxon times Dere Street still remained in use as the chief line of communication between Bernicia and Deira; and though the Roman bridge over the Tyne had fallen into disrepair, the traffic that had formerly passed over it was diverted by way of the ford that lay immediately below the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Corbridge. The Stanegate equally survived, and, under the name of the Carelgate or 'ald-he-way,'[1] was carried eastwards to Tynemouth, continuing to be used as a highway across the isthmus until the days of Marshal Wade. Dere Street and the Stanegate bisected one another at Corbridge. Other roads from the south had Corbridge as their terminus, but, as they probably owe their origin to the discovery of lead mines in Alston and Weardale in the early twelfth century, they will be dealt with later. Dere Street requires further consideration.

Dere Street may be taken as meaning the road to or from Deor or Deira, a derivation that carries the name back to the eighth century at least, before Deira and Bernicia had become merged in a common Northumbria, and accounts for its non-occurrence south of the Tees in the ancient territory of Deira. It is first recorded in a grant made by Bishop Ecgred (830-846) whereby that bishop gave to the congregation of St. Cuthbert, the church of Gainford with its territory from the Tees to the Wear and from the road called Deore Street to the mountain,[2] and again as a boundary in the grant, above recited, from Bishop Cutheard to Edred son of Ricsig.[3] But the name thereafter disappears from Durham records; and a glance at the map serves to shew that, while the road continued in use as a thoroughfare between the rivers Tees and Wear, there is less evidence that it was maintained in good condition between the Wear and Derwent. North of Bishop Auckland the road ceases to form

[1] For the Carelgate and the 'ald-he-way' see Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 275 n, 282 n, 411.

[2] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 201.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 210; see above, p. 22.

the boundary of the adjacent townships, and the neighbouring villages do not stand directly upon it but are a little removed from it. Probably the transfer of the bishop's see to Chester-le-Street in 884 and the foundation of Durham in 995 mark the growing importance of the east-coast route, which reached the Tyne at Newcastle. As the use of the new north road became established, that of Dere Street declined. That portion of it, however, that lies between Pierse Bridge and Bishop Auckland has remained in use down to the present day; and so, to a lesser degree, has the road from Ebchester to Corbridge. But the whole route was still practicable at the beginning of the fourteenth century, as may be seen from the fact that Edward I. used it in 1306, when he reached Corbridge by way of Lanchester and Ebchester.[1]

Dere Street makes its first appearance in Corbridge documents in a deed of 1214-40.[2] Other instances of its occurrence in the Corbridge district are given later in this volume and are collected in the index. The fifteenth century Black Book of Hexham mentions it as the boundary of Sandhoe and Corbridge townships, as dividing Grottington from Little Whittington township, and, again as a boundary, in Bingfield. North of the Erringburn it bounded on the east the lands of Beaumont house, and it was also the boundary of Cowden lands close to the modern reservoirs.[3] A little to the north of Cowden it bounded Filton, and is specified as one of its boundaries in the deed by which Odinell de Umfraville (who died 1182) gave that estate to the abbey of Newminster.[4] An Elizabethan survey of Birtley sets out as one of the bounds of that township 'Dere Street which is the bounder betwixt Redesdale and Northumberland.'[5] The name is of less common occurrence in Redesdale, but occurs in a fourteenth century grant of land near Woodburn.[6] It was also in vogue

[1] Gough, *Itinerary of Edward I.*, vol. ii. p. 264. In all probability this road had been taken by King John on 28th June, 1212, when he proceeded in a single day from Hexham to Durham. Palgrave, *Description of the Patent Rolls.*

[2] *Percy Chartulary* (Surt. Soc. Pub. 117), p. 284.

[3] *Hexham Priory*, vol. ii. (Surt. Soc. Pub. 46), pp. 5, 7, 9, 30, 34.

[4] *Newminster Chartulary* (Surt. Soc. Pub. 66), pp. 62-63. A later Filton deed, printed at p. 70 of the chartulary, refers to the road as the foss-way or dyke of Dere Street—'fossatum de Derestrete.'

[5] Vol. iv. of this series, p. 351.

[6] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Delavale miles dedi, etc., Johanni de Oseworth totam illam terram, etc., in Wodeburne quae est infra sicut rivulus de Hetford ascendit et descendit in Reede, et postea Reede deorsum usque indirecto de fosse del Snepe, et postea directo sursum usque Derstret, et de Derstret versus aquilonem usque ad rivulum de Hetford, quae quidem terra vocatur le Cauldton, sine

on the Scottish side of the Border, as may be seen from references to it in the chartularies of Melrose, Dryburgh, and Newbattle.[1] The route described by MacLauchlan as the eastern branch of Watling Street may have also been known as Dere Street,[2] although there is no early mention of it under that or indeed under any name. These medieval references to Dere Street are valuable, less as shewing the course taken by the Roman road (for that is clearly marked) than as indicating its condition from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, during which time it remained a conspicuous feature and served as a march or boundary for every neighbouring estate. They are also unanimous in point of nomenclature. The term Watling Street, which has been allowed to supersede the old local name, is used in a document of 1291 to designate the portion of Dere Street between Bishop Auckland and Pierse Bridge,[3] but its application to the entire line of road cannot be traced further back than the time of Horsley.

Recorded instances of the use of this road are rare. Nevertheless the foundation, before the year 1242, of the hospital of Elishaw on this line of route[4] indicates its continued use, since one of the chief purposes of medieval hospitals was to provide lodging for wayfarers along the more important highways.

It is in no way surprising that a town situated as Corbridge was, at the junction of two ancient highways, should have come at an early date to be a meeting place of traders and the scene of a market. Occasional references made in thirteenth century documents to the fair of Corbridge suffice to show that the fair was then of considerable importance, and that it was attended by buyers and sellers from the

aliquo retinemento; habendum, etc., imperpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim mihi, etc., unam libram piperis vel octo denarios argenti, etc. Hiis testibus, dominis Johanne de Insula de Wodeburn, Thoma Botencombe, militibus, Henrico de Aketon, Petro Graper, Willelmo de Herle, Thoma de Wodeburne, Willelmo de Kemeseye, Willelmo de Sokepeth, Johanne filio Willelmi, Ricardo de Scharleton, Willelmo clerico, et aliis multis. Dodsworth MSS., vol. 45, fol. 101.

[1] These instances have been collected by Mr. George Watson in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club*, vol. xix. pp. 337-339, and by Mr. James Curle in *A Roman Frontier Post and its People*, pp. 9-15.

[2] Wallis, *History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 494, relates the discovery of a cist, in 1716, near Deer Street in the township of Glanton. Deer Street is again mentioned as a field name in Glanton in a communication addressed to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1826. *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. ii. p. 247.

[3] *Reg. Pal. Dunelm*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 1187; compare vol. iii. p. 34.

[4] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 146 n.

whole of the Tyne valley. Complaints, for instance, were made before the justices in eyre in 1256 that Nicholas de Bolteby had closed a road in Langley along which the petitioners were accustomed to go to Corbridge market, and that the bailiffs of William de Valence at Newbiggin-on-sea took an increased toll for stallage from men going to the said market.[1] At a slightly earlier date a grant of land in Nunwick was made subject to a rent of four horse-shoes, to be rendered annually at the time of Corbridge fair.[2] Both a weekly market and an annual fair held at midsummer were already in existence in 1293, and were included in the royal grant whereby the manor and borough of Corbridge were alienated from the crown.[3] The fair was probably then as now held on Stagshaw Bank, on the line of Dere Street, a mile above Corbridge. The ground that it occupies lies partially outside the manor of Corbridge and within the township of Portgate, a circumstance that can best be explained on the supposition that the bounds of the fair had been laid out before Portgate had been detached from Corbridge manor and granted to the church of Hexham. The name 'Portgate' is itself suggestive. Its derivation from the Latin *porta*, a gate, is the work of Camden,[4] and cannot be maintained, since an Anglo-Saxon etymology is to hand in the well known *port*, the synonym most constantly employed for a borough when it is desired to emphasise its character as a market town. 'Portgate' is either the equivalent of 'Portway,' a name commonly applied in the south of England to roads leading to early urban settlements, or has a more precise meaning and is a variant of the Anglo-Saxon *burhgeat* and the German *burg-gasse*, signifying a market place.[5] Thus the trade of the Anglo-Saxon borough of Corbridge seems to have commemorated itself in local terminology.

Trade and the minting of coin to serve as the medium of trade are intimately connected, and a law of King Athelstan provided that no money should be minted except in a borough or 'port.'[6] A single coin

[1] *Northumberland Assize Rolls* (Surt. Soc. Pub. 88), pp. 6, 75.

[2] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 28.

[3] Assize Roll, 653. A valuable list of purchases made at the Corbridge midsummer fair of 1298, is printed by Mr. F. W. Dendy in *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. ii. pp. 1-9.

[4] Post Sciltcester locus Portgate dictus cernitur, ubi portam fuisse in muro vis verbi in utraque lingua ostendit. Camden, *Britannia*, ed. 1587, p. 541.

[5] See Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 196 n.

[6] Athelstan II. § 14; Liebermann, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, vol. i. pp. 155-159.

of Ethelred II. (978-1016), found in Sweden and now in the Stockholm museum, bears the name of a mint abridged as COR.[1] The coin dates from late in the reign, but cannot be ascribed to any one year. The mint cannot be identified with any certainty, but has been conjectured to be Corbridge.[2] Against the continued existence of any mint at Corbridge may be set the evidence of Richard fitz Nigel, who states, in a tract composed in 1179, that there were no moneyers anciently established in Northumberland and Cumberland.[3] The practice of paying rent in cattle, as evidenced by the existence of cornage or horngeld in the northern counties, and in particular by a provision in a lease of Bewick and Eglingham, made 1119-1146, that rent shall be paid in cattle in default of coin,[4] supports the view that little money circulated in the county in the early twelfth century. On the other hand it is unsafe to argue from these facts that money cannot have been coined in one or more Northumbrian boroughs a hundred years earlier. It has been recently suggested that certain coins of Ethelred II. and of Canute issue from a mint at Durham.[5] If there was a mint operating at Durham in the reign of Ethelred, it is quite conceivable that another may have existed at Corbridge.

One other possible survival of the early burghal life of Corbridge requires to be mentioned. A borough, whether detached from the jurisdiction of the hundred or forming its jurisdictional centre, was distinguished from purely agricultural villages by the possession of a moot or court of justice. In later times Corbridge had its borough court, held, it seems, in the tolbooth by the market place; but a terrier of demesne land drawn up in the reign of Henry VIII. contains an allusion to a more

[1] Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt i Svenska Kongliga Myntkabinet*, Stockholm, 1881, p. 47 (329 a 5).

[2] *British Museum Catalogue of English Coins, Anglo-Saxon Series*, vol. ii. p. cxiii. The identification is accepted by Mr. Parsons, 'The Coin-Types of Aethelred II.' in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th series, vol. x. p. 276.

[3] Et nota quosdam comitatus a tempore regis Henrici primi et in tempore regis Henrici secundi licite potuisse cuiuscunque monete denarios solucioni offerre, dummodo argentei essent et ponderi legitimo non obstarent; quia scilicet monetarios ex antiqua institucione non habentes undecunque sibi denarios perquirebant; quales sunt Northumberland et Cumberland. *Dialogus de Scaccario*, ed. Hughes, Crump, and Johnson, p. 63. The editors regard the passage as an interpolation and not authoritative. *Ibid.* p. 168.

[4] Reddet etiam . . . viginti solidos, aut, si nummi defuerint, septem boves, unumquemque valentem tres solidos. Gibson, *Monastery of Tynemouth*, vol. ii. p. xxii.

[5] W. J. Andrew, *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I.* (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, vol. i.) p. 181.

primitive assembly. Ground lying to the south of Howden Dene, east of the village, is there described as 'the waste place where the assembly is upon Easter Day.'[1] Rising up from it to the north-east is a large hillock still known as Gallow-hill and doubtless actually crowned by a gallows in the middle ages. At the foot of the hill was the place of judgment, and on its summit was the place of execution.[2]

A theory, to which considerable weight may be attached, has recently been advanced, that the royal boroughs of Anglo-Saxon times were each of them the centre of an administrative district, and each of these burghal districts was under the charge of an officer known as the king's reeve, or, occasionally, the high reeve.[3] It is worth while enquiring whether the early history of Corbridge lends any support to this theory.

By a writ dated 24th June, 1107, Henry I. notified a grant made to his chaplain, Richard d'Orival, for life, of the churches of four of his Northumbrian manors, namely, Warkworth, Corbridge, Whittingham and Rothbury, and ordered Roger Picot, Aluric of Corbridge, Hamo Balistarius the reeve, and Ernewyn the reeve to give seisin.[4] Hamo and Ernewyn were doubtless borough reeves or provosts. Roger Picot, to whom five extant writs are addressed, had been put in charge of the earldom of Northumbria upon its forfeiture by Robert de Mowbray, and, since he is on no occasion styled sheriff of the county, may have filled the more independent office of justiciar and have acted as king's vicegerent in the earldom prior to the absorption of Northumbria in the county system.[5] The position held by Aluric of Corbridge may be determined by reference to that of his contemporary, Ligulf of Bamburgh, with whom he was afterwards closely associated.

At a slightly later date the office of sheriff of Northumberland became hereditary in a family closely connected with Bamburgh. Odard

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] For other examples of open-air borough courts, see Gomme, *Primitive Folk-Moots*, pp. 150-159, and for gallow-hills, *ibid.* pp. 271-274.

[3] Chadwick, *Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, pp. 228-230.

[4] *Percy Chartulary*, p. 283.

[5] The five writs addressed to Picot are: (1) a writ of William Rufus, dated at the siege of Newcastle, 1095, and printed in vol. viii. of this series, p. 53 n.; (2) a writ of Queen Matilda, printed in Gibson, *Tynemouth*, vol. ii. appendix No. xix.; (3) a writ of Henry I. printed *ibid.* No. xx.; (4) a writ of Henry I. printed in vol. viii. of this work, p. 55; (5) the present writ. The position occupied by Picot in Northumberland seems to be identical with that filled by Richard de Belmeis, bishop of London, in Shropshire after the suppression of that earldom by Henry I., as to which see Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*.

the sheriff, whose shrievalty may be dated approximately 1118-1132, is not only styled Odard of Bamburgh,[1] but appears in the foundation charter of Selkirk abbey (1119-1124) as Odard of Bamburgh the sheriff (Odardus vicecomes de Babenburch).[2] His father, Ligulf son of Eadwulf, who had been sheriff before him, attests a grant to Coldingham priory made by King Edgar (1097-1107) as Ligulf of Bebbanburch (*i.e.* Bamburgh);[3] and, since Roger Picot was then in charge of the county and Ligulf as yet filled no independent position as sheriff, it follows that his connection with the royal borough of Bamburgh was independent of the shrievalty. Similarly, after the shrievalty had ceased to be hereditary in Ligulf's family, his grandson, John son of Odard, seems to have retained the administration of certain royal estates attached to Bamburgh.[4] It may be conjectured that this separate office was that which had been formerly held under Earl Mowbray by 'Morel of Bebbanburch who was the earl's steward.'[5] Enquiry may be pushed yet farther back, and the nature and origin of the office is possibly to be found in a title used by Osulf, the first of the official earls of Northumberland. To charters falling between the years 946 and 949 Osulf appends his name with the appellations *hæhgerefa*, *Bebb'*, and *ad Bebb hehgr'*, in other words 'high reeve of Bamburgh.'[6] From Osulf high reeve of Bamburgh to Odard the sheriff of Bamburgh there is but a short step; and it is noteworthy that, when the Anglo-Norman poet Gaimar had to translate the old English title of *heahgerefa*, the word by which he renders it is *vesconte*.[7] If, as this argument seems to shew, Ligulf was high reeve of the royal borough from which he took his name, there

[1] *Ancient Charters*, Pipe Roll Soc. Pub. No. 10 p. 33.

[2] *Liber de Calchou*, Bannatyne Club, vol. i. p. 4. The two appellations find an exact parallel in a contemporary Scottish case; Maldoueni de Scona being also styled 'Malotheni vicecomes de Scona.' *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* Bannatyne Club, pp. 4, 16.

[3] Raine, *North Durham*, appendix No. iv.

[4] Jurata venit recognitura si quater viginti acre terre cum pertinenciis quas dominus rex clamat versus Johannem le Viscounte fuerunt de dominico domini regis pertinentes ad villam suam de Shorton tempore antecessorum domini regis antequam Johannes de Viscounte pater predicti Johannis fuit vicecomes Norhumbriae et constabularius domini regis de Bamburg', vel fuerunt de hereditate ipsius Johannis et antecessorum suorum pertinentes ad villam ipsus Johannis de Burton. *Curia Regis Roll*, No. 108 (A.D. 1231).

[5] *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* E, *sub anno* 1093.

[6] Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, Nos. 815, 880, 882, 883.

[7] Compare *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* E, *sub anno* 778, 'Her Athelbald and Hearberht ofslogon iij heahgerefan,' with Gaimar vv. 2011, 2012, 'Un an apres furent oscis Treis vescontes de cel pais.'

is at least a presumption that his partner, Aluric, was the last of a line of high reeves of Corbridge.

Partners in the shrievalty they certainly came to be. The five writs addressed to Roger Picot are followed, in chronological order, by eight addressed to the sheriffs Ligulf and Aluric.[1] Neither name occurs apart from the other, so that it is not possible to say whether either of them survived to be sole sheriff. The writs addressed to them cannot be accurately dated, but may all be placed after Midsummer 1107, when Roger Picot still held office, and before 1118, when Odard is first met with as sheriff.[2] Since the king's writs were sent down for publication in the shire moot, it follows, from the fact that Ligulf and Aluric are on each occasion addressed jointly, that both magistrates presided over the same assembly. The available evidence does not point, therefore, to a partition of Northumberland by Henry I. into two distinct counties, each with its sheriff and shire moot, but suggests that the shrievalty was put into commission and entrusted to the high reeves of the two chief royal boroughs. In like manner the Scottish sheriffs of David I. all take their title from some royal borough—Stirling, Scone, Berwick and Roxburgh—which they presumably administered. It must not be forgotten either that there is evidence, during the reign of Henry I., for the existence of more than one sheriff within the county in Yorkshire as well as in Northumberland.[3]

Yet though Ligulf and Aluric were joint sheriffs of the whole county, the selection of the high reeves of Bamburgh and Corbridge to fill a single office may have been prompted by an existing division of North-

[1] These writs are: (1) Notification by Queen Matilda of her grant of the church of Carham to Durham priory, printed in Raine, *North Durham*, appendix No. DCCLXXXV.; (2) Precept of Henry I. to do right to Ranulf, bishop of Durham, respecting lands in Ross, printed in Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 1774, vol. ii. p. 389; (3) Notification of grant of Graffard's land to Tynemouth priory, printed in vol. ix. of this work, p. 54 n.; (4) Notification of confirmation to Tynemouth priory of the tithes granted to that monastery by Hubert Delaval, printed in vol. ix. of this work, p. 136 n.; (5) Notification of grant to Tynemouth priory of the manor of Eglingham, printed in Gibson, *Tynemouth*, vol. ii. appendix xvi.; (6) Writ ordering that the monks of Tynemouth shall hold Archil Morel's land, see vol. viii. of this work, p. 55 (9); (7) Precept to free the monks of Tynemouth from work upon the New Castle, printed in vol. viii. of this work, p. 55 (14); (8) Notification of confirmation to Durham priory of Copsi's lands in Cleveland, Leland *loc. cit.* In this last writ Aluric is addressed as Aluric de Coleburgh.

[2] A notification addressed by Henry I. to Odard, sheriff of Northumberland, printed in Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 242, cannot be later than 1118, since it is witnessed by Robert, Count of Meulan, who died in that year.

[3] A writ of Henry I. printed in vol. viii. of this work, p. 55 (4), is addressed to Bishop Flambard 'et omnibus vicecomitibus de Everwykshire et de Northumberland.' 'All' implies a greater number than two.

umberland into two administrative districts. It cannot be wholly fortuitous that the name of Ligulf usually stands first in those writs that relate to the northern part of the county, and that of Aluric in the writs that concern southern Northumberland. Evidence is not wanting to show that at one time the district between the Tweed and the Coquet, and that between the Coquet and the Tyne, each formed a separate administrative unit. At the time of the earliest recorded assize of the county (1254) the districts *ultra Coquet* and *citra Coquet* formed separate wards; but the tenures of the Bamburgh and Byker serjeanties as recorded in the Great Inquest of Service taken in 1212[1] carry the division back to an earlier epoch. Both serjeanties carried with them the duty of distraining for the king's debts and bearing the king's writs, the one between Tweed and Coquet, the other between Coquet and Tyne. The Bamburgh serjeanty is expressly stated to have been so held since the reign of William Rufus, and the existence of the Coquet as a boundary must therefore be of equally early date. Symeon's narrative of the foundation of Durham, though composed with an ecclesiastical bias, contains a hint that the division may have been in existence already in the Northumbrian earldom. The site of Durham is there stated to have been prepared for habitation by men from between the Coquet and Tees,[2] a curiously definite detail to which a precise meaning must attach, and which can be best explained by assuming that the work described was a definite civil obligation, namely *burh-bot*, to which one or more districts within the earldom were liable.[3] If this were so, it follows that in 995 the Coquet was already the boundary of an administrative area.

Ecclesiastical arrangements tell the same tale. 'The division of the various dioceses into rural deaneries,' it has been recently pointed out, 'seems to have been older than that into archdeaconries and prior to the Norman Conquest.'[4] The earliest information regarding Northumbrian deaneries is that given in the *Vetus Valor* made for Pope

[1] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 157.

[2] *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 81.

[3] The whole county between Coquet and Tees did not necessarily form a single district, but may represent a group of shires. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* alludes, under the year 1097, to the "many shires which belonged to London for work."

[4] Professor Tait in Victoria, *County History of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 9.



1



2



6



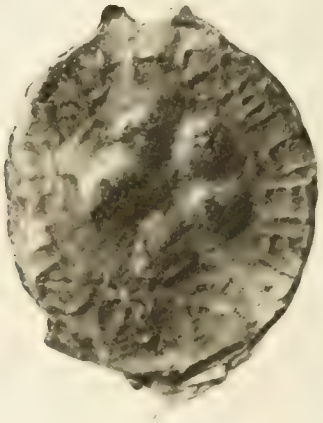
5



7



3



KEY TO PLATE OF SEALS.

1. Seal of the borough of Corbridge, *circa* 1275: [illegible]

Legend, ✣ SIGILL COMM[illegible]

—*Durh. Treas.*, [illegible]

2. Seal of the borough of Corbridge, *circa* 1275: device of same general character as the preceding, but the centre and the extremities of the limb [illegible] ornamented, and the heads are unarmed.

Same legend as the preceding.

—*Durh. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. 463.

3. Seal of the borough of Corbridge, 1[illegible] same device as the preceding, but different matrix.

Legend, ✣ SIGILLV. COMVNE CORIBRIGE

Durh. Treas., Misc. Chart. [illegible]

4. Seal of William, son of John, of Corbridge and Kirkhaugh, *circa* 1250: five pellets.

Legend, ✣ S' WILL FIL IOHIS DE TINDAL

Durh. Treas., Misc. Chart. [illegible]

5. Seal of Sir William de Tyndale, 1357: *suspended from a t[illegible] three gauntlets [illegible]*.

Legend, ✣ S' WILLELMI DE TYNDALE

—*Durh. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. 468.

6. Seal of Sir William Claxton, 1379: *a shield couchée charged with a fess between three hedgehogs, surmounted by a helmet with mantling and a sheaf as crest.*

Legend, S' WILLELMI DE CLAXTON

—*Durh. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. 180, etc.

7. Seal of Sir Robert Claxton, 1474 [illegible]

Legend, SIGILLVM . ROBERTI . CLAXTON .

—*Durh. Treas.*, [illegible]

Innocent IV. in 1254.[1] They are there stated to be three in number, namely, Northumberland beyond Coquet, Newcastle and Corbridge. The first of these was in existence twenty years earlier when a certain William, chaplain of Bamburgh, was its dean.[2] Its chief town may naturally be looked for in Bamburgh, the centre of one of the deaneries that was afterwards carved out of it. Newcastle deanery or Castle and Morpeth wards, and Corbridge deanery or Tynedale ward with the franchises of Tynedale and Redesdale, together make up the contemporary civil division of *citra Coquet*. The late development of Newcastle makes it improbable that a deanery of Newcastle was created before the twelfth century. Therefore, if anything can be predicated of the internal arrangements of Northumberland at the close of the earldom, it appears that the area comprised in the modern county was divided, both for ecclesiastical and for civil purposes, into two administrative districts or shires, that the Coquet formed the boundary between the two, and that their respective centres were the royal boroughs of Bamburgh and Corbridge.

Aluric of Corbridge and Ligulf of Bamburgh may therefore be taken to be king's officers, each administering a portion of the county attached to a royal borough, and appointed by Henry I. to act jointly as sheriff in both provinces. They disappear from history together, and the office of sheriff became hereditary in Ligulf's family. It seems that the official estates of the two co-sheriffs descended to their successor, since Odard, who first occurs as sheriff in 1118, was possessed of carucates of land both in Bamburgh and Corbridge.[3] Yet Aluric's descendants retained their connexion with the Corbridge district, and his son Richard received from Henry I. a grant of Dilston, which was thereby detached from the royal manor of Corbridge and erected into a little barony held of the crown by knight's service. Richard died some time before 1128, and, on his death, the king confirmed his grant of the barony to Richard's brother, William son of Aluric, from whom the later lords of Dilston derive their origin.[4]

[1] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. pp. 422-425.

[2] Vol. i. of this work, p. 94 n.

[3] Vol. ii. of this work, p. 12 n.

[4] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 16. Aluric of Corbridge, sheriff of Northumberland, cannot be traced outside the county. Adam, son of Swein, son of Aluric, was steward of the franchise of Tynedale in 1158 (see Hodgson, *loc. cit.*), and was possessed of estates in Cumberland and Lancashire,

A clue to the place held by Corbridge among Northumbrian towns at this period is to be found in the assessment of borough ferms. Although there is no official list of ferms paid by boroughs, their amount can be ascertained from charters of King John[1] as well as from casual entries on the Pipe Rolls. The ancient ferm of Newcastle was £50, that of Corbridge and Newburn £30 each, and that of Rothbury £20 'blanch.' When Warkworth was alienated from the royal demesne in 1160, a permanent deduction of £32 12s. was made from the ferm of the county, and this may safely be taken as the sum anciently paid by that borough and its dependencies. The ancient ferm of Bamburgh is nowhere stated, but in 1255 it was granted to its burgesses at the fee-farm rent of £17 6s. 8d.,[2] and, in default of better evidence, this may be taken to represent the ancient payment. The total of the ferms of these six boroughs was therefore £181.

Between the years 1158 and 1164 the sheriff's ferm for the entire county fluctuated between £222 0s. 4d. and £267 17s. 9d., and was fixed in 1165 at £240 18s. 4d., at which figure it remained constant.[3] The sole remaining Pipe Roll of earlier date is that for 1130, and in it the sheriff accounts for the 'old ferm' of £94 6s. 11d. and the 'new ferm' of £139 5s.[4] The combined sum of the two ferms gives a total very nearly equal to the later ferm of the county and only ten shillings short of the sum paid in 1159, but either taken singly is less than the total of the ferms paid by the royal boroughs.

The conclusion seems to be that the royal demesnes within the county were re-assessed shortly before the year 1130, with the result that the total of the ferm was raised from £94 6s. 11d. to £233 12s., and that

as well as in Yorkshire, where he founded Monkbretton priory (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 136). But since his father, Swein, son of Aluric, was a thegn in Yorkshire at the time of the Domesday Survey, and was therefore a grown man in 1086, it is impossible that Aluric, father of Swein, should be Aluric of Corbridge, whose son, William of Dilston, was still alive in 1168. See Ellis, 'Biographical Notes on the Yorkshire Tenants named in Domesday Book,' in *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 399-400, vol. v. pp. 325-326.

[1] *Rotuli Chartarum*, pp. 86-87.

[2] Vol. i. of this work, p. 115.

[3] The figures have been worked out by Mr. C. J. Turner in his paper on the 'Sheriff's Farm'; *Transactions of Royal Historical Society*, 2nd series, vol. xii. p. 126.

[4] *Rotulus Magnus Pipæ*, 31 Henry I. Record Com. p. 35. It must be noted that *nova firma* comes in the Pipe Rolls to have the technical meaning of ferm for the current year, and *vetus firma* is used to designate the arrears of the previous year. But if the terms are so used in this passage, the fact still remains that the *nova firma* of £139 5s. is less than the sum total of the borough ferms.

the borough ferms were then fixed at the figures at which they were subsequently recorded. A familiar passage in the *Dialogus de Scaccario* may be brought into connexion with the supposed change. The writer, Richard fitz Nigel, recounts how, in the reign of William I., rents from the royal demesnes were paid in kind, and adds that he had met men who had seen the old food-rents brought to the king's court. This practice, he states, continued until the time of Henry I., who appointed commissioners to survey the royal estates throughout the kingdom, and to compound the ancient food-rents for a money sum; and henceforward the sheriff was required to pay into the treasury the sum total of the compositions. Yet, before the change took place, the practice of making money payments was already making headway, and rents from the royal castles and non-rural boroughs were paid in coin.[1]

It may therefore be inferred that, till late in the reign of Henry I., the royal estates of Corbridge, Newburn and Warkworth, and perhaps that of Bamburgh also, rendered equal rents in kind, and that these were now compounded for fixed sums. Henry I.'s first reform of the currency, which was carried out in the year 1108, has been suggested as the date for the introduction of monetary payments.[2] It seems more probable, since the old and the new ferms of Northumberland were still distinguished in 1130, that in this county at any rate the change was not made until the second currency reform of 1125, although an alternative date may be found in the royal progress of 1122. Already in that year the military and mercantile borough of Newcastle was a greater asset to the king than the ancient town of Corbridge; and the fortunes of Corbridge were already on the wane before its history passes from conjecture to certainty.

In 1122, Henry I. carried out a northern progress, proceeding by muddy ways from York, probably by way of Newcastle and Corbridge, to Carlisle. It was probably upon this occasion that King Henry granted to the newly founded priory of St. Mary at Carlisle the churches of all his demesnes in Northumberland, namely, the churches of Newcastle and Newburn, and the reversion of those held for life by Richard d'Orival, namely, Warkworth, Corbridge, Rothbury and Whittingham.[3] Ten years later the monastic foundation was transformed into a bishop's see, and the

[1] *Dialogus de Scaccario*, ed. Hughes, Crump and Johnson, pp. 89-90. [2] *Ibid.* pp. 37-38.

[3] Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 144; *Placeta de quo Warranto*, p. 591. The church of Bamburgh has already been granted to Nostell priory.

new bishop thereby acquired a joint interest with the prior and convent in the endowments of their common church. The history of the parish church of Corbridge, in which the monks of Carlisle thus acquired a reversionary interest, is given later in this volume. Here it is sufficient to note the establishment of a connexion between Corbridge and Carlisle that becomes frequently apparent in the history of the former town.

Since 1079, when Malcolm had advanced to the Tyne and been foiled in his attack on Hexham, the Corbridge district had been free from Scottish inroads. The death of Henry I. broke the peace. In the month of January, 1136, David, king of Scotland, crossed the border, capturing the fortresses of Newcastle and Carlisle. The priory church of Hexham was sought as a refuge by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and King David accorded to it his special protection. Peace followed and resulted in King David withdrawing from Northumberland, but retaining Carlisle for his son, the young Prince Henry.

Exactly two years later the war broke out afresh. On 10th January, 1138, King David crossed the Tweed and laid siege to Wark. Thence he passed south, and on the 25th of the month encamped at Warden, near Hexham. He took up his own quarters four miles away at Corbridge.[1] Hexham again became an asylum for the frightened countryfolk, though it was with difficulty that the Scottish commander, William fitz Duncan, restrained his men from sacking the monastery. Every English chronicler agrees in attributing the utmost cruelty to the Scottish soldiers in this campaign. It was a dreadful week, in which Corbridge and Hexham had an unenviable prominence. By 2nd February, news came that King Stephen was advancing northwards, and the Scots rapidly decamped, betaking themselves to their own country.

Corbridge, after being the headquarters of King David for a few days in 1138, became a residence of his son, Prince Henry, to whom the earldom of Northumberland was ceded by a treaty made in April, 1139. The few dated charters of Earl Henry (April, 1139—June, 1152) include one dated at Corbridge on the 8th November; the year is not given.[2]

[1] John of Hexham in *Symeon of Durham*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 289; Richard of Hexham in *Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I.*, Rolls Series, vol. iii. p. 153.

[2] *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 193. With the exception of the present charter and one dated at Bamburgh (printed in vol. viii. of this series, p. 60 n), all the known charters of Earl Henry, tested in Northumberland, were granted at Newcastle, namely, three printed in vol. viii. of this series, p. 60 n, one printed in Raine, *North Durham*, appendix No. cvii, and one in the *Liber Cartarum* of the town of Newcastle

A solitary coin unites with this solitary charter in bringing Corbridge into association with Earl Henry. The lead veins of Alston had been discovered in the latter part of Henry I.'s reign. They had begun to be worked at once for silver; a mint was opened at Carlisle in 1128, and the moneyer Durant was placed in charge.[1] Before the close of the reign, Durant had been succeeded by Erebald, who is found striking coins of Henry I. and Stephen at Carlisle, and of King David at Edinburgh. His name is also found on a single sterling from the Bute find, having HENRICVS on the obverse and EREBALD ON COLEB on the reverse.[2] All Erebald's coins possess the same marked peculiarities of lettering, and agree in the style of the head and the type of the reverse. This last is the earliest of the types in use in Stephen's reign, and consequently the Carlisle sterlings of Stephen may be taken as dating from before the outbreak of war between Stephen and David (December, 1135—January, 1137). Moreover, since the great bulk of Earl Henry's coinage is of a different type and the product of a different mint and moneyer, namely William, who minted at Bamburgh and Carlisle, it seems not unlikely that the Corbridge sterling followed immediately on the Carlisle issues. Bamburgh, where the majority of Earl Henry's coins were struck, and Newcastle, where the bulk of his Northumbrian charters are dated, were retained by King Stephen under the treaty of peace of 1139, though both came soon afterwards into the earl's hands. Probably Erebald worked at Corbridge between Henry's assumption of the earldom and his acquisition of Newcastle and Bamburgh; and this goes to indicate that Corbridge was not merely the temporary headquarters of David's army in 1137, but that it was a centre, and probably the original centre, of Earl Henry's government, and that the earl's mint was established there before the seat of his administration was removed to Bamburgh.[3]

The circumstances of Earl Henry's coinage at Corbridge have a twofold interest. The discovery of lead mines in the hills of the Pennine Range not only rendered that coinage possible but left its mark in the medieval

[1] W. J. Andrew, *Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I.*, pp. 139 *et seq.*

[2] Reproduced in Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, vol. iii. plate iii. No. 24a.

[3] W. H. D. Longstaffe in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. vii. pp. 72-77; Burns, *Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 23-28, 35-41. Mr. Longstaffe's conclusions, disputed by Mr. L. A. Lawrence in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd series, vol. xv. pp. 110-116, have since been accepted by Mr. Carlyon-Britton, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, vol. ii. pp. 26-33, and by Mr. Andrew in his recent study of the coinage of Stephen's reign, *British Numismatic Journal*.

road system centring upon Corbridge. Secondly, the form 'Coleb' on Earl Henry's Corbridge sterling is the earliest certain occurrence of a form of the name in which 'Cole' replaces 'Cor' in the first syllable.

The existence of a high road from the Alston mines might be inferred from more than one entry on the Pipe Rolls of Henry II. recording the convoy of lead from these mines to Newcastle for shipment abroad.[1] That it fell into the Carelgate or Newcastle and Carlisle highway at Corbridge seems proved by the fact that the homestead of Corbygates, a mile north-east of Alston, appears in 1314 under the name of Corbriggate.[2] A direct mention of the road, as the road leading from Corbridge to Penrith, occurs in a Corbridge deed of 1453.[3] Its line is probably that laid down by Mr. Forster in his *History of Corbridge* and supposed by him to be Roman.

> Another Roman road called the 'Maiden Way' commenced at the south end of the [Roman] bridge, and proceeded in a straight line direct south, passing near the east side of the old toll bar at Dilston, continuing further south for about three hundred yards, then at a right angle westward, nearing the Linnell wood and onward through Hexhamshire, passing Alston on the north and still westward towards Penrith. When the 'new road' was made in 1829, betwixt Corbridge bridge and Dilston, this ancient road was unexpectedly come upon and cut through, and was found to consist mostly of paving stones firmly bedded and united together.[4]

Alternatively the road may have crossed the Devil's Water by the medieval bridge below Dilston, described in the account of that township, and, following a line suggested by MacLauchlan,[5] may have joined the modern Alston road near Nubbock. West of the Allen, which it crossed at Staward, the medieval highway does not seem to have diverged materially from its modern counterpart.

South of Alston lay a second lead mining district, that of Weardale, also worked as early as the reign of Stephen. The highway leading from Stanhope to Corbridge is mentioned in a grant of Bishop Kellawe made in 1311.[6] Edward I. followed it in 1292, proceeding in two days from Matfen, a few miles north of Corbridge, to Stanhope, probably by way of Blanchland.[7]

[1] Hodgson-Hinde, 'On the Trade of Newcastle, previous to the Reign of Henry III.' in *Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, Newcastle*, vol. i. pp. 38, 39. [2] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. v. p. 280.

[3] Communa via a capite pontis ville de Corbrig usque ad Holepethe que est versus austrum, ac ab eadem villa usque ad villam de Hexsam, et ab eadem villa de Corbrig usque Penreth. *Durh. Treas.* Misc Chart. No. 463. [4] Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 10 n.

[5] MacLauchlan, *Survey of Watling Street*, p. 20. [6] *Feodarium*, Surtees Soc. Pub. No. 58, p. 184 n.

[7] Gough, *Itinerary of Edward I.* vol. ii. p. 95. For a reference in 1269 to the 'alta via de Corbrugge' passing through Matfen, see *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 186. The 'via Corbrigiæ,' leading to Blanchland, is mentioned in two deeds prior to 1214; Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. part ii. p. 336.

The coexistence of two forms of place-names, viz., Corbridge and Colebridge, has proved puzzling to all who have observed it, and various solutions have been put forward to account for it. If Earl Henry's sterling were the sole example of the form Colebridge, the identification of his mint with Corbridge would be at best problematical. But examples of 'Colebridge' are numerous, far too numerous in fact to allow of the supposition that they are merely clerical errors. The identity of Colebridge with Corbridge is set beyond dispute by the fact that the two are indiscriminately used in the same Pipe Roll,[1] and are employed by different scribes in the transcript of the same document, as well as by the fact that a certain Joel, of whom an account is given below, appears variously as of Corbrige, Corebrugge, Colebr', and Colebrug.[2] He is Johel de Chorebrige in the Pipe Roll of 1170, yet the writer of the roll for the following year, in transcribing the same entry, gives him as Johel de Cholebrige.[3]

Certain scribes have a preference for the 'Corbridge' form, others for Colebridge. It was pointed out by so early a writer as the topographer, Leland, that the writer of the *Vita Oswini* employs the form *Colbrigia*, and that this can be no other place than Corbridge.[4] The form Colebridge does not stand alone, but is supported by the name Colchester, which has affixed itself to the site of the Roman station at Corstopitum, and occurs in more than one deed of the fourteenth century.[5] The

[1] The Pipe Roll for 1158 makes mention of Archil de Corebrigge and Joel de Colebr'. In the roll for 1163 both Archil and Joel appear as 'de Corebrugge.' Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 3, 6; *Great Roll of the Pipe*, 2, 3 and 4 Henry II. pp. 177, 178; *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. vi. p. 44.

[2] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 17; vol. vi. of this series, p. 122 n; and references to Pipe Rolls in previous note.

[3] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 17, 19; *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xv. p. 51; vol. xvi. p. 77.

[4] Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, vol. v. p. 57.

[5] Early instances of the name Colchester occur in the Corbridge deeds from the Vestry of St. Margaret's, Durham, given in appendix I. of this volume.

No. 90. Deed of 1356 'Dimidiam acram terrae arabilis jacentem in campo de Corbrigge, videlicet in Colchester juxta terram quae quondam fuit Johannis filii Johannis et nunc est in tenura Alani de Feltone, unde una finis tendit versus ecclesiam sanctae Trinitatis, et altera finis versus orientem.'

No. 94. Deed of 1394, whereby William Toppyng grants 'unam acram terrae cum pertinenciis in Colchestre, jacentem inter terram Willelmi de Ulwyntone ex parte australi et Colchestre weye ex parte boriali, et abuttat super terram Willelmi de Ulwyntone ex parte orientali usque Colchestre waye ex parte occidentali.'

No. 74. Deed of 1496, 'acra in Colchestre.'

In 1549 Alexander Heron of Corbridge sold, amongst other lands, 'halff a acre lying on Colchester of ye west syd of ye Gorboll, and a rood ryg lying of ye south syd of ye Gorboll est and west.' *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Box 15 K 12 *b*.

Leland and Camden correctly identify Colchester with the ruins of the Roman town. 'By this

close similarity between Colebridge and Colchester has led to the probable conjecture that both names are derived from the same root *Cole*, and to the less certain inference that 'Cole' and 'Core' are distinct roots possessing a chance and misleading affinity and accidentally brought into contact.[1]

It is true that there is no recorded early instance of the form Corchester; and the dual form of Corbridge, Colebridge cannot be paralleled by the coexistence of Corchester, Colechester; yet it is unsafe to infer that the sounds 'Core' and 'Cole' had accurate and distinctive meanings, or that they involve any discrimination between the inhabited English vill and the ruined Roman settlement. The form Colebridge was certainly in common use at the commencement of the reign of Henry II., and had probably come in by the time of Henry I., but is only common in the second half of the twelfth century and has disappeared by the fourteenth century. On the other hand, it is not till the middle of the fourteenth century that any instance of the name of the Roman settlement has been found. By that time both names had become stereotyped by usage.

It is only recently that attention has been directed to the extent to which our English place-names have been modified in spelling and pronunciation by the French-speaking Norman invaders. Amongst the well-recognised changes so produced is an interchange of the liquids 'l' and 'r' resulting either from dissimilation or from assimilation; that is to say, an Anglo-Saxon place-name containing two 'r' sounds may under Norman influence become either 'l-r' or 'r-l.' So the old English Searoburg has developed into Salisbury, but is equally represented by Sarum. The old English Scrobbesbyrigscir is perpetuated in Shropshire, but a French form has survived in Salop.[2] In like manner Corbridge developed in French mouths into Colebridge, and the latter form may have been transferred by analogy to the neighbouring *Chester*. The latter interpreta-

broke (the Corbridge burn) as emong the ruines of the olde town is a place caullid Colecester, wher hath beene a forteres or castelle.' Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, vol. v. p. 57. 'Huic (Corbridge adjacet vetustae munitionis rudetum, quod Colecester appellant.' Camden, *Britannia*, ed. 1587, p. 541.

[1] See a paper by Mr. R. O. Heslop 'On the Names Corstopitum and Colechester,' in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xi. pp. 216-226. Professor Skeat, in approving of this interpretation of the forms Corbridge, Colebridge, cites, by way of illustration, the modern English word spelt 'colonel' and pronounced 'cor'nel.'

[2] Zachrisson, *A Contribution to the Study of Anglo-Norman Influence on English Place-Names*, Lund, 1909, pp. 120-133.

tion of Colchester must be weighed against derivations from a river Colne or from the epithet cold (a derivation from *Colonia* is, on historical grounds, out of the question).[1] Yet this uncertainty does not diminish the value of the philological argument that the form Colebridge is merely an instance of a phonetic change.

Before leaving the subject of the various forms taken by the place-name, attention may be given to the changes to which the second half of the compound has been subjected. Here, as elsewhere, in estimating the evolution of place-names, attention can only be given to contemporary documents, in view of the tendency of copyists of all ages to modernise spelling. The name of Corbridge has survived only in one eleventh century manuscript (Bodl. MS. 596) and is there given in the recognised Anglo-Saxon form of Core-bricge.[2] *Brugge* holds the field in the twelfth century; *bregg* is common in the fifteenth; but throughout the middle ages the usual northern dialect forms of *brig*, *brigg* and *brygg* pertain and are still employed in the vernacular, natives of the town invariably speaking of it as 'Corbrig.' The palatalized 'g' of southern English, represented by the modern form *bridge*, does not appear until Elizabethan times.

A valuable series of dated examples of spelling is obtained from the Pipe Rolls of the twelfth century. These give the following variants of the name of Corbridge:—Corebrige (1171, etc.), Corebrigge (1158), Corbrugge (1177), Corebrugge (1163), Corebregge (1196), Colebrige (1169, etc.), Colebrigge (1187, etc.), Cholebrige (1171). It is Chorebrige in the sole manuscript of John of Hexham, a manuscript written in or about 1164, as well as in the Pipe Roll for 1170.

The Pipe Rolls, in addition to the evidence they furnish for the pronunciation of the place-name, record the amounts paid by Corbridge and the other royal boroughs on each occasion of the imposition of tallage.

[1] The supposition that the Corbridge burn may, like the river on which the Essex Colchester stands, have been called Colne was probably present in the mind of Leland, who wrote, 'I thing verely that this broke is caullid Corve, though the name be not welle knowen there, and that the toune berith the name of it,' but added 'Colus flu:' in the margin of his manuscript, showing that he was thinking of Colchester as much as of Corbridge. Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, vol. v. p. 57. See also Longstaffe in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. viii. p. 95. The derivation from *colonia*, suggested by Mr. Heslop in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xi. p. 225, has been more recently advanced by Mr. C. J. Bates, *Letters*, p. 71.

[2] Historia de Sancto Cuthberto in *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 209. In the Magdalen College MS. of the tract 'De Primo Saxonum Adventu,' written in 1138, the name is spelt Correbrige. *Symeon of Durham*, ed. Hodgson Hinde, Surtees Soc. Pub. No. 51, p. 211 n.

Tallage was an arbitrary imposition, and the amounts paid were equally arbitrary. The following table shows how the imposts laid on Corbridge compared with those of its growing rival, Newcastle :

Year.	Corbridge. £ s. d.	Newcastle. £ s. d.	Year.	Corbridge. £ s. d.	Newcastle. £ s. d.
1158 ...	26 13 4	13 6 8	1169 ...	46 13 4	40 0 0
1159 ...	6 13 4	40 0 0	1177 ...	20 16 8	26 13 4
1161 ...	6 13 4	10 0 0	1187 ...	29 3 8	40 0 0
1163 ...	10 0 0	6 13 4	1196 ...	11 10 8	66 13 4
1165 ...	20 0 0	26 13 4			

An entry of a different character occurs on the Pipe Roll for the year 1175, when the sheriff returned an expenditure of six pounds upon the repair of the mill at Corbridge which had been burnt in the Scottish war.[1] During the two preceding years the war between the two Henrys had given to the Scots the welcome opportunity of again invading Northumberland. In two successive campaigns the Scots had swept along the Tyne valley, and had vainly besieged Odinel de Umfraville in his neighbouring castle of Prudhoe. Yet, as has been pointed out by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, the total loss inflicted upon the county in these campaigns was small, and Northumberland had no such calamities to endure as it had suffered from King David's soldiery forty years before.[2]

In recompense for damage inflicted upon him in the first siege, Umfraville obtained from the king a grant of twenty pounds, and further compensated himself for his losses by enforcing on the neighbouring peasants the task of repairing his castle of Prudhoe. He endeavoured, but without success, to exact contributions from the serfs on the prior of Tynemouth's estate at Wylam. His right to take forced labour was more than questionable, since Wylam had been granted to the monks of Tynemouth in free alms, and had never formed part of Prudhoe barony. Moreover, the monks and their men had been freed by more than one royal charter from the duty of work upon castles,[3] while another charter granted to them by Henry II. exempted their lands from distraint except for debts due from the demesne.[4] Umfraville had his lawful remedy against the prior's tenants, but by common law the stock on the

[1] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 22 ; *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xxii. p. 183.

[2] Hodgson-Hinde, *History of Northumberland*, p. 228 n.

[3] Gibson, *Monastery of Tynemouth*, appendix No. xxvi. ; vol. viii. of this series, p. 59 n (5), p. 62 n (8).

[4] *Ibid.* appendix No. xxxix.

demesne could not legally be distrained until other methods of recovering the debt had been found unavailing. Nevertheless, relying upon his influence in the county, he approached a royal officer in the borough of Corbridge (who, it is said, neither feared God nor reverenced St. Oswin, the patron saint of Tynemouth), and induced him to attempt a distraint upon Wylam demesne. Taking with him two of the town officers, named Richard and Nicholas, this official came to the demesne with the intention of driving off the cattle that he found grazing upon it. There was the herd in charge of a red-headed youth with a dog barking at his heels. Yet the eyes of the Corbridge official were miraculously held, so that he neither saw nor heard that which he was seeking; but he wandered up and down the demesne, almost stumbling upon the cattle, so that his companions had to drive them out of his way, and at length departed empty handed, thinking that the peasants had had warning of his approach and had concealed their live stock. So convinced was he that there were no cattle to be found, that he made oath to that effect three or four days later at the county court held in Newcastle. His miraculous short-sightedness became the talk of the county; and some time later he became reconciled to St. Oswin and became his man (*servus ejus effectus est*). This does not imply that he took monastic vows but, in one capacity or another, he entered into the service of the monastery.[1]

The story, like many others in the life of St. Oswin, is fresh and vivid in its details. It is even possible to give a near guess at the identity of the impious royal reeve of Corbridge. In 1158 and again in 1163 a tallage was laid upon the king's towns and demesnes. No payment is recorded as having been made from Corbridge in those years, but in the former year Joel de Colebr' is entered as making a payment of forty marks; and in 1163, under the name of Johel de Corebrugge, he paid in the sum of ten pounds.[2] He again appears in the record of the inquest of the sheriffs held in 1170. That assize was an inquiry into the misdemeanour, not only of sheriffs of the counties, but of royal officers of every grade. He was then fined four marks for failing to produce a certain Baldwin for whom he was surety.[3] Evidence is given below

[1] Vita Oswini cap. xxx. in *Miscell. Biogr.* Surtees Soc. Pub. No. 8.

[2] For references to Pipe Rolls see above, p. 47, note 1.

[3] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 17; *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xv. p. 51.

to show that John son of Joel, and William son of John son of Joel, were successive holders of a serjeanty in Corbridge which can most naturally be explained as a hereditary reeveship.

Taken together, these facts go to prove that Joel held in 1158, and for some years later, the post of reeve in the royal borough. His appointment was perhaps made upon Henry II.'s resumption of Northumberland in 1157. His office was the usual one of chief officer in a town upon the king's land, and in virtue of it he was responsible for the payment of the king's rents and of extraordinary taxes. It differs from that of other town reeves only in being hereditary and annexed to a freehold estate.

The name of Joel, though uncommon, is by no means unparalleled. It occurs on four occasions in the Durham *Liber Vitae*.[1] It appears to be Breton, and it is not unlikely that Joel of Corbridge may have been a follower of one of the Breton earls of Richmondshire His connexion with the Baliols is more certain. Not only does he, as Juel de Colebrug, witness a charter of Bernard de Baliol granted at Bywell before the year 1167,[2] but he may be identified with Joel de Bywell, signatory to a deed of the same period.[3] In addition to his serjeanty holding in Corbridge, mentioned below, he held lands in Whitfield in South Tynedale of Earl Henry's widow, the Countess Ada, as likewise did Robert de Dilston, grandson of the sheriff Aluric of Corbridge. This appears from a grant (not earlier than 1168) whereby the said countess endowed the canons of Hexham with the whole township of Whitfield save the freeholds of Robert son of William and Johel de Corbrige.[4] The township of Whitfield adjoins that of Kirkhaugh which was afterwards possessed by Joel's grandson William. It was in virtue of this estate and the derivation of their title from the lords of Tynedale that the descendants of Joel assumed the surname of Tynedale and adopted for their arms the three sheaves that more than one other proprietary family in South Tynedale bore.

Our knowledge of the various serjeanty holdings in existence prior to the great arrentation of 1249 is derived from various returns embodied, without any order, in the compilation known as the *Testa de Nevill.*

[1] *Liber Vitae*, Surtees Soc. Pub. No. 13, p. 19 col. 1, p. 46 col. 2, p. 63 cols. 1 and 3.
[2] Vol. vi. of this series, p. 122 n. [3] Raine, *North Durham*, appendix No. dcclxix.
[4] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 17.

The earliest of these is the inquisition made upon the levying of the great carucage of 1198. The Northumbrian return is fragmentary, only four entries remaining.[1] One of these states that the serjeanty of John son of Joel is worth 32s. 6d. a year, and is held by the service of collecting the king's pence. On that occasion John son of Joel made offer to the king of twenty shillings; that is to say, he tendered that sum as his contribution, the amount being arrived at by a process of bargaining between the king's commissioners and the landowners liable to the tallage. He paid the like sum in the scutage of 1203 and again in that of 1204[2]; but his payments are not recorded on the earlier Pipe Rolls, the sheriff accounting therein for a lump sum without setting out the minor items of his account.

There is nothing in these entries to show where John son of Joel's serjeanty lay. Later returns, however, record a serjeanty in Corbridge held by a tenure very similar to that ascribed to John son of Joel in 1198. A certain Joel had been a prominent man in Corbridge thirty years previously. Both these circumstances point to John son of Joel's serjeanty having been at Corbridge, and the probability that this was so becomes certainty in the light of a deed transcribed in the Percy Chartulary, whereby John fitz Robert, who was lord of the manor of Corbridge from 1214 to 1240, confirmed William, son of John son of Joel of Corbridge, in the land in the vill which his father, John son of Joel, formerly held, to hold at the yearly rent of two shillings.[3] In 1242 William de Tyndale was returned as holding forty acres of arable in Corbridge at the same rent of two shillings.[4] A deed of the same period

[1] The existence in the *Testa de Nevill* of some of the assessment returns for the great carucage of 1198 was first pointed out by Mr. Round in the *English Historical Review*, vol. iii. pp. 501-510. The following four Northumbrian entries occurring at p. 391[a] may be assigned to this inquest :—

Serjantia Sewale filius Henrici per servicium breviandi placita coronae versus vicecomitem et faciendi summonitionem cum quinque carucis quas ibi habet per annum valet xvj libras. Domus illa quam tenet in Novo Castello valet per annum iiij marcas de eodem.

Serjantia Willelmi de Byker valet per annum lxijs. et iiijd. per servicium breviandi et faciendi districciones.

Serjantia Johannis filii Joelis valet per annum xxxijs. et vjd. per servicium eligendi (*read* colligendi) denarios regis. Offert domino regi xx solidos.

Serjantia Sigge filie Regin' de Sedberge valet per annum xs. viijd. per servicium custodiendi brevia corone. Offert domino regi dimidiam marcam.

Two of the above entries recur in abbreviated form at pp. 352[a], 393. The Sadberge entry dates the return as before 1200.

[2] *Pipe Rolls*, 5 and 6, John in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 84, 89.

[3] *Percy Chartulary*, p. 285. The original or an early transcript of this deed was formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Box 15 L 17.

[4] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385[b].

relating to the manor of Kirkhaugh, adjoining to the manor of Whitfield in which Joel of Corbridge formerly held lands, shows that one William son of John was then its lord.[1] On his seal, which is still attached to the deed, he is styled William son of John de Tindal.

At the close of the year 1244 the king ordered inquisitions to be made into the serjeanties in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Northumberland that had been alienated. The jurors returned that the serjeanty of Corbridge was held by the service of paying in and counting the king's pence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; that it had been alienated in part; and that Roger fitz John, then lord of Corbridge, held thereof thirty shillings worth of land and made an annual fine for the same of ten shillings.[2]

Five years later all serjeanties throughout the kingdom were 'arrented.' Services hitherto rendered were estimated at their money value, and the resulting figure became the rent payable from the holding to the exchequer. In the roll of serjeanties then drawn up, the serjeanty of Corbridge is described as having been given in fee, subject to the obligation of paying in the king's pence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A yearly rent of ten shillings was imposed upon its lord, Roger fitz John.[3]

Although in these two last entries the Corbridge serjeanty is entered as held by Roger fitz John, the lord of the manor, it is evident that it was held of the said lord in subinfeudation, and that Roger fitz John held the service of the serjeanty, but was not ultimately responsible for the duties attached to the holding. Another entry in the *Testa de Nevill*, representing a return made in the reign of Henry III. but not assignable to a particular year, states that William de Tyndale held sixty acres in Corbridge by serjeanty in return for collecting, counting, and paying in the king's pence during a fortnight before Easter and a fortnight before Michaelmas, and that during each of these terms of fifteen days he was to receive pay at the rate of a shilling a day out of the king's privy purse. The jurors further reported that the service had not been performed since the reign of King

[1] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5258, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 60. The seal is reproduced in this volume, plate i, No. 4.

[2] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 393. The other entries belonging to this return are entered at p. 391[b] 'in dorso cujusdam rotuli inter Linc'.' For the date of this inquisition 'de terris alienigenarum et serjantiis regis alienatis,' see *Excerpta e Rot. Finium*, vol. i. p. 432.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 394. The date of this return, which occupies pp. 393[b], 394[b] of the *Testa*, can be fixed by reference to the Pipe Roll for 34 Henry III.; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 221.

John, and that its value was thirty shillings.[1] A similar return was made at the assize of 1256, when it was stated that William de Tyndale paid a rent of ten shillings (as fixed at the 'arrentation') to Robert son and heir of Roger fitz John, who in turn paid the rent to the king. The size of the holding is there given as a carucate; in the similar return made in 1279 it is returned as eighty acres.[2]

Any possible doubt that William de Tyndale, the holder of the Corbridge serjeanty in 1256, is identical with William son of John de Tyndale, owner of Kirkhaugh, and with William son of John son of Joel of Corbridge, or at least that he was heir of the said William son of John, is removed by a deed of agreement made in 1334 between Sir Henry Percy, then lord of the manor, and Sir William de Tyndale, lord of Dilston, touching a messuage and a hundred acres of land in Corbridge held by Tyndale of Sir Henry Percy by serjeanty tenure. Percy claimed from this holding a rent of twelve shillings, of which Tyndale claimed to be quit by virtue of the above-recited confirmation made by John fitz Robert to William son of John son of Joel, ancestor of the said William de Tyndale. By this agreement Tyndale covenanted to render to Percy, for the said serjeanty holding, homage and fealty and twelve shillings rent, and Percy in return freed him from all claims of the Crown to homage, fealty, and a rent of ten shillings, namely, the rent fixed at the arrentation.[3]

This chain of evidence allows a clear conception to be formed of the nature of the serjeanty or ministerial holding held by Joel of Corbridge in the first half of the reign of Henry II. and by his son John at the close of the century. The services relate to 'the king's pence,' a phrase that can best be understood of the revenue of the royal manor. They reduce themselves to three: (1) receiving, (2) counting or telling, (3) paying into the exchequer at Newcastle.[4] They were performed during the fort-

[1] Sexaginta acre terre in Corbrigg quas Willelmus de Tindal tenet per serjantiam ad recipiendum et narrandum et ad tricandum denarios domini regis per xv dies ante pascham et per xv dies ante festum sancti Michaelis, et quolibet die capiet de bursa domini regis per predictum tempus xij denarios. Capiatur in manu domini regis, quia servicium illud non fuit factum a tempore regis Johannis, et valet per annum xxxs. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 394. This entry has been interpolated into the record of the arrentation of serjeanties but is distinct from it.

[2] *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surtees Soc. Pub. No. 88, pp. 102, 354.

[3] *Percy Chartulary*, pp. 290-298.

[4] For the meaning of the phrase 'ad tricandum' see Wright, *Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies*, p. 514, where *geeylded* is given as the English equivalent of *tricabatur*.

night preceding each of the half-yearly audits of Easter and Michaelmas. They ceased to be performed in the reign of King John, when the manor was alienated from the Crown and came into private hands. The serjeanty was, in fact, a hereditary reeveship[1]; its holder was the king's representative within the borough, and was accountable for the payment into the exchequer of all revenues derived from the royal estate of which he was in charge. These must have included profits of the demesne, burghal rents, profits of the borough court and other ordinary incomings, as well as the extraordinary impositions known as tallages. For this reason the sums paid as tallage in 1158 and 1163 were credited by the sheriff to Joel of Corbridge, although the payments were made by Joel on behalf of the borough. The existence of a royal demesne is proved by the entry on the Pipe Roll for 1196 of eight shillings paid in the year as tallage by the bonds or villeins of Corbridge over and above the tallage charged upon the vill.[2]

Although the effective jurisdiction of the manorial court came to be limited to a single township,[3] it is evident that the Crown manor of Corbridge originally embraced a much larger area, and that it was reduced to its present limits by a series of royal alienations. The extensive parishes of Northumberland may be supposed to be the ecclesiastical counterparts of Anglo-Saxon temporal lordships, and parish and lordship had a common centre. The lord's court and the lord's church were alike situated in the principal village of the district. The whole area was subdivided among various vills, forming distinct agricultural communities, yet pasturing upon a common moor; while the inhabitants of those vills were members of a single community that was alike temporal and spiritual, and might equally regard themselves as suitors to a single court and as fellow-parishioners.

Certain features point to the parish of Corbridge having once been the central portion of a great royal estate that embraced the whole of middle Tyneside. The grounds on which the Corbridge fair was held lay partly within the parish of Corbridge and partly within that of St. John

[1] A parallel to it may be found in the Skerton and Overton tenures of Lancashire serjeanties, 'per præposituram.' Longstaffe mistakes its nature and supposes the services rendered from the Corbridge serjeanty to have been connected with the mint. *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. vii. p. 75.

[2] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 60.

[3] A survey made in 1702 states that the free tenants of Dilston, Thornbrough, Aydon town, Riding, and the Lee owed suit of court to Corbridge, and similar presentments occur in the eighteenth century court rolls. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

Lee. On the other hand the great moor of Shildon was intercommonable by the parishes of Corbridge, Bywell and Ovingham. Probably the introduction of the parochial system into Northumbria is not to be looked for earlier than the tenth century, by which time the country had again become settled after the Danish invasions, and the local church began to be reorganized on a secular basis with the object of filling the void left by the wholesale destruction of monasteries in the previous century. Broadly speaking, the parochial divisions of Northumberland represent the territorial divisions of the earldom. Corbridge parish may consequently be taken as the ecclesiastical equivalent of a lordship held by the earls of Northumbria in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and as the manor which successive royal grants reduced to the limits of a single township.

(1) A dependent chapelry, that of Halton, lies within the parish and forms a part of it. It includes the townships of Halton, Clarewood with Halton Shields, and Great Whittington, which three townships formed in the twelfth century the thegnage holding of Halton. As the chapelry has been carved out of the parish, so the lordship which the chapel of Halton serves was formed out of the larger unit of the manor. This was evident to the jurors of 1275 who returned Halton lordship as ancient royal demesne.[1] The form of tenure by which it was held points to the creation of the holding as having taken place before knight service became the rule, and therefore as probably dating from the eleventh century.

(2) The creation of Dilston barony and the consequent detachment of that township from the manor can be dated with greater accuracy. It cannot be placed later than 1128, that being the latest possible date for the charter whereby Henry I. confirmed William son of Aluric in the barony formerly held by his brother Richard, and is probably of earlier origin, inasmuch as it is described in the inquest of 1212 as having been held since the Conquest,[2] a phrase signifying the extinction of the earldom in 1095 rather than the conquest of England in 1066. Despite the creation of Dilston into a barony, its separation from Corbridge was not complete, and the two townships continued to intercommon upon Corbridge Fell.

(3) A narrative, entered in a thirteenth century manuscript that once formed part of the library of Tynemouth priory, tells how 'Henry, king

[1] *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. p. 21. [2] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 156.

of England,' granted to the lords of Bolam three vills belonging to his manor of Corbridge in exchange for the manor of Coniscliffe and certain other vills, and thereafter granted Coniscliffe to an ancestor of the lords of Greystoke.[1] The exchange was effected before the year 1162, when Walter, son of Ivo, paid scutage on the Greystoke fee of Coniscliffe, but must be subsequent to King Henry's resumption of the earldom in 1157. The three vills then (1157-1162) alienated from the royal manor of Corbridge can easily be identified with the three townships of Aydon, Thornburgh, and Little Whittington, which lie within the parish but formed part of Bolam barony. Probably like the three vills held by the thegns of Halton, and like the three Middletons near Wooler, they originally formed a thegnage holding. This may have been served by the chapel of St. Michael that existed in the thirteenth century at Little Whittington in the same manner that the chapel of Halton formed the religious centre of the three vills of Halton, Clarewood and Great Whittington.

(4) A portion of Thornburgh township lay within the Bolbec barony of Bywell, but whether the Bolbecs derived their title from the Crown or from the lords of Bolam is doubtful. The existence of a confirmation made by John fitz Robert, lord of the manor of Corbridge 1212-1240, of lands in Thornburgh Bolbec,[2] establishes the seignorial position of the lords of Corbridge manor.

The time was fast approaching when Corbridge itself should be alienated. The first step made in this direction was taken in 1201, when King John paid to Northumberland the first royal visit that had been made to it for forty years. King John was, as usual, in need of money, and money could be had by granting charters, of which the king was consequently prodigal. Towns were specially desirous of privileges, and none was more prized by the townsmen than that they should have their town in fee farm, that is, that they should themselves farm the royal revenues and pay over to the sheriff the sum at which the farm was fixed. The royal exchequer lost nothing by this method, since under the old system the excess of money extracted from the townsfolk over the sum due to the exchequer was retained by the sheriff and the king's officers.

[1] Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 313.

[2] See the account of Thornburgh in this volume.

King John's visit was signalised by an outcrop of town charters. On February 8th, 1200/1, he was at Durham, and there granted by charter to the men of Hartlepool the privilege of being free burgesses. On the 9th he was at Newcastle, and there granted that town in fee farm to its burgesses. Next day, while still in Newcastle, he made a similar grant to the men of Newburn. On the 12th, at Alnwick, he renewed his charter to Newcastle in a different form. On the 16th, when at Rothbury, he gave to the men of that vill a charter granting to them their town in fee farm, and, having despatched business, rode through the centre of the county to Hexham, probably passing Corbridge on his way.[1]

He stayed for three or four days at Hexham. The reason of his stay is supplied by the contemporary chronicler, Roger of Hoveden.[2] John, with his keen scent for money, howsoever it might be obtained, had heard, when he reached Hexham, that treasure was buried in the ruins of Corstopitum. So he set men to dig there, probably riding over from Hexham himself to see how work progressed. But these, the first recorded excavations carried out at Corstopitum, brought nothing to light but blocks of masonry firmly bonded together with bronze and iron and lead. Tired of the search, the king left Hexham for Carlisle, breaking his journey on the 20th at Irthington, where he set his seal to a charter granting to the men of Corbridge the privileges that he had accorded in the previous week to the towns of Newcastle, Newburn, and Rothbury.[3]

In return for the privilege of farming their own town, the men of Corbridge consented to the raising of the farm from thirty to forty-five pounds, and further paid down a sum of forty marks. The charters to the four boroughs were planned to produce an increase of royal revenue of £55, and brought the king an immediate windfall of a hundred and sixty marks and five palfreys. Yet before the following Michaelmas the king had been won over by Robert fitz Roger, the sheriff, to allow the

[1] *Rotuli Chartarum*, pp. 86-87, and itinerary of King John in Hardy's *Description of the Patent R* . . . Record Com. Pub.

[2] Cumque venisset ad Extoldesham, et audisset quod apud Choresbrige esset thesaurus absconditus, fecit ibi fodere, sed nihil inventum est praeter lapides signatos aere et ferro et plumbo. *Roger of Hoveden*, Rolls Series, vol. iv. p. 157. For parallel instances of the insertion of an s between the two halves of a place-name formed from more than one root, see Zachrisson, *Anglo-Norman Influence on English Place-Names*, pp. 118-119.

[3] *Rotuli Chartarum*, p. 87.

boroughs to be farmed by him as formerly and at the old figure.[1] Since the men of Corbridge and the other three towns were exempted from the sums at which they had agreed to purchase their charters, it is natural to suppose that the sheriff had outbid them.

Three years later, on March 26th, 1204, Robert fitz Roger was directed to render the borough of Corbridge to Peter de Nereford to hold at the ancient farm.[2] The nature of the transaction is unknown, but Nereford can have acquired no further interest than a lease for a year or a grant to hold during the king's pleasure, since, on March 8th, 1204/5, Robert fitz Roger himself received a grant of the manor of Corbridge, to hold to him and his heirs in fee farm, paying yearly the ancient farm and an increment of ten pounds, making forty pounds in all.[3] On the same day he received a grant of Rothbury manor. Newburn had been granted to him a year previously.

The immediate change effected by this charter was small. As sheriff, a position that he had occupied since 1200 and continued to fill until his death in 1212, Robert fitz Roger was virtually owner of the boroughs that he farmed, and at all points stood between the king and the townsmen. To the exchequer the manor and borough of Corbridge represented a fixed and unvarying payment of thirty pounds. This sum, now increased to forty pounds, continued to be paid. On the other hand Robert fitz Roger now held by inheritance the estate that had hitherto been his only by virtue of his office. His estate had previously been terminable at the king's pleasure but now became absolute, and he acquired free control of lands in which he had till now been the king's agent.

The grant of the manor of Corbridge to Robert fitz Roger was prejudicial to the rights exercised by the lords of Dilston. As has been previously pointed out, Dilston had been created a separate barony; yet certain lands held by its lords were claimed as forming part of Corbridge manor. Accordingly, within a few months of his grant to Robert fitz Roger, King John ordered a perambulation to be made of the lands in dispute. Their bounds were set out, and Robert fitz Roger, by a deed still extant, confirmed the said lands to Thomas, son of Robert de Divelston, to hold

[1] Pipe Roll 3 John in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 78.

[2] *Rotuli de Liberate*, p. 85.

[3] *Rotuli Chartarum*, p. 143.

for the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee.[1] The grant received royal confirmation on the 5th November following.[2] A return made in 1242 gives the extent of this holding as 120 acres of arable.[3]

Robert fitz Roger was returned as owner of the vill of Corbridge in the Great Inquest of Service of 1212.[4] He died before the 12th August of that year, on which date his son and heir, John fitz Robert, had a confirmation of his father's lands from the king.[5] The manor was held by the yearly rent of £40, payable to the Crown; and on the 8th November, 1217, orders were given to John fitz Robert to pay the Crown rent to the sheriff, Philip de Ulecote, who had received a grant of this and of the ferms of Bamburgh and Newcastle for his maintenance during the king's minority.[6] Ulecote drew the rent until his death, three years later.

By undated deeds John fitz Robert confirmed William son of John son of Joel in the serjeanty holding already mentioned,[7] and confirmed John de Middleton (*circa* 1226) in thirty acres in Thornburgh-Bolbec and thirty-nine acres in Thornburgh-Bolam.[8] In 1232 he was sued in the

[1] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Rogeri dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Thomæ filio Roberti de Divelestone pro homagio et servicio suo totam illam terram quam Robertus pater suus tenuit, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in Divelestone, quæ dicebatur pertinere ad manerium de Corbrige, unde perambulatio facta fuit super ipsum Thomam per præceptum domini regis Johannis, sicut divisæ illius perambulationis porportant. Habendam et tenendam eidem Thomæ et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis, vel de quocumque alio, qui prædictum manerium de Corbrige tenuerit et habuerit, per servicium vicesimæ partis unius militis, pro omni servicio et consuetudine et exactione. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod prædictus Thomas et heredes sui post ipsum habeant et teneant totam prædictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in feodo et hereditate, de me et heredibus meis vel de quocumque alio qui prædictum manerium de Corbrige habuerit et tenuerit, libere et quiete, bene et in pace, integre et honorifice, in bosco et plano, in terris et aquis et molendinis et piscariis, in pratis, pascuis et in mariscis, in viis et semitis, et in exitibus et omnibus aliis locis et rebus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad terram illam pertinentibus, per predictum servicium, sicut predictum est. His testibus, Gaufrido filio Petri, comite Essex', Roberto constabulario Cestriæ, Petro filio Herberti, Willelmo Briwerre, Rogero de Cressy, Ricardo de Unfraneville, Waltero filio Gileberti, Gileberto de la val, Rogero de Merelay, Hugone de Bolebec, Roberto de la val, Roberto le lu, Rogero et Willelmo filiis Willelmi, Roberto de Kant' et multis aliis. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 1481.

Round seal of green wax: knight on horseback with sword and shield charged with arms of Clavering (*quarterly, a bendlet*) + SIGIL . . . . . ERI ✠ Secretum, gem, a riding figure (the flight into Egypt?) SIGILLVM SECRETI. The seal with secretum is illustrated in vol. v. of this series, plate facing p. 24, Nos. 1-2; and the seal is engraved in Surtees, *Durham*, pl. vii. No. 2. The deed is enrolled in the *Percy Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 117, p. 324.

[2] *Rotuli Chartarum*, p. 159 b. The original charter appears to have been formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L 18. For this charter Thomas de Divelston paid a fine of twenty marks and a palfrey. *Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus*, p. 330.

[3] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 382 a.

[4] Return printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 154.

[5] *Rotuli Chartarum*, p. 187 b.

[6] *Patent Rolls*, 1216-1225, p. 124. The order was repeated on the 4th May following: *Close Litterarum Clausarum*, vol. i. p. 360.

[7] *Percy Chartulary*, p. 285.

[8] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Box 19 G 33, printed in the account of Thornburgh.

King's Court, by Simon, son and heir of Thomas de Divelston, for a fishery in the Tyne and estovers in the wood and turbary of Corbridge, claimed by the said Simon as belonging to Dilston. The agreement made between the two parties was enrolled at Westminster, though now lost; and in the following year Simon paid a fine of twenty shillings for having a jury of twelve knights at the York assizes to make recognition of the disputed rights, according to the form of the enrolment made at Westminster.[1]

Estovers were also the subject of dispute, about the same time, between the bailiffs of John fitz Robert and the burgesses of Corbridge. The composition then made was entered in the Percy Chartulary, and forms a valuable document. The burgesses drew up, evidently in their borough court, a 'recognition' or formal statement of the pastures, estovers, easements and liberties which they had enjoyed while Corbridge was a royal borough. These were thereupon allowed by John fitz Robert, and the terms of the recognition were embodied in the consequent agreement. The burgesses were allowed to take from Corbridge wood, brushwood and dead timber for the repair of their cottages, withies for their fences, and ivy for decorating their houses on Midsummer Day[2] at the view of the lord's forester. They were also allowed to take dry wood for burning in their fires, and fallen timber uprooted in storms, if not required by the lord of the manor. They might take brushwood from the sides of the six roads that came down on Corbridge from the south, namely Daypeth, Slaley road, the roads of Dunstanwood and Ulflawe, and the Broomley and Newbiggin roads. If found off these roads carrying brushwood, burgesses might be called upon to give surety for appearing before the court.

The Broomley, Newbiggin and Slaley roads still exist in the turnpike that follows the ancient line of Dere Street through Riding Mill, the road entering Hexhamshire at the Linnels, and the road that leads south across the Fell from Farnley Gate and forms the eastern boundary of the township.

[1] *Curia Regis Rolls*, 111 and 113; compare Pipe Roll, 18 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 174.

Other examples of this custom are cited in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis, vol. i. pp. 245-247. Allusion to a similar custom in London is made by Bishop Pecock in the fifteenth century:—'Men of the cuntre uplond bringen into Londoun in Mydsomer eve braunchis of trees fro Bischopis wode and flouris fro the feeld, and bitaken tho to citeseins of Londoun forto therwith araie her housis.' *Pecock's Repressor*, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 28. The practice is still prevalent in Norway and Sweden

The name of Daypeth has survived as Doepath, the name of the field immediately below Corbridge railway station, and is probably the Hexham road, which anciently struck up the hill to Dilston New Town and joined the modern turnpike at Dilston Haugh Farm.[1] Ulflawe can no longer be identified; but Dunstanwood now forms Dilston Park, and the road leading through it is probably the pack-horse road that ran through Dukeshouse wood and crossed the Devilswater by the medieval bridge at Dilston Mill.

The burgesses were confirmed in their customary estovers in turf, ling and bracken. They had common of pasture in the Fell or Corbridge wood, in Holden (Howden), Galueside or the banks of Gallow Hill, in the Fens (now Fell Mires) in the banks of the Corbridge burn, here called Ayburn,[2] along Dere Street, in 'Westpetebotes,' in the siket or stream of 'Mulesford,' in a piece of ground called 'Bondemedewes,' and in Schorteden (Shorden Brae), provided that no damage was done in going or coming. All pigs stied within the burgages were free from pannage, but the customary pannage was demanded from swine herded in the field and wood. Arbitrary fines might not be imposed upon burgesses contravening regulations; they had the right to have the fine assessed by four of their fellows along with the seneschal or bailiff. The agreement enjoined a stricter keeping of the nightly watches by two burgesses and by an officer of the lord of the manor. No bailiff might give licence to any stranger to take pledge for payment within the borough, or to gather nuts or acorns after Michaelmas, unless it was for the lord's private use. None of the lord's officers might make compulsory purchases from burgesses on their own account; only the burgesses should not refuse to sell to the bailiff. (The implied unwillingness to sell is easily explicable on the ground that the lord's officers were in a position to fix their own price). Finally, no burgess might be distrained upon to police the grounds of Corbridge fair.[3]

The record is interesting, not only for its actual provisions, but for

[1] The same occurs as Dalepeth (tres acres jacentes subtus Dalepeth) in a deed of 1354. *Brumell Charters*, No. 10. The field between Doepath and Dilston New Town is still known as the Hanging Dales.

[2] In 1343 Ralph de Barley quitclaimed all right to two and a half acres in Corbridge, 'videlicet in una acra et dimidia jacente in boriali parte de Ayburne . . . et dimidia acra terrae jacente ex australi parte de Ayburne . . . et dimidia acra terrae jacente ex australi parte de Ayburne.' Appendix I., No. 88.

[3] *Percy Chartulary*, pp. 283-285.

its picture of the timber and wattle cottages of the burgesses, festooned with ivy at Midsummer while the fair was in progress on Stagshaw Bank, and for the greater attention which it pays to commons than to arable, a circumstance natural to a burgess community addicted to trade rather than to agriculture.

The original of this record is lost, but that of another agreement of the same period to which the burgesses of Corbridge were parties is still extant in Durham Treasury. By fine made in the county court of Northumberland on August 16th, 1235, Simon de Divelston accorded the burgesses permission to build one end of Corbridge bridge upon his land of Dilston, and granted to them a line of road southward from the head of the said bridge to 'Holepethe,' a name evidently designating the lane leading from the old ford and coming out near the present railway station. The road thus granted ran through a portion of Dilston township, and the burgesses were bound to repair the dykes on either side of it.[1] When Holepethe was reached the road was to turn east and keep outside the dykes boundering the Dilston lands. Simon de Divelston further granted to the burgesses a footpath eastward from the head of the bridge down stream to 'the wood,' and a cartroad twenty feet in breadth up stream from the bridge head as far as Potter-ford. Provision was made for the payment of parkage fees on any cattle belonging to the burgesses that might escape into the Dilston grounds, at the rate of a penny for every ten beasts, twenty sheep, four horses, six pigs, or twenty calves. In return for this grant the burgesses undertook to pay to the lords of Dilston the yearly rent of a pound of pepper and a pound of cummin.[2]

[1] In 1269 Thomas de Divelston sued certain burgesses of Corbridge for the repair of these two dykes in Dilston, but withdrew his plea. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 164.

[2] Hec est finalis concordia facta in comitatu Norhumbrie, die Jovis in crastino Assumpcionis Beate Marie anno regni regis Henrici filii Johannis nono decimo, inter Symonem de Divelestone tenentem et burgenses de Corebrige petentes, scilicet, quod idem S. de Divelestone pro se et heredibus suis concessit predictis burgensibus de Corbrige et heredibus eorum firmare capud pontis [Misc. Chart. 459 adds 'de Corebrige'] super terram suam de Divelestone, et viam a capite ejusdem pontis usque ad Holepethe que est versus austrum, et cum ventum fuerit ad Holepethe tenebunt viam versus orientem extra fossata dicti S. et heredum suorum. Predicti vero burgenses et heredes eorum facient fossata ex utraque parte vie predicte a capite ejusdem pontis usque ad Holepethe, ita ne dictus S. vel heredes sui pro defectu reparacionis predictorum fossatorum dampnum incurrant quin eis emendetur. Licebit eciam predictis burgensibus et heredibus eorum hedificare quandam domum infra fossata predicta ad utensilia pontis receptanda, ita tamen quod nullus in ea faciat residenciam. Dicti vero burgenses et heredes eorum habebunt quandam semitam a capite ejusdem pontis versus orientem usque ad boscum. Habebunt eciam quamdam viam a capite ejusdem pontis versus occidentem juxta aquam de latitudine viginti pedum usque ad Potterford ad ambulandum et equitandum et ad carros et carectas et averia ducenda. Ita tamen quod dicti burgenses et heredes eorum sustinebunt predictam viam a capite ejusdem pontis versus occidentem juxta aquam in longitudine

It is plain from this record that no bridge then spanned the Tyne. The Roman bridge had doubtless long fallen into disuse. The river was forded below Byethorn, and a road called 'Holepethe,' or the hollow road, led up from the ford to a point near the modern Station Hotel, following the boundary of Corbridge and Dilston townships. In this year, 1235, the burgesses set to work to build a bridge above the line of the ford and leading immediately out of the town.[1] But as the southern bank at this point lay within Dilston township, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the lord of Dilston to build the southern abutment upon his land, and to obtain from him a grant of way through his lands from the bridge head to Holepethe. The road thus made is still in use as the road to the railway station. The bridge itself has been replaced by a seventeenth century structure, but it stood within a few yards of its successor, and the shifting of

viginti perticarum. Et si forte predicta via per rigorem aque de Tyne penitus destruatur, predictus S. et heredes sui invenient predictis burgensibus et heredibus eorum quamdam semitam ad ambulandum et equitandum sine carris et caretis et averiis ducendis a capite ejusdem pontis usque ad Potterfordh. Et si forte averia predictorum burgensium extra predictas vias vel predicta fossata in dampno predicti S. vel heredum suorum per escapium inventa fuerint, dabunt pro decem averiis unum denarium de parcagio, pro viginti ovibus unum denarium, pro quatuor equis solutis unum denarium, pro sex porcis unum denarium, pro viginti vitulis non superannatis unum denarium, et prout inventa fuerint dabunt parcagium secundum majus et minus, et hoc a festo sancti Martini usque ad tres septimanas ante festum sancti Petri ad vincula, per quas tres septimanas si qua averia predictorum burgensium vel heredum suorum in dampno predicti S. vel heredum suorum in bladis spicatis inventa fuerint, dicta averia statim repligiantur, et dampnum statim videatur et estimetur, et per plegiagium antequam bladum de terra moveatur, dampnum quod ibi factum fuerit emendetur, et interim parcagium sicut predictum est fiat, et eodem modo. A festo vero beati Petri ad vincula usque ad festum sancti Martini sequens si qua averia predictorum burgensium vel heredum suorum in dampnum dicti S. vel heredum ipsius inventa fuerint, predicta averia statim replegiantur, et dampnum statim videatur et estimetur, et per plegiagium sicut predictum est dampnum emendetur, et parcagium fiat. Item nec burgenses de Corbrige nec heredes eorum hedificabunt neque logias facient infra pasturam dicti S. vel heredum suorum vel infra pasturam eorum, nec aliquid capient in libero tenemento ipsius S. et heredum suorum sine licencia ejusdem Symonis vel heredum suorum. Pro hac autem concessione, fine et concordia, predicti burgenses et heredes eorum reddent annuatim imperpetuum predicto S. et heredibus suis unam libram piperis et unam libram cymini infra octabas sancti Cuthberti in Septembri pro omnibus. Ad hanc conventionem firmiter et fideliter tenendam utraque pars affidavit, et ad majorem securitatem predictus S. et burgenses de Corbrige mutuis scriptis mutua sigilla apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, Briano filio Alani tunc vicecomite Norhumbriae, Rogero de Merlaco, Hugone de Bolebek, Rogero Bertram, Gilberto de Humframvilla, Johanne de Baliolo, Eustachio de laval, Ricardo Bertram, Bertrardo priore de Agustald', Otwero de Insula, Roberto de Wicestre, Petro de Insula, Petro de Vallibus, Roberto de Mayneville, Johanne de Thornburge, Johanne de Haweltone, Thoma de Witingtone, et aliis. Endorsed 'Cyrographum inter Simonem de Dyvill' et burgenses de Corbrige super caput pontis et viam.' *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 460. Seal in green wax attached by silk cords : a plain cross between 4 heads + S[IGIL COMMV]NE COREBRIGIE, figured in this volume, plate 1, No. 1.

No. 459 of the Durham Miscellaneous Charters is a contemporary duplicate of the above fine, according with it word for word, except in the opening clause, which runs :—'Hec est finalis concordia facta et inrotulata coram justiciariis apud Westmonasterium a die Pasce in unum mensem, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis octavo decimo.' (May 1234). It has a parchment tag for the seal, but the seal is missing. There is no such fine among the Feet of Fines in the Public Record Office, and the identity of the witnesses in the two versions is proof against the genuineness of the supposed Westminster fine.

[1] The earliest mention of the bridge as already in existence occurs in the assize roll of 1256, when Ilyf le Messer was charged with wounding Robert Pusekat (*pussy-cat*) 'juxta pontem de Corebrigg' *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 88, p. 76.

a gravel bed, some thirty years ago, revealed the bases of its sparling-shaped piers.[1]

Attached to this deed is the seal of the borough of Corbridge. It bears an unusual device, namely, a plain cross with four men's heads between the arms of the cross, facing each other. The nearest parallel to it among borough seals is to be found in the seal of Reading—a crowned head in the centre of four others inclining towards the first.[2] Two other examples of the borough seal are in Durham Treasury, attached to documents, one belonging to the second half of the thirteenth century, and the other dated 1452. All these seals are from different matrices, the crosses being plain, fleury and patonce respectively.

A certificate made in the same year (1235) states that the burgesses of the town of Corbridge were liable to be tallaged along with the king's demesnes.[3] Tallages were frequent during the reign of Henry III., the sums enacted varying from five to forty marks.[4] They were not always paid into the royal exchequer; on the occasion of the tallage of 1252, William de Valence, who had the custody of the heir of John fitz Robert, had a writ for tallaging his tenants of the manor of Corbridge,[5] and in 1260, when tallage was next imposed, Valence had a writ permitting him to tallage the ancient royal demesne of which he had custody.[6] The like favour was granted in 1313 to John de Clavering.[7] Only one tallage roll has survived. It is for the year 1304, but is almost wholly illegible. Seventy-two persons appear to have been assessed, their contributions varying from sixteen pence to twenty shillings.[8]

John fitz Robert died at the commencement of 1241,[9] leaving his young sons, Hugh and Roger, under age. Their mother, Ada de Baliol, obtained the wardship of her sons and the custody of their lands by payment of the large fine of two thousand marks, and further had the manors of Newburn and Whalton assigned to her as dower.[10] The inquest for the

[1] *Proceedings of Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. i. p. 293.

[2] Pedrick, *Borough Seals*, p. 105 and plate xix. [3] Return printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 165.

[4] The Pipe Rolls show the following sums to have been paid as tallage:—1214, 15 marks; 1219, 5 marks; 1223, 25 marks; 1227, 40 marks; 1230, 25 marks; 1235, 25 marks; 1239, 25 marks; 1241, 30 marks; 1248, 28 marks; 1250, £20; 1252, 34 marks; 1261, 36 marks; 1269, 38 marks.

[5] *Close Rolls*, No. 74, mem. 11; Pipe Roll, 53 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 281. [6] *Close Rolls*, No. 77, mem. 23; Pipe Roll, 45 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 258. [7] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 519. [8] *Lay Subsidy Roll*, $\frac{15}{4}$.

[9] Order to take seisin of his lands dated 20th February, 1241; *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, vol i. p. 337. *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, vol. i. p. 342; *Close Rolls*, 1237-1242, p. 298.

Gascon aid taken in the following year enters Corbridge as held by the heir of John fitz Robert, and records the names of three freeholders in the manor: a certain master Henry held thirty acres of arable by the payment of a pound of pepper; William de Tyndale held his serjeanty holding of forty acres at two shillings rent; and the heir of John de Linton held fifty acres by the payment of two pounds of pepper.[1] At the arrentation of serjeanties made in 1248, Roger fitz John made an annual fine of ten shillings for the Corbridge serjeanty.[2]

Roger fitz John died in 1249, immediately after attaining his majority, leaving an infant son and heir, Robert fitz Roger, aged eighteen months.[3] The wardship of the infant heir was granted by Henry III. to his half-brother, William de Valence, for a fine of three hundred marks (which was, however, remitted to him)[4]; and on the 21st August Valence received acquittance from the yearly payment of the fee-farm rent of Corbridge in lieu of a corresponding deduction from the yearly fee of five hundred marks paid to him from the exchequer, and also a grant of the reversion of the lands held by Ada de Baliol in dower.[5] Ada de Baliol did not long survive her son, dying in 1251.[6] In the inquisition taken at her death, she was found to have died seised of a mill, valued at eight marks, and 120 acres of arable in Corbridge and 'Linelis,' worth sixpence an acre, as well as of the manors of Newburn and Whalton, all held in dower.[7] These lands were consequently, on 17th October, assigned to Valence to hold during the long minority.[8] The Corbridge land is described in the grant as a vaccary or cattle-farm. The inquisition and grant contain the earliest allusion to the Linnels, a demesne farm on the banks of the Devilswater, approved from Corbridge Common.

Valence's title to Corbridge was immediately called into dispute by Isabella, widow of Roger fitz John, who claimed the custody of her son's manor of Corbridge as a soccage holding.[9] Reference was made to the

[1] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385 b.

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 393 b, 394 b; compare Pipe Roll, 34 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 222.

[3] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. i. p. 41.

[4] *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, vol. ii. p. 59; Matthew Paris, *Historia Anglorum*, Rolls Series, vol. iii. p. 67; Pipe Roll, 32 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 217.

[5] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1247-1258, p. 46.

[6] Order to the sheriff to take seisin dated 1st September, 1251; *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, vol. ii. p. 115.

[7] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. i. p. 55; Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. i. p. 339.

[8] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1247-1258, p. 112; cp. p. 125.

[9] *Curia Regis Roll*, No. 147.

Exchequer Rolls to ascertain whether Corbridge was held in soccage or by military service; but this simple point at issue was not determined until the 2nd March, 1259, when orders were given to the sheriff to give the custody of the manor to the said Isabella.[1] Valence, although deprived of the custody of Corbridge, remained in possession of the fee-farm rent of forty pounds.[2] Robert fitz Roger was evidently brought up by his mother at Corbridge, and from this fact he received his appellation of 'de Corbrug,' by which he is distinguished from his great-grandfather.[3] He came of age at Martinmas, 1268, and was then put in possession of the manor.

At the assize held at Newcastle in the following year Robert fitz Roger was party to an agreement (dated 30th June, 1269) with Thomas, son of Simon de Divelston touching the woods and pastures of Corbridge lying on the south, or more accurately the south-east, side of the Devilswater. Thomas de Divelston recognised that his rights in these grounds, constituting the whole of Corbridge Fell, were limited to pasture of herbage in the wood; the gathering of trunks and boughs of fallen trees after the lord of Corbridge and his burgesses had satisfied their wants; bracken within certain limits, defined as 'from the path leading past "le Acrihard," going up to Leurum well-head, crossing to Sandyford,[5] going down by Ellistrother to "Houstirode" in Dipton (Depedene), and west to the Devilswater'; free hunting in the whole wood except the enclosure of the Linnels, and freedom from pannage for the pigs on his demesne. In return for the abandonment of his claim to all other estovers, Robert fitz Roger granted to Divelston the whole of the wood called Dunstanwood, lying between the Devilswater on the east and the bounds of Hexhamshire on the west.[6] The land thus alienated from Corbridge manor was that subsequently known as Dilston Park, namely the portion of Dilston township lying west of the Devilswater and south of the Hexham

[1] *Close Rolls*, No. 65, mem. 27; 74, mem. 12; Pipe Roll, 43 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 252. The Pipe Rolls show that Valence continued to draw the fee-farm rent of the manor.

[2] *Close Roll*, No. 77, mem. 5; Pipe Roll, 53 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 285.

[3] Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 558.

[4] Pipe Roll, 53 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 285.

[5] Sandyford is mentioned in Stockdale's Survey (1586) as the name of one of the 'Shanks' in Dipton wood, but neither it nor the other places here named can be identified.

[6] 'Inter Diveles versus orientem et divisas archiepiscopi Eboracensis observatas die hujus compositionis in occidente.' Sir Edward Radcliff was therefore mistaken when, in 1635, he claimed that Dunstanwood was the wood called Birkside on the east side of the Devilswater. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Box 15 L 43.

road. Robert fitz Roger retained common of pasture for himself and his men in Dunstanwood, and reserved for his men of Corbridge the right accorded to them by his grandfather, of gathering ivy to deck their houses on Midsummer Day.[1]

A few years later, between 1274 and 1278, Robert fitz Roger and Thomas de Divelston entered into a fresh agreement, to which the burgesses of Corbridge were also made parties. Robert fitz Roger and the Corbridge burgesses thereby relinquished their right to gather ivy in Dunstanwood, and granted to Divelston a piece of ground called Schuchalu or Shukhaulgh. This had probably formed part of Corbridge Common, and may be looked for near Dilston High Town. Its bounds are defined as 'from the dyke of Dilston field on the north, over the top of the hill to Hertishow on the south, and so going down to the Devilswater.' In return, Divelston granted to the burgesses a yearly rent of sixteen shillings out of Dilston rents for the upkeep of Corbridge bridge.[2] Several receipts for the rent thus paid are preserved in the Treasury at Durham.[3]

[1] *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 160-161. The agreement is also entered in the *Percy Chartulary*, pp. 286-7. There is also a fifteenth century transcript of it in Durham Treasury, Miscellaneous Charters, 1485, which supplies the names of witnesses—Eustace de Baliol and Wischard [de Charron]. One of the original counterparts of this fine, with seal attached, was formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L 21, but is now missing. It is cited in the inquisition taken on the death of Thomas de Divelston, where the size of the wood is given as about a hundred acres. *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 472.

[2] Hec est convencio facta inter dominum Robertum filium Rogeri dominum de Coribrige et burgenses ejusdem ville ex una parte et Thomam dominum de Devilstone ex altera, scilicet quod predictus dominus Robertus et burgenses dederunt, concesserunt et omnino quietum clamaverunt, predicto Thome et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis quandam placeam terre cum pertinenciis que vocatur Schuchalu per certas divisas factas per communem assensum et concessum utriusque partis, scilicet a fossato campi de Devilstone in parte aquilonari super summitatem collis usque Hertishow in parte australi et sic descendendo usque in aquam de Divyls. Et eciam predicti dominus Robertus et burgenses concesserunt et quietum clamaverunt totam communam suam quam habuerunt in bullis de bosco de Dunstanwode. Pro hac autem donacione concessione et quietum clamacione, predictus Thomas de Devilstone dedit et concessit in escambio pro se et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis sexdecim solidos argenti ad sustentacionem pontis de Coribrige sicut convenit inter eos annuatim solvendos predictis burgensibus vel eorum procuratoribus dictum pontem custodientibus in perpetuum de firmis suis de Devilston percipiendos ad duos anni terminos, scilicet octo solidos ad Pentecosten Domini et octo solidos ad festum beati Martini in hieme. Et si contingat quod predictus Thomas vel heredes sui, sui assingnati, in solucione predicta ad aliquem terminum cessaverint, licitum erit predictis domino Roberto et burgensibus predictum Thomam et heredes ejus vel assingnatos distringere per omnia bona sua et hominum suorum de Devilstone mobilia et immobilia ubiqunque fuerint inventa infra feodum de Coribrige capta, et bona sic capta contra vadium et plegios retinere, omni excepcione cavillacione occacione et regia potestate pretermissa, quousque predictis domino Roberto et burgensibus tam de sexdecim solidis et arreragiis quam de dampno et expensis si que vel quas fecerit seu fecerint plenarie fuerit satisfactum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla sua alternatim partes apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, Hugone de la Vale milite, Johanne de Lidegrains tunc vicecomite Northumbur', Johanne de Haultone milite, Willelmo de Slaveley, Roberto de Hydewin, Luca de Kibliswrt' tunc senescallo domini de Coribrige, et aliis. Seal of the borough of Corbridge ; a cross fleury between four human heads, figured in this volume, plate 1, No. 2. *Durh. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. 463.

[3] Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris communitas ville de Corbrige salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos recepisse de domino Willelmo de Tyndale milite centum solidos argenti ad terminos

By an undated deed the burgesses of Corbridge made to the same Thomas de Divelston a further grant of lands in Corbridge Fell, namely twenty acres of waste and pasture in places called Puteley and Morburnhevid, with liberty to enclose, dyke, hedge and empark the same. Divelston undertook not to put the land under the plough; and the burgesses reserved to themselves the right to re-enter into the lands and turn them back into pasture if, as in fact happened, Divelston should die without issue.[1]

The manorial rights of Robert fitz Roger in Corbridge were called in question at the assize of 1293. In 1275 the hundredors had returned a verdict that he held assize of bread and ale in Corbridge, and had a gallows there, as well as exercising other liberties.[2] In the latter year he was summoned to shew by what right he took the chattels of felons condemned in his court of Corbridge, held a market and fair there, took waifs and strays and 'infangenthef,' and had a gallows, tumbrel and pillory,

solucionis statutos in quadam indentura inter nos facta in quibus nobis tenebatur pro omnimodis arreragiis cujusdam annui redditus sexdecim solidorum debitorum ad sustentacionem pontis de Corbrige de terris de Schukhaulgh' ante festum Pasche anno Domini M°CCC^mo tricesimo septimo, de quibus quidem centum solidis fatemur nos plenarie esse pacatos, et predictum dominum Willelmum heredes et executores suos acquietamus per presentes sigillo nostro commune signatas. Et in quibus manibus indentura invenitur de solucione centum solidorum terminis statutis per indenturam inter predictum dominum Willelmum et nos factam irritetur et pro nullo habeatur. Datum apud Corbrige, die martis proxima post festum sancti Martini in hyeme, anno Domini M°CCC^mo tricesimo octavo. (17 Nov. 1338). *Durh. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. 466 (contemporary copy).

The following receipts for rent for this ground given to Sir William de Tyndale are also in Durham Treasury:—(1) 27th June, 1342, receipt from William de Aula, "custos pontis de Corbrige", for half a year's rent; Misc. Chart., 464. (2) 30th September, 1343, receipt from Adam del Mora and Gilbert de Ebchester, "custodes pontis de Corbrig", for one years rent; one seal; Misc. Chart., 6551. (3) 2nd July, 1349, receipt from Peter Clerk, "receptor firmarum pontis de Corbrigge", for one year's rent; Misc. Chart., 471. The name is variously spelt, Sukhalgh and Chukhalgh.

[1] Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum scirografatum visuris vel audituris, burgenses de Corbrige salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos quietum clamasse et concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris et successoribus totum jus nostrum et clameum quod habuimus vel habere potuimus in viginti acris wasti et pasture, scilicet terre in Puteley et Morburnhevid', Thome domino de Devilstone et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis; ita tamen quod dictus Thomas possit dictas viginti acras wasti et pasture includere fossare et hayare atque parcum facere, sine calumpnia nostrum et heredum nostrorum atque successorum, et omnimoda commoda sua facere de predictis viginti acris terre sine arrura; habendum et tenendum predicto Thomae et heredibus suis predictis predictas viginti acras terre wasti et pasture libere quiete bene et in pace ut predictum est. Et dictus Thomas et heredes sui predicti facient racionabilem clausturam circa predictas viginti acras terre, ita ne nos vel heredes nostri aud successores aliqui gravamen vel dampnum incurrant pro defectu racionabilis clausture. Et si predictus Thomas sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato in fata decesserit, quod nos et heredes nostri et successores possumus predictam clausturam frangere et anichilare omnino et pasturam inde facere, sine calumpnia vel contradictu querulibus, sicut fuit die confeccionis hujus scripti. In hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto scirografato sigillum nostrum commune alternatim est appositum. Hiis testibus, Hugone de Euire, Hugone de la Vale, Hugone Gubyun, Johanne de Hortwaytone, militibus, Willelmo de Slaveley, Willelmo de Tindalle, Roberto Wauclin, et aliis. Seal wanting. *Durh. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. 462.

[2] *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. p. 20.

as well as levying tolls and taking fines for breaches of the assize of bread and ale. His defence was that the market and fair had been held from before the date of King John's grant of the manor, and that they were consequently included in that grant; that the rights of infangenthef and gallows were similarly annexed to the manor previous to its alienation by the Crown, and that the other liberties which he enjoyed were consequent upon the possession of a market and fair. The jury decided in his favour. Their verdict was of importance to the lord of the manor, since it implied that *jura regalia*, which could be shown to have been exercised within the manor while it was royal demesne, were annexed to it, and were consequently included in the vague grant of the manor with its appurtenances as, in the jurors' words, 'libertates annexae et pertinentes ad predictum manerium.'[1] It is easy to see how this doctrine was capable of extension to other *jura regalia*, such as treasure trove, if they could be proved to have been exercised before 1205.

At the same assize the master of the Knights Templars and the prior of the Knights Hospitallers were called upon to prove their title to certain liberties enjoyed by them in their lands in Northumberland. Both orders held property in Corbridge,[2] but little is known concerning it. The former appear to have possessed a hostelry at Corbridge, since return was made at the assize of 1256 that a thief had been placed in the Templars' prison in that town, and had escaped from it, and the preceptory of Temple Thornton had, in consequence, to pay a fine of twelve marks.[3] Doubtless, upon the suppression of their order in 1308, their property in Corbridge, comprising certain rents of assize,[4] passed to the Hospitallers. Nothing further is known of the property held by the latter order, save that it had been alienated before their suppression.[5]

The pleas of the crown for the borough of Corbridge presented at this assize are full of details of the town life of the period.

[1] *Placita de quo Warranto*, pp. 595-596.

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 588, 596.

[3] *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 76; Pipe Roll, 43 Henry III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part iii. vol. iii. p. 252.

[4] Sheriff's accounts, printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xvii. p. 43.

[5] There is no mention of Corbridge property in the minister's accounts for the dissolved order of Hospitallers, printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xvii. pp. 275 *et seq.*

Pleas of the Crown for Corbridge, 1293.

Henry le Tynclere killed Simon le Tynclere with a knife in the daytime outside the town of Corbridge, and straightway after the deed he fled. So he is exiled and outlawed. The town of Corbridge is fined because it did not make pursuit after him.

William, son of John de Chestcroppe, killed Simon Golle with a knife in the town of Corbridge, and straightway fled, and was captured, and confessed the deed before the coroner, and was beheaded according to the custom of the county.

William, son of David of Scotland, William of Prynstret, chaplain, Thomas, son of Elena of Lilleburn, Robert Calvehirde of Prenstret, Maurice of Abberbrothock, Brice Gley of St. Andrew's, Thomas de Drifford, Geoffrey, his brother, Andrew Cornesalte, John, servant of Thomas son of Elyas, and William of Cateneys, burgled the house of Hugh de Burton in Corbridge, by the aid and help of the said Hugh's servant Ralph, and carried off his goods to the value of twenty marks, and straightway fled. William, son of David, was afterwards captured at Newcastle by Hugh de Burton, and afterwards turned king's evidence and accused of the burglary Ralph the said Hugh's servant, William of Prenstret and all the others before mentioned, for conspiracy and robbery made at the said Hugh's house. Ralph was convicted by the said witness and was hung; his chattels, 3s. 1d., for which the sheriff is answerable. William de Prenstret was handed over as a convicted clerk to the bishop, in whose prison he died; he had no chattels. The said William, son of David, the informant was hung; his chattels 62s. 4d. for which Henry Scot is answerable. The said Thomas, son of Elena, Robert Calvehirde and all the others pleaded not guilty, but are suspected, so are exiled and outlawed.

Matilda Cawan, when trying to cross Corbridge bridge, met a cart belonging to William Hillere of Corbridge, and the cart wheel sent her over the bridge. She died fifteen days afterwards. Verdict, accidental death. Forfeiture of 10 shillings, being the price of cart and horse. Adam de Pymlond, who at once drove off the cart in a fright, pleaded not guilty of causing death. He is not suspected, so he may come back if he will, but his chattels are confiscated because he fled. He has no chattels.

Robert Goyce wounded Robert le Erle in the head with a sword in a wood near Roxburgh, so that he died six weeks afterwards. Robert forthwith fled, so he is exiled and outlawed. His chattels amount to 21s. 9d., for which the sheriff is answerable. It is found by the coroner's rolls that Matilda, daughter of the said Robert, accused *(apellavit)* the said Robert Erle of murder in the county court, and that at her suit he was outlawed in the county court. So for the present there is nothing to report as to outlawry. And it is found by the same rolls that the said Matilda brought accusation in the county court against Alan de Eryngton, Adam de Bellingham, Adam Wyldcave, Nicholas de Wyndegate, Robert de Spyredene, Hugh, servant of Thomas de Corbryg, and John de Kyrkelande, for breach of the peace and participation (in the murder). Afterwards the case was heard before Gwychard de Charoun and his fellows, justices of oyer and terminer, under the king's writ,[1] before whom the case was concluded; and afterwards, under the king's writ the process and record of the case, with the attachments, etc., was sent to the king, and the whole matter was concluded in the king's court. So there is nothing to report.

Isabella de Massam took sanctuary in the church of St. Andrew of Corbridge[2], and confessed to being a thief, and abjured the realm before the coroner. Her chattels, 3s. 6d., for which the sheriff is answerable.

Adam, son of Questryg of Matfen wounded John Sweyn with a sword in the head, so that he died three months later. He was forthwith taken by Nicholas Vygerus, then bailiff of Corbridge, and placed in the stocks for an hour, and afterwards he let him go on bail given by Thomas, son of Christiana of Matfen, John his son, Richard son of Swayn, and Adam of Blanchland, because the said John's life was not then despaired of. Nicholas now comes and cannot deny this, and, because he did not take sufficient bail or produce the said Adam, he is given into custody. Afterwards he made fine at £8, John de

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 399.

[2] Other instances of sanctuary taken in Corbridge church are given in *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 76, 77, 339.

Kyrkeby and Adam de Espeley being his pledges. The jurors testify that the said Adam is dead. So there is nothing further to report of him. And because the said Thomas, John, Richard and Adam, did nor produce him here, they are liable to fine.

William of Dygton, Alice wife of Andrew son of Dune, Thomas of Appelby, Hugh of Gate[illegible], Ralph of Bywell, William of Seton, Hugh Carnifex, William 'ad fontem', Thomas de Burton, John del Hogh, sold bread contrary to the assize.

Hugh de Burton, Thomas de Burton, Hugh son of Ascelin, Thomas of Appelby, and Thomas son of Richard Agate, sold wine contrary to the assize.

Richard Scot, chaplain, was taken by the king's bailiffs on suspicion of outlawry and imprisoned in the town of Corbridge, and afterwards escaped from the said town.

The jurors say that John Comyn, father of John Comyn who now is, created a new custom twenty years ago in his park of Hethensalgh in Tynedale of taking toll of the burgesses of Corbridge and of all others who pass by, to the great loss of the whole county.[1] And because the trespass is committed outside the county, in the king of Scotland's liberty of Tynedale, where that king has his own justices and hears all pleas, and because that liberty is now in the hands of the king of England, the burgesses are informed that they may bring an action before the present justices, if they wish so to do.

They present that William Sparwe burgled the house of the master of the hospital of Stageschawe and stole in the said house a sword and an over-tunic, and was forthwith captured with mainprise at the suit of the said master of the hospital, and was brought into the full court of Corbridge and there acknowledged his deed and was hung. He had no chattels but had free land of the fee of the prior of the Knight Hospitallers, of which a year's return is 3s. 4d., for which the prior is answerable.

Richard the miller of Corbridge and Thomas Onyon his brother and Catelina their mother were taken at the suit of Richard de Heryngton for meat stolen from him, and afterwards were hung at Corbridge for the theft. Their chattels are 19s. 1d. The jurors bear witness that Robert fitz Roger and his ancestors from time out of memory took the chattels of persons condemned in their court of Corbridge. So he is charged with the same, and may have his recovery at the Exchequer.[2]

Stagshaw hospital here mentioned as the scene of a burglary, is an obscure religious foundation unknown to the editors of Dugdale's *Monasticon*. It evidently stood on Dere Street, probably at the junction of that road with the old Anick and Halton road which forms for some distance the township boundary upon the north-west;[3] and the farm called the Chantry may be taken as marking its site. Founded by one of the Clavering lords of Corbridge in the thirteenth century, it received a small endowment of twenty-four acres of land. Some houses in Corbridge market place were also owned by it.[4] Its moveable property was assessed in 1296, for the purposes of a subsidy, at £2 9s. 4d.[5] Subsequently it languished. An inquisition taken in 1373 found that the land annexed

[1] A similar presentment was made in 1256; *ibid.* p. 75.

[2] Assize Roll No. 653.

[3] Mentioned as 'via que ducit de Stagschawe apud Aynewyke' in a deed of 1330; appendix I. No. 18.

[4] In 1345 John Glover of Carlisle sold to Alan de Felton the site of a booth on the south side of St. Andrew's churchyard, subject to a yearly rent of twenty pence to Stagshaw hospital (Appendix I., No. 43); and by an undated deed the same John Glover made a perpetual lease of a tenement in Marketgate bounded on one side by a piece of ground belonging to the Hospital of 'Stainscau' (Appendix I., No. 42). This form of the name is still preserved in the local pronunciation.

[5] Summa bonorum hospitalis de Stagschawe £2 9s. 4d., unde regi 10s. 1d. *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{158}{1}$.

as an endowment for a chaplain was of the annual value of six and eightpence, but that no chaplain had been appointed.[1] There is reason for supposing that the endowment and buildings were made over to the chantry of St. Mary founded in St. Andrew's church in the following year. The dedication of the hospital is unknown.

Two burgesses were summoned from every borough to attend Edward I.'s model parliament of 1295. The Northumbrian boroughs summoned to send representatives on this occasion were Newcastle, Bamburgh, and Corbridge. Corbridge sent two of its burgesses, namely Adam son of Alan and Hugh son of Hugh.[2] Neither Bamburgh nor Corbridge sought on any later occasion the honour of parliamentary representation.

One of the acts of the parliament of 1295 was to vote a subsidy on moveables, calculated at one eleventh on counties and one seventh on boroughs. Collectors were appointed on the 4th December, Roger Mauduit and Master Robert de Merlay being nominated for Northumberland,[3] and the work of collection must have proceeded during the early months of the following year. The return for Corbridge is here printed.

SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

Taxatio septime ville de CORBRIG.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Johannis textoris	0	11	6	unde regi	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$
,,	Willelmi de Berley	0	15	10	,,	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
,,	Thome Lungys	0	11	0	,,	1	7
,,	Walteri fullonis	0	7	0	,,	1	0
,,	Henrici pelter	0	10	0	,,	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
,,	Radulphi molendinarii	0	15	0	,,	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$
,,	Ricardi filii Henrici	1	4	6	,,	3	6
,,	Alexandri sutoris	0	17	4	,,	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$
,,	Johannis de Lond'[4]	0	11	0	,,	1	7
,,	Andree de Hautwisill	0	7	0	,,	1	0
,,	Ricardi filii Agathe	2	9	2	,,	7	$0\frac{1}{4}$
,,	Gilberti textoris	0	19	3	,,	2	9
,,	Andree Stampock'	0	7	0	,,	1	0
,,	Willelmi dil Well	1	12	0	,,	4	7

[1] *Inq. p.m.* 2 Richard II. 84 (old numeration), printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. ii. p. 342.

[2] *Parliamentary Writs*, vol. i. p. 40. [3] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 171.

[4] John of London and Christiana his wife had a grant from Andrew son of Elyas, on 2nd January 1315/6 of an acre on Petilaw (Appendix I. No. 24), which he conveyed on the 8th September, 1333, to John son of John of Corbridge (*ibid* No. 25.) He sold a messuage in Corbridge on 1st December, 1321, to Thomas Gray of Maystertone (*ibid* No. 6.) By his wife Christiana he had a daughter Agatha, who was heiress to her mother (*ibid* No. 92).

SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296—*continued.*

Taxatio septime ville de CORBRIG.

		£	s.	d.		s	d.
Summa bonorum	Ade Weldecav	1	1	6	unde 10s.	4	4¼
„	Andree Kenebell	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Thome de Gilling	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Thome filii Hull	1	5	10	„	5	5¼
„	Ede Fayte	0	17	0	„	2	5¼
„	Willelmi furbur	1	0	6	„	2	11¼
„	Walteri filii Hugonis	2	18	10	„	6	5
„	Ade dil Kirkeland	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Ricardi de Hetherington	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Johannis de Hoga	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Thome Cruner	0	10	0	„	1	5¼
„	Roberti Cuper...	0	16	3	„	2	4
„	Roberti Brian	0	10	0	„	1	5¼
„	Ade forestarii	1	9	10	„	4	¼
„	Roberti Horne	1	8	0	„	4	0
„	Michaelis aurifabris	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Ricardi filii Roberti	1	3	0	„	3	3½
„	Radulphi de Bywell	4	6	0	„	12	3¾
„	Willelmi Ayrik	4	15	9	„	13	6¼
„	Thome de Burtona	4	0	6	„	11	6
„	Willelmi forestarii	3	3	9	„	9	1½
„	Henrici bercarii	1	10	2	„	4	3¾
„	Hugonis carnificis	3	2	8	„	8	11½
„	Margarete de Dittona	6	8	4	„	18	4
„	Agnetis Swalue	2	17	6	„	8	2¾
„	Ricardi de Gateshewed	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Roberti forestarii	1	14	0	„	4	10¼
„	Johannis Wardayn	0	10	0	„	1	5¼
„	Willelmi de Hetherinton	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Walteri tinctoris	2	1	0	„	5	10¼
„	Henrici Barnfadir	0	15	6	„	2	2¼
„	Ede Scyfing	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Alicie uxoris Andree filii Duve	9	17	5	„	28	2½
„	Hugonis de Burton	2	1	0	„	5	1¼
„	Matilde Todd	2	11	10	„	7	5
„	Willelmi garcionis Alani de Hetherington	0	10	0	„	1	5½
„	Agnetis de Tyndal	1	0	6	„	2	11¼
„	Ismanye dil Hill	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Willelmi filii Edmundi de Ayden	0	14	0	„	2	0
„	Roberti de Warthwik	0	14	9	„	2	1½
„	Willelmi prepositi	3	18	6	„	11	2¼
„	Johannis filii Thome prepositi	3	11	0	„	10	1¼
„	Johannis Gray...	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Radulphi Sclater	0	7	0	„	1	0
„	Roberti dicti littil	0	7	0	„	1	0

Summa hujus taxationis ad septimam £90. 2s. 6d. Unde domino regi, £12 17s. 6d. Probatur.

SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296—*continued*.

Tenentes ecclesie taxantur ad undecimam quia extra burgum manent.

Taxatio undecime ville de CORBRIG.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Willelmi de Herford[1]	2	7	6	unde regi	4	4
„	Roberti dil gildhus	3	11	2	„	6	$5\frac{3}{4}$
„	Andree de Corewell	5	12	6	„	10	$2\frac{3}{4}$
„	Henrici Mansere	1	2	0	„	2	0
„	Petri textoris	3	3	6	„	5	9
„	Thome de Appilby	2	15	0	„	5	0

Summa hujus undecime £18 11s. 8d. Unde domino regi, £1 13s. $9\frac{1}{2}$d. Probatur.

Duodecim juratores taxantur ad vij^{am}.

Summa bonorum	Hugonis de Garton	4	6	8	unde regi	12	$0\frac{3}{4}$
„	Ricardi Prest[2]	3	0	10	„	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$
„	Ricardi filii Alani	13	18	8	„	39	$9\frac{3}{4}$
„	Ade Ferian	2	17	2	„	8	2
„	Nicholai servientis	2	0	0	„	5	$8\frac{3}{4}$
„	Rogeri de Burton	1	0	6	„	2	$11\frac{1}{4}$
„	Hugonis filii Asseliny[3]	6	5	10	„	18	0
„	Hugonis filii Simonis	1	18	8	„	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
„	Ade de Rugsyde	5	3	2	„	14	9
„	Roberti de Fenwyk	2	9	0	„	7	0
„	Willelmi de Corewell	3	0	6	„	8	$7\frac{3}{4}$
„	Alani de Erington	4	5	9	„	12	3

Summa hujus duodene £50 6s. 9d. Unde domino regi, £9 3s. 10d.[4] Probatur.

It will be observed that the tenants of the church, *i.e.*, of the prior and convent of Carlisle, are taxed at one eleventh only, 'quia extra burgum manent.' A little hamlet had sprung up on the priory lands, round the prior's manor-house and the Trinity church; but, as it lay outside the ditch that formed the defence and limit of the town, it was not reckoned as part of the borough. The names of weaver, dyer, miller, tailor, 'furbur,' forester, goldsmith, shepherd, butcher, slater, borne by various of the

[1] William de Hereford, burgess of Corbridge, had a quitclaim from Robert son of Robert Chulle of Corbridge, of a stall built upon the churchyard of St. Andrew (Appendix I. No. 7). He died before 8th July, 1296, leaving a widow, Agatha (*ibid* No. 8), to whom her son, William de Herford of Corbridge, granted, on 1st September, 1319, all his lands in Corbridge and Whitburn (*ibid* No. 10).

[2] By his wife, Alice, who married secondly Kentegern Skely, Richard Priest had a son William, party to a deed dated 26th May, 1340 (Appendix I. Nos. 84, 85). He also had a son Thomas, witness to a deed dated 1st December, 1321 (*ibid*. No. 6), and a daughter Agatha (*ibid* No. 81).

[3] In a recess at the north end of the north transept of the parish church lies a grave cover with an inscription in hexameter verse:—HIC IACET IN TERRIS ASLINI FILIVS HVGO. The same Hugh and his wife Agnes bought a messuage in Horsemarket street from John Forester of Prendstrete, which his widow subsequently sold to John son of John son of Alice of Corbridge, and to Agnes his wife (Appendix I. Nos. 26, 27). They had two sons, Robert and William, to whom the said Hugh gave two messuages, thirty acres of land, and four shillings rent in Corbridge. In 1316 Robert went up from Corbridge to Oxford, being then of sound mind and memory, and returned thence, a year later, a lunatic. An inquisition taken in 1333, found that Robert had had no lucid interval since he received his Oxford education, that his brother William was dead, and that John son of Thomas de Wytton was his next heir. *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. vii. p. 349. *Cf. Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 133.

[4] *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{158}{1}$.

townsmen, furnish evidence of some of the trades then carried on in Corbridge. That of Richard del Gildhus suggests the existence of a gild hall, and therefore of a religious or trading gild. The two parliamentary representatives do not appear in the list, the wealthiest of the inhabitants being Richard son of Alan, who was probably the father of that Alan son of Richard who appears as a free tenant in Corbridge in 1310.

The total number of persons assessed is seventy-seven, Corbridge being the largest town in the county after Newcastle, where 297 persons paid subsidy. Next in order of size follow Alnwick and Newbiggen-by-the-sea, with forty-nine names each; Chatton and Alwinton, having forty each; Morpeth, with thirty-five; Wooler, with thirty-four; North Sunderland, Doddington, and Haydon Bridge, each having thirty; Bamburgh and Alnmouth with twenty-eight each; and Rothbury with twenty-four.[1] When allowance is made for women and children, servants and poor persons, it seems unlikely that more than one person in twenty was charged with the payment of subsidy. This estimate gives Newcastle a population of six thousand, Corbridge one of fifteen hundred, and Alnwick a population of one thousand. The results obtained from this may well be compared with the contemporary map of England in the Bodleian Library. The following towns and castles in Northumberland are there depicted: Berwick, Bamburgh, Wark-on-Tweed, Bolton, Alnwick, Wooler, Felton, Harbottle, Morpeth, Newbiggen-by-the-sea, Alston, Thirlwall, Hayden, Hexham, Corbridge, Prudhoe, Newcastle and Tynemouth.[2] 'Corbruge' is also entered on the earlier map of England in the library of Benet college, Cambridge.[3]

The subsidy can hardly have been collected before war broke out between England and Scotland. Led by the earls of Buchan, Menteith, Strathern, Lothian, Ross, Atholl, and Mar, the men of Galloway broke into Northumberland on the 8th April, 1296, and poured down Redesdale into the Tyne valley. Three days later Hexham priory was burnt by them to the ground, and the nave of the priory church has lain in ruins from that time

[1] The roll does not, however, include the liberties of Hexhamshire and Redesdale, or the portions of the county falling within the palatinate of Durham.

[2] *National MSS. of Scotland*, part iii. plate 2. Matthew Paris's map of Britain, made *circa* 1250, g[illegible] only the towns of Berwick, Bamburgh, Newcastle, Tynemouth, and Wallsend; *ibid.*, part ii. plate [illegible].

[3] Gough, *British Topography*, vol. i. plate 3.

almost to the present day. Their worst deed was to block the doors of the Hexham grammar school, set fire to the building, and burn to death two hundred school-boys within it.[1] An official record of the period states that the school was at Corbridge,[2] but this is improbable, and it is contradicted by the Lanercost Chronicle. There is little doubt that the school burnt by the Scots was the archbishop of York's grammar school at Hexham, to which a certain Thomas de Wervelton had been appointed master only two years before.[3] Doubtless many Corbridge boys had received their education in this school, among them Thomas of Corbridge, who held the high position of archbishop of York from 1300 to 1304.[4]

The town of Corbridge was burnt upon this raid, suffering almost total destruction.[5] Its burgesses received from the king a gift of forty oaks to rebuild the houses burnt by the Scots, and on the 5th October orders were given to the sheriff to provide the timber from John Baliol's forfeited wood of Breryshide.[6] The district was not, however, long left in peace. In November of the following year (1297) the Scots, led by the redoubtable Wallace, again invaded the country. For two days Wallace occupied Hexham, and though the priory obtained upon this occasion the special protection of the Scottish leader, the surrounding country lay open to the ravages of his followers. Thence, on about the 10th of the month, the Scots marched along the north bank of the Tyne towards Newcastle.[7] The village of Bywell was burnt upon this occasion,[8] and Corbridge, through which Wallace must have passed, is not likely to have escaped unharmed.

Owing to their impoverished condition, the townsmen neglected the repair of their bridge, which became impassable. A request made by

[1] *Chronicon de Lanercost*, Maitland Club, p. 174.

[2] Palgrave, *Documents relating to Scotland*, p. 149.

[3] Raine, *Priory of Hexham* (Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 44), introduction, p. lxxix. note.

[4] In a letter to the bailiff of Hexham, Archbishop Corbridge alludes to himself as a native of the Hexham district; *ibid.*, p. lxxxvii. note.

[5] *Walter de Hemingburgh*, English Historical Society, vol. ii. p. 101; *Bartholomew Cotton*, Rolls Series, p. 310; *Flores Historiarum*, Rolls Series, vol. iii. pp. 97, 286; *Pierre de Langtoft*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 236.

[6] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1288-1296, p. 493.

[7] *Walter de Hemingburgh*, English Historical Society, vol. ii. pp. 143-146.

[8] In decasu redditus diversarum terrarum que fuerunt in manibus tenencium et quas idem tenentes reliquerunt propter combustionem et depredacionem quas Scoti fecerunt in villa predicta et partibus adjacentibus hoc anno, et de quibus tenentibus nichil potuit levari occasione predicta. Ministers' accounts for Bywell, 1297-8; *Exchequer K. R. Ministers' Accounts*, $\frac{11}{1}\frac{26}{2}$. An inquisition taken in 1335 found that the manor of Bywell had been pillaged by the Scots and never rebuilt; vol. vi. of this series, p. 74.

them in 1298-9 for timber from Baliol's woods in Bywell met with a refusal.[1] The condition of the bridge at last provoked inquiry, and a commission was issued on the 10th February, 1304, to inquire into the disposal of the money that should have gone to its upkeep.[2] Since the bridge was broken down, the Tyne could only be crossed by boat, and this fact occasioned the agreement made on the 23rd July following between Robert fitz Roger and Lucy, widow of Thomas de Divelston. Lucy de Divelston thereby accorded to Robert fitz Roger permission to land his ferry boats at any point on the right bank of the stream that lay within Dilston township, with the right of approach to the boats by the ordinary roads and footpaths. She further sanctioned the holding in severalty, by Robert fitz Roger and his heirs, of the pasture subsequently known as Farnley and the Eales, in which the lords of Dilston had evidently hitherto had rights of commoning. The bounds of the pasture are set out in the deed as being the high road leading from Corbridge to Riding, the boundary of Bolbec barony, and the river Tyne. In return for these concessions, Lucy de Divelston was accorded freedom from ferry dues for herself and her household. She and the men of Dilston, during her lifetime, received permission to carry off tree trunks, boughs and bracken from the woods and wastes assigned to Robert fitz Roger in severalty, namely Farnley and the Eales. She had a grant for life of thirty cartloads of heather from the woods and wastes of Corbridge, and of ten cartloads of peat from the peat-hags, for the use of her house at Dilston. She and her men might take at will millstones and turves from the said wastes for the repair and upkeep of Dilston mill and its mill dam. Both parties ratified the former covenants made between Robert fitz Roger, the burgesses of Corbridge, and Thomas de Divelston; but the rent due from Shukhaulgh to the keepers of Corbridge bridge was remitted during Lucy de Divelston's life.[3]

[1] Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 286. [2] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 274.

[3] Notum sit omnibus hominibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ita convenit inter dominum Robertum filium Rogeri dominum de Corbrigge ex una parte et Luciam que fuit uxor domini Thome de Dyvelistone ex altera, videlicet quod cum ipsa Lucia cum predicto Thoma viro suo conjunctim feoffata esset, ipsa post mortem ipsius Thome in sua propria potestate et legitima viduitate concessit quod predictus dominus Robertus et heredes sui libere et sine omni impedimento possint habere batellas suas transeuntes ultra aquam de Tyne inter Corbrigge et Dyvelstone ubique, et arivagium super solum de Dyvelistone ubicunque voluerint habere, et batellas suas firmare et batellarios suos cum batelis suis pro voluntate sua moram facere, cum liberis introitibus et exitibus omnibus ad batellas ipsas transire volentibus singulis temporibus anni per [illegible] et semitas debitas et consuetas ubique extra terras arabiles et separales ipsius Lucie. Similiter concessit prefata Lucia quod predictus dominus Robertus et heredes sui libere et sine omni impedimento possint habere et tenere in suo separali pasturam per divisas subscriptas, videlicet inter regiam viam que vadit de Corbrigge versus le Rydinge usque divisas baronie de Bolbek' et aquam de Tyne; ita videlicet quod

In 1306, while making preparations for his last campaign against the Scots, the old king, Edward I., came to Corbridge and made a few days' stay as the guest of Robert fitz Roger. Arriving by way of Lanchester and Ebchester on Friday, August 12th, he stayed until the following Monday, when he proceeded to Hexham, on his way to Carlisle.[1] Some months later, on the 14th March, 1307, he rewarded Robert fitz Roger for his hospitality by granting to him and his heirs free warren in all their demesne lands in Corbridge.[2]

Roger fitz Roger died in 1310.[3] The inquisition taken upon his death contains a valuable extent or survey of the manor.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR AND TOWN OF CORBRIDGE HELD OF THE KING IN CAPITE BY A YEARLY RENT OF £40 PAYABLE AT THE EXCHEQUER, AND FOR SERJEANTY 10S.

	£	s.	d.
3 tenements upon a piece of ground where there used in former times to be a capital messuage	1	0	0
1 piece of ground where there is now a capital messuage, of which the herbage is worth	0	10	0
260 acres of arable land in demesne, worth 18d. an acre	19	10	0
12 acres of meadow in demesne, worth 3s. an acre	1	16	0

si averia dicte Lucie vel hominum suorum de Dyvelistone predictam pasturam per escapium intraverint, quod tunc refugentur sine parkyamento parkagio vel alio dampno. Similiter concessit predictus dominus Robertus pro se et heredibus suis quod dicta Lucia et tota familia sua et servientes sui quicunque sint quieti de passagio ad batellas transeuntes ultra aquam de Tyne inter Corbrigge et Dyvelistone, ita quod batellarii nichil ab eis capiant. Similiter concessit predictus dominus Robertus pro se et heredibus suis quod liceat prefate Lucie et hominibus suis de Dyvelistone toto tempore vite dicte Lucie in boscis et vastis suis de Corbrigge stubbas eradicare evellere et asportare, et ramunculos et fugeram de eisdem boscis et vastis capere asportare et cariare ubique per divisas antedictas; et quod prefata Lucia habeat toto tempore vite sue quolibet anno per visum forestarii predicti domini Roberti et heredum suorum de Corbrigge triginta carratas bruere in boscis et vastis suis de Corbrigge, et decem carratas petarum in petariis suis de Corbrigge ad sustentacionem hospicii sui de Dyvelistone; et quod liceat prefate Lucie et hominibus suis de Dyvelistone molas capere et glebas fodere in dictis boscis et vastis de Corbrigge quotienscunque opus fuerit ad emendacionem reparacionem et exaltacionem molendini sui de Dyvelistone et stagni ejusdem, sine alicujus impedimento; ita videlicet quod prefata Lucia nec homines sui nichil decetero in predictis boscis et vastis preter ea que per scripta sibi et hominibus suis sunt concessa capere valeant seu vendere. Et pro predictis concessionibus ex utraque parte concessis tam predictus dominus Robertus quam prefata Lucia concedunt quod omnes concessiones donaciones et convenciones inter dominum Robertum filium Rogeri et burgenses ipsius de Corbrigge et Thomam de Dyvelistone quondam virum suum in omnibus aliis scriptis facte firme et stabiles permaneant inperpetuum; hoc observato quod dicta Lucia toto tempore vite pro se et hominibus suis de Dyvelistone sit quieta de redditu de Shukhalke et ejusdem arreragiis. Preterea predictus dominus Robertus remisit prefate Lucie et hominibus suis de Dyvelistone omnia amerciamenta et omnes transgressiones eidem domino Roberto per eosdem factas ante confeccionem presentium. In cujus rei testimonium parti hujus scripti penes prefatam Luciam remanenti sigillum predicti domini Roberti est appensum, et parti hujus scripti penes predictum dominum Robertum remanenti sigillum prefate Lucie est appensum. Datum apud Werkworth, die Jovis proxima post festum Beate Marie Magdalene, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici tricesimo secundo. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Swyneburne, domino Rogero Corbet, domino Johanne de Vallibus, Johanne de Eure, Johanne de Insula Wodeburne, Johanne de Normanvile, et aliis. [23rd July, 1304.]

Round seal of black wax, shield within cusped border, *quarterly over all a bend*. S'ROBERTI. *Durh. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. 461.

[1] Gough, *Itinerary of Edward I.*, vol. ii. p. 264.

[2] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iii. p. 83.

[3] Order for resumption of lands dated 29th April, 1310; *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 61.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR AND TOWN OF CORBRIDGE, ETC.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
A pasture called Lyneles	2	0	0
2 water mills	24	0	0
An oven	2	13	4
A brewhouse	0	8	0
Perquisites of court held at the lord's will	5	0	0
Farm of the borough	8	0	0
Toll of the market, held weekly	16	0	0
Fair held at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist	10	0	0

TENANTS IN SOCCAGE.

10 tenants in soccage, each holding a messuage and 30 acres and paying yearly for all services 14s.	6	10	

TENANT IN SERJEANTY.

Thomas de Tyndal holds a messuage and 80 acres of arable land in serjeanty, and pays yearly	0	10	0

FREE TENANTS.

Andrew de Hauteuisilis[1] holds a messuage and 30 acres of land and pays yearly 1 pound of pepper, price	0	1	0
Alan son of Richard[2] holds 27 acres of land and pays yearly 1 pound of pepper, price	0	1	0
The heirs of John son of John hold 30 acres of land and pay yearly 1 pound of pepper, price	0	1	0
Sir John de Middleton for having pasture in the moor of Schilveden, 12d. and 1 pound of cummin, price 1d.	0	1	1
Lucy lady of Divileston for the site of a mill upon the water of Tyne	0	6	0

FEE FARM RENTS.

John de Heysand holds 2 shops at fee farm, rent	0	5	0
Adam le Marshall[3] holds a piece of ground, rent	0	3	0
John Cyrotecarius holds a piece of ground near the common oven, at fee farm, rent ...	0	2	0
Total ... £98 17 5 (*sic*) actually	£98	7	5[4]

The new capital messuage or manor hall, built in all probability by Robert fitz Roger (perhaps after the Scottish raid of 1296), and in which he had entertained his royal guest is now wholly gone. It was probably destroyed when Corbridge was burnt a second time in 1312. It certainly fell into disrepair after the manor passed from the Claverings to the Percys

[1] See Appendix I. No. 76 for a quitclaim of a messuage in Corbridge by Isabella, widow of Andrew de Haultwysil, to John Gray of Corbridge and Alice his wife.

[2] This Alan son of Richard also held house-property in Berwick upon Tweed before this town was taken by the Scots, and, after the recapture of Berwick in 1297, petitioned the King in Parliament for restitution of the same. *Rotuli Parliamentarii*, vol. i. p. 466[a].

[3] Other persons of this name occur as natives of Corbridge in the fourteenth and early fifteenth century. Henry son of Roger le Mareschal of Corbridge forfeited his goods to the Crown for felony, but subsequently received pardon and, on the 22nd May, 1339, had his property restored to him. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1338-1340, p. 255; 1345-1348, p. 294. In 1411-2 William Marshall of Corbridge was successively ordained acolyte, subdeacon and deacon, to the title of the prior and convent of Hexham. *Bishop Langley's Register*, fol. 50, 56, 56[b].

[4] *Chancery Inquisitions*, Edward II. file 17, No. 6.

in 1331, for there is no evidence that the latter family ever resided at Corbridge. An inquisition taken in 1352 makes mention of a waste piece of ground called the *ald-halles*,[1] and, since it contains no reference to a manor hall, this may be taken as referring to Robert fitz Roger's new hall and not to the earlier building. The first hall, built probably by the first of the Claverings, may be conjectured to have been gutted when the town of Corbridge was burnt in 1296. Its very site is unknown. Its successor occupied the ground between St. Helen's Street and St. Helen's Lane, now forming allotment gardens. 'The site of the manor, called the Hallgarth,' is mentioned in Cartington's rental of 1500, and in Stockdale's survey of 1586, and is more particularly described in Clarke's survey of 1663:

There have been severall buildings which wee believe was ye chiefe seat and capitall mansion of this mannor, but are now and for many years have been decayed, nothing remaining but two stone gavells called by the name of ye Hall Walls, within which is a cottage-house imployed by the lord's present tenant for a byar and hayloft. There are alsoe neer to the said Hall Walls two stone gavells, supposed to be the remainders of the ruins of an antient chappell, but how they came to decay, or what is become of ye materialls, wee know not.[2]

The chapel here described was dedicated to St. Helen and stood in the eastern part of the Hall Walls. There is no special reason why the town should have possessed a chapel in such close proximity to the parish church, neither is there any evidence that it had a burial ground attached to it, and there is therefore every probability that it was the private chapel of the manorial hall. The earliest reference to it occurs in a deed, *circa* 1300, whereby John Forester of Prendstreet granted to Hugh, son of Asceline and Agnes his wife, a messuage in Marketgate bounded by St. Helen's Street on the north.[3] Cartington's rental of 1500 contains an entry of a parcel of land lying about and next to St. Helen's chapel, late occupied by the last vicar; and the entry recurs, under the title of St. Helen garth, in Stockdale's survey of 1586, when the plot is given as demesne land held at will. Warburton found the chapel in ruins when he visited the village about 1710. A hundred years later Sir David Smith writes of it:

In 1802, a gable of a church was pulled down in the Hall Walls, with a window-case fronting the east, supported by a stone pillar. A piece of wood, part of which was burnt, lay across it, supposed to have been so since the city was destroyed. The stones were taken from the gable to Corbridge mill.[4]

[1] Hartshorne, *Feudal Antiquities of Northumberland*, p. cxxxii. [2] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[3] Mesuagium in villa de Corebrigge jacens in vico fori, in loco qui vocatur Horsmarket strete, ... et finis borealis extendit se super vicum sancte Elene. Appendix I. No. 26.

[4] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

The lower portion of the east wall of the chancel was still visible about 1880 and exhibited an early English chamfered course[1]; but even this is now gone.

Corbridge formed the most valuable of the large Northumbrian estates of Robert fitz Roger. Nevertheless he died in debt, owing to the Crown the sum of £149 in arrears of the farm of Corbridge town.[3] His son and heir, John de Clavering, was led by his father's debts or his own extravagance, to affect a wholesale alienation of his ancestral estates. On November 20th, 1311, he received the king's licence to settle upon the king his castle of Warkworth and manor of Rothbury in reversion upon his own death, the manor of Eure in Buckinghamshire in reversion upon his own death and that of Hawise his wife, and the reversion of the manors of Newburn and Corbridge in default of male issue.[4] In return for the grant, which comprised lands of the yearly value of £700, the king granted him a life interest in various manors and hundreds in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Northamptonshire of the yearly value of £400.[5] He appears to have been in part induced to make the grant by the promise of an influential marriage for one of his sisters—a favour that he failed to obtain.[6] On the same day he received licence to alienate the manor of Whalton to Geoffrey le Scrope, and to settle the manors of Clavering in Essex and Bliburgh in Suffolk, in default of male issue and subject to the life interest of his younger brother, Edmund de Clavering, upon Ralph de Nevill,[7] to whom he also conveyed the reversion of the manors of Aynho in Northampton and Horsford in Norfolk in default of male issue,[8] and his life-interest in Newburn. He further raised a mortgage on Corbridge mill, granting a rent of five marks out of it to Sir John de Eure.[9]

The value of the manor of Corbridge must have rapidly diminished as the result of the repeated Scottish invasions that marked the disastrous

[1] *Ex inf.* Mr C. C. Hodges. Compare Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 35.

[2] These were, the manor and town of Corbridge; annual value ... £98 17 5
The manor of Newburn ... ,, ... 79 11 6½
The castle and town of Warkworth ,, ... 69 13 9½
The manor and town of Rothbury ,, ... 53 8 2
The manor of Whalton ... ,, ... 23 3 11
Total ... 324 14 10

[3] *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 61. [4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 401. The consequent times are printed in the *Percy Chartulary*, pp. 271-272.

[5] *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 114; *Percy Chartulary*, pp. 269-271. [6] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 15.

[7] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 401. [8] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, p. 427.

[9] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. vi. p. 206.

reign of Edward II. About the 8th September, 1311, Robert Bruce entered Northumberland by way of Redesdale, and burnt the whole country side as far as Corbridge.[1] In the following August he again entered England, and burnt the towns of Hexham and Corbridge, ravaging the country and taking up his quarters outside Corbridge, while the greater part of his army advanced on Durham and reduced that city to ashes.[2] Next year the men of Northumberland bought off the Scots, and there was no invasion; but in 1314 the Scots followed up their victory at Bannockburn by again invading Tynedale, occupying Haltwhistle, Hexham, and Corbridge.[3] Each successive year down to 1323 saw a Scottish army entering Northumberland; and not Northumberland alone but the counties of Cumberland and Durham, and even Richmondshire and Cleveland felt the ravages of the Scottish host. Down to the year 1318 Berwick remained in English hands and barred the east-coast route, and the Scots advanced, either round the head of the Solway Firth and down the west coast, or along Dere Street through Redesdale and North Tynedale. Even after 1318, Newcastle held out and closed the direct road to Durham and Darlington; and consequently the Scots appear to have usually entered Durham by way of Dere Street, crossing the Tyne at Corbridge, the only point at which the Tyne was bridged above Newcastle.[4] Thus, in 1322, the earl of Moray, in advancing on Darlington to give support to the rebel earl of Lancaster, halted at Corbridge, where, on the 15th January, he issued letters of safe conduct to Richard, chaplain of Topcliff, an emissary of Thomas of Lancaster.[5]

An illustration of the disturbed state of the country is given in the letters of protection granted to John de Clavering in 1316 for his chattels in his manors of Newburn, Corbridge, Rothbury, and Warkworth.[6] It was not the Scots alone that peaceable citizens had to fear. In the autumn of 1317 Gilbert de Middleton and his 'shavaldores' were overrunning the country. One of these freebooters, John Quoynt by name, seized on the neighbouring castle of Aydon, whence he plundered and burnt the surrounding country and swooped at will upon the defenceless town of Corbridge.[7]

[1] *Chronicon de Lanercost*, Maitland Club, p. 216. [2] *Ibid.* pp. 219-220. [3] *Ibid.* p. 229.

[4] Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 162.

[5] Rymer, *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 472. Compare *Chronicon de Lanercost*, pp. 241-242.

[6] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 508.

[7] On November 16th, 1317, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued on the complaint of John de Vaux of Beaufront, that Richard le Clerk and John Qwheynte and others had carried away his goods at Corbridge. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 92.

The disasters of the time are reflected in various petitions addressed to the king begging for relief. John de Corbrigge, a burgess of Berwick, states that he was resident in Berwick a long time before the first Scottish war, and, on hearing that the Scots were about to rise against the king, left the town and went to Corbridge where he was born and had property. There his lands and goods were twice destroyed and burnt by the Scots. He afterwards returned to Berwick and has since lived there, assisting in its defence, and now prays for restitution of the lands and tenements which he held in Berwick before its capture.[1] In 1319 various Northumbrians, among whom occur Alan de Erington of Corbridge, and John de Corbrigge, received, in response to their petition, a grant of ten tuns of wine from Newcastle in consideration of damages suffered by them in the frequent Scottish inroads.[2]

John de Clavering also petitioned the king, setting out the great impoverishment of Corbridge produced by frequent Scottish attacks, the fact that he had never obtained the marriage for his sister that he sought when he settled his Northumbrian estates in reversion upon the king, and his own expenses in going as ambassador into Scotland, and craved to be released from the arrears of the £40 farm of Corbridge.[3] His request was granted, and by letters patent, dated 20th February, 1327, he was granted the town for life, free from any payment of rent.[4] Further relief was

[1] *Rotuli Parliamentarii*, vol. i. p. 470. Perhaps he may be identified with John de Corbrigge of Bywell who, in 1310, confirmed Adam de Meneville in certain lands and tenements in that village :— Sciant, etc., quod ego, Johannes de Corbrigge, dedi, etc., Adae Menevile omnes terras et tenementa cum domibus et edificiis in eisdem constructis que habui ex dono et concessione Johannis de Ullesby in villa et territorio de Bywell, etc.; habendum, etc., reddendo inde, etc., viginti solidos argenti, etc. Hiis testibus, dominis Johanne de Insula, Johanne de Halton, Johanne de Vallibus, militibus, Johanne de Normandevile, Roberto Wawclyn, Gilberto de Falderleye, Roberto de Minsternacres, et Johanne filio Willelmi de Bywell, et multis aliis. Datum apud Bywell, in festo sancti Thome apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quarto. *Durh. Treas.*, Miscellaneous Charters, 245.

[2] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-1323, p. 148.

[3] A nostre Seignur le Roi et a son conseil pri Johan de Claveryngge qe come monseignur nadgeres le roi vostre piere quant les covenances se firent entre lui et le dit Johan de la reversion des terres en le counte de Norhumbr' et aillours en Engleterr promist au dit Johan covenable mariage pur une de ses soeres, de quiel mariage il nad ren eu uncore, qil vous pleise en recompensacion du dit mariage et auxint de despenses qe le dit Johan fit en alant vers les parties Descoce par comandement vostre dit pere en message pur li qe amontont a c. li. et plus ; et sire pleise pardoner au dit Johan ccxx. li. des arrerages de la ferme de Corbrigge la quele il tient a fie ferme, rendant xl. li. par an a leschequer, et granter qil peusse tenir a tote sa vie mesme la ville quite de la dite rente en allouuance du dit mariage et des avant-ditz c. li. et des autres grandz meschiefs qil ot de la ranson dont unques gerdon nen ot, car le pays illoques est destruit par les Escoz, et il prent de ces pou ou nen du profit, nen ad pris ces ix. aunz. Le graunt le Roi du mariage est enroule entre les brefs de la chancellerie de lan quint. [Endorsed] Soit veue lenrollement en Chauncellerie et reporte devaunt le Conseil, et apres veue et examine le roulement devant le Conseil acorde est par le Conseil qe le dit Johan [ait] solom le purport de sa peticion. *Ancient Petitions*, 8510.

[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 15.

accorded to Corbridge, on the 16th March following, by the grant to the bailiffs and men of that town, in response to their petition,[1] of pontage for five years for the repair of their bridge.[2]

The effects of the Scottish war continued to be felt for some years after the treaty of Northampton (1328) had brought it to a close. The turbulent inhabitants of Tynedale and the neighbouring districts left off coming with their merchandise to the weekly Saturday market at Corbridge and to the Midsummer fair on Stagshaw Bank, fearing to be arrested for acts of crime committed by them during the war. Orders were in consequence given to the sheriff, on the 18th January, 1331, to cause public proclamation to be made that such persons might attend the fair and market as before, without danger of arrest.[3]

Only two Corbridge deeds of John de Clavering are on record, namely, a lease of Dilston mill to Robert de Raymes, and a confirmation to William, son of Thomas de Tyndale and to Lucy his wife, daughter of the said Robert de Raymes, of their lands in Corbridge.[4] Clavering's hold on Corbridge was slight, since he had granted the town in reversion to Edward II., and, before he died, the reversionary interest in his estates had been assigned to Henry Percy, second Lord Percy of Alnwick. At the accession of Edward III., Percy had entered into an indenture of war with the new sovereign, pledging himself to stay in the king's service for life with a certain number of men-at-arms, in return for a yearly fee of five hundred marks. On the 1st March, 1328, the king assigned to Percy his reversionary interest in the Clavering estates in Northumberland, in lieu of this fee.[5] Clavering ratified the grant a few months later.[6] Indentures of war, were, however, declared illegal by an ordinance of the parliament of 1331, and Percy surrendered his indenture; whereupon the king, with the consent of parliament, regranted the reversion of the estates to Percy, free from the former conditions.[7]

[1] Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 162.

[2] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 35. The grant remains effective until 1332. On 21st March, 1336, Henry Percy received a grant of pontage for three years on goods for sale coming to his town of Corbridge. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 234.

[3] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 62.

[4] *Percy Chartulary*, pp. 285, 287.

[5] *Ibid.* p. 154; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 243.

[6] *Percy Chartulary*, p. 264. Cp. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 246.

[7] *Rotuli Parliamentarum*, vol. ii. p. 63; *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iv. p 133; *Percy Chartulary*, pp. 268-269.

Clavering died on the 18th January, 1332, without leaving male issue;[1] and orders were immediately issued to the escheator to deliver his castles, manors and lands, to Lord Percy, saving the thirds which his widow, Hawise, held in dower.[2] These and his other estates were settled by Lord Percy three years later on himself in tail.[3] He did not however become possessed of Hawise de Clavering's third of the manor until her death in 1345.[4]

Lord Percy, on becoming possessed of the manor and borough of Corbridge, found the mills encumbered with a charge of two-and-a-half marks per annum, payable to Sir Robert Darrayns, which he paid off by a life annuity of the like amount.[5] At the same time, on the 20th May, 1334, he executed two indentures with Sir William de Tyndale, then lord of Dilston. By one he confirmed to Tyndale the grant of the wood of Dunstanwood that Robert fitz Roger had made to Thomas de Divelston in 1269.[6] The other deed is one of wider scope and embraces a variety of points in dispute between the two parties. Tyndale acknowledged that he held his serjeanty holding in Corbridge by homage and fealty and twelve shillings rent, and Lord Percy covered his tenant from demands from the Crown for homage, fealty, and the yearly Crown rent of ten shillings. Tyndale renounced his pretensions to be freed, under the terms of the grant made by John fitz Robert to his ancestor, William son of John son of Joel,

[1] Dugdale, *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 109.

[2] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, p. 390; *Percy Chartulary*, p. 271.

[3] Numerous documents relating to this entail are printed in the *Percy Chartulary*. These are: (1) 24th Sept., 1334. Licence to Lord Percy to enfeoff John de Craik of his estates in trust for himself in tail male; pp. 171-173 (also *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 30). (2) 8th Nov., 1334. Grant to Craik; pp. 300-301. (3) 12th Nov. 1334. Appointment of Adam son of Alan of Corbridge to deliver seisin of the manor of Corbridge to Craik; p. 301. (4) 4th Jan., 1335. Licence to change the entail from one in tail male to one in tail; pp. 298-300 (also *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 62). (5) 14th May, 1335. Fine Feet of Fines case 286, file 38, No. 170); pp. 188-190. (6) 29th July, 1335. Confirmation of charter of 7th Oct. 1331; p. 323 (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iv. p. 344).

Adam son of Alan, who was appointed to deliver seisin of Corbridge in 1334, was Lord Percy's seneschal in Corbridge. Appendix I. No. 42. He or a namesake was member of Parliament for Corbridge in 1295 (see above). He was probably son of Alan son of Richard, a freeholder in the manor in 1310, and grandson of Richard son of Alan, the wealthiest of the burgesses who paid subsidy in 1296. The latter may have been son of Alan son of Joel, who was murdered at Corbridge *circa* 1248 (*Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 75), and grandson of Joel of Corbridge, reeve of Corbridge in the reign of Henry II.

[4] *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. III. 1st numbers. No. 22. A receipt from Ralph de Neville to Lord Percy for rents out of the Clavering estates due to Lady Clavering as dower, is printed in the *Percy Chartulary*, p. 298.

[5] *Percy Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub., No. 177, p. 295.

[6] *Ibid.* p. 296. One of the pairs of this indenture is still extant, in Durham Treasury (Miscellaneous Charters, 1473) and has attached to it the seal of Lord Percy: on a shield placed within a cusped panel, a lion rampant; on each side of the shield a lacertine beast. The legend reads * SIGILLUM · HENRICI · DE · PERCI.

from a yearly rent of twenty pence and three attendances at Corbridge court, for certain burgages held by him in the town of Corbridge. Lord Percy confirmed Tyndale in the possession of the wood called the Shaws in Dilston,[1] but limited his grant to the ownership of the soil and excepted the timber growing thereon. He confirmed him, and his men of Dilston also, in the common of pasture appendant to their freehold in all the woods and moors of Corbridge south of the Tyne, except Linnels close. He ratified the rights to estovers in Corbridge woods accorded to the men of Dilston by Robert fitz Roger in 1269, and confirmed Tyndale in his rights of free warren throughout Corbridge woods, except in the Linnels, and in his immunity from pannage for the pigs on his demesne. He further granted to Tyndale and his heirs the water-mill of Dilston at a perpetual rent of ten shillings, paid in acknowledgment of the fact that the mill stood on ground belonging to Corbridge.[2]

[1] The writer of some 'notes of Baronet Radcliffe's evidence concerning Corbridge,' in 1634, states, on the authority of Sir Edward Radcliffe, that the Shaws were 'the Eeles above Corbridge bridge.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS. The name of the Saughs was still in use at the end of the eighteenth century for the waste ground on the right bank of the river, since planted by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 102. The 'chemyne qe vient des les Schawes' is mentioned in a lease of Dilston lands made by Sir William de Tyndale in 1347. *Durh. Treas.*, Miscellaneous Charters, 1465. A grant of lands in Dilston made in 1354 conveys, amongst other property 'quatuor acras jacentes ex parte occidentali del Shawe, juxta viam que se extendit de Corbrig usque Hextildisham.' *Brumell Charters*, No. 10.

[2] Ceste endenture fait entre monsire H[enri] de Percy de une part e monsire William de Tyndall de autre part tesmoigne que come debat ad estee entre les avauntditz monsire H. e William endroit de xij.s. de rente le queux le dit monsire Henri cleim aver par les m[enys de] le dit William par an come de son tenaunt pur un mesuage e cent acres de terre les quex il tient de luy en la ville de Corbrigg par serjantie, et auxsi endroit de les services de xx.d. de rente e de trois venutz a sa courte de Corbrig par an les queux le dit monsire Henri cleim aver du dit William pur divers burgages les queux il tient de luy en mesme la ville e des queux services le dit William se cleim destre qui[te] par vertu de un confermement le quel John le fuitz Robert adonques seignur de Corbrig fit a William le fuitz John fuitz Joel un des auncestres le dit William de Tyndall, e auxsi endroit du soille du boys del Schawes en le champ de Develston le quel le [dit] William cleim estre le seon, e auxsi endroit de commune de pasture la quele le dit William cleim pur luy et pur ses hommes de Develston en le [boys] e la more le dit monsire Henri en la dite ville de Corbrig parmy e par toutz, e endroit des copees des souches e ramailles des arbres abatuz e feugiere en le ditz boys e more les queux le dit William cleym, e auxsi endroit du molyn eweret de Develston le quel [le] dit monsire Henri cleim estre assis en son soille, e auxsint endroit de chacer en boys e more avaunditz e acquitance de pannage ; accorde est entre les avaunditz monsire Henri e monsire William en manere qui sensuyt, ceste a saver le dit William volt e graunt que luy e ses heirs e ses assignez tendrount le dit mees e cent acres de terre en Corbrig du dit monsire Henri e ses heirs e ses assignez en serjauntie par homage e feaute e par les services de xij.s. par an pur toutz services, e auxsint le dit William volt e graunt [que] luy ses heirs e ses assignez tendrount les ditz burgages du dit monsire Henri e ses heirs e ses assignez par fealte e les services de [xx.d.] e trois venutz a sa courte de Corbrig par an e quele houre que brief de droit soit pendaunt en la dite courte de Corbrig taunt de temps come il soit pendaunt de fere suyte de quindze jours en quindze jours e de venir a la dite courte quaunt la sount a iuger come autres burgoys de la dite ville fount pur toutz services, nent contreestreaunt nule fait ou confermement avaunt fait. Et le dit monsire Henri volt e graunt que luy ses heirs e ses assignez aquiterount le dit William ses heirs e ses assignez d[evers] nostre seignur le roi e ses heirs del homages fealte e x.s. de rente pur fyn de serjauntie. Et le dit monsire Henri volt e graunt que le di[t] William eist e tiegne a luy e a ses heirs e a ses assignez le soil du boys de Schawes avaunditz save au dit monsire Henri tout le boys cressaunt

The early history of the serjeanty holding of Corbridge has already been traced, and it remains to follow the fortunes of the Tyndale family up to the time that they became possessed of the adjoining barony of Dilston. Dilston fell to their inheritance through the marriage of that William son of John son of Joel, whom John fitz Robert confirmed in his father's holding some time before 1241.[1] William son of John, of Corbridge and Kirkhaugh, assumed the surname of Tyndale. His marriage with Margery, sister of Simon de Divelston, took place before 1242, in which year he is returned as holding twelve acres in Dilston in free marriage, in addition to his serjeanty holding in Corbridge.[2] In 1248 he was defendant in a suit for dower out of lands in Corbridge brought against him by his aunt, Juliana, widow of Alan, son of Joel.[3] He was party to a fine in 1257 with Nicholas de Vipont for the manor of Kirkhaugh ;[4] between the years 1267 and 1272 he and his wife joined in granting to Thomas de Divelston their land in North Widehaugh in Dilston which his wife held as her jointure ;[5]

en meisme le soille, e le dit William volt e graunt que le dit monsire Henri eist e tiegne a luy e a ses heirs e a ses assign[ez] tout le boys cressaunt en le soile avaundit quitementz sauntz contredit le dit William e ses heirs e ses assignez, e qils pussent couper le dit boys e vendre e carier a lour volunte. Et auxsi le dit monsire Henri volt e graunt pur luy ses heirs e ses assign[ez] que le dit William ses heirs e ses assignez e lour tenantz de Develston peussent joyr lour commune qils cleyment apurtenant a lour fraunc tenement en Develston en toutz les boys e la more de Corbrig de la south part lewe de Tyne forspris en le clos [de] Lynels come apendant a lour fraunk tenement avauntdit a totes maneres des bestes totes les seisons del an forspris es lieux ou il y ad covertour du boys, e qe les tenantz le dit William e de ses heirs e de ses assignez eient copees de[s souches] e ramailles des arbres abatuz et feugiere en le boys e en la more de Corbrig par mesmes les devyses que sount contenues en [le fayte] monsire Robert le fuitz Roger le quel le dit William ad devers luy, e que le dit William e ses heirs averount lour chace a totes maneres [des] bestes sauvage en tout le boys e la more avaunditz de la south part de eawe avaundit forspris en le clos de Lynels avaundit, e que le dit William e ses heirs soient quites de pannage de lour propre pors, issint que les tenantz le dit William dorront pa[nnage], et que le dit William ses heirs e ses assignez eient e tenent pur toutz jours le dit molyn en le lieu ou il est ore assis e l[estamke] oue les appurtenaunces, rendaunt au dit monsire Henri ses heirs e ses assignez xs. par an a les festes de Pasque e de la seint M[artin] par owels porcions pur toutz services, issint que si la rente avaundite soit arer as ascun des termes avaunditz que bien lirra au [dit] monsire Henri ses heirs e ses assignez destreindre pur la dite rente e pur les arrerages de y cele en le dit molyn e en ses autres terres [de] Develston e la destresce retenir tanque le dit monsire Henri ses heirs e ses assignez soient pleynementz propayez de la rent avaunditz. Et le dit William volt e graunt pur luy e pur ses heirs e pur sez assignez que eux ne lour tenantz de Develston ne ne clamerount ne ne averount commune de pasture coupees des souches e ramailles des arbres abatuz feugiere chace en les ditz boys e more en autre manere ne aillours que nest compris en ceste endenture paramount. En tesmoigne de quele ch[ose les avaunditez monsire Henri et monsire William a ceste endenture ounte mise lour seals entrechangeabilment.] Done a Noefchastel sur Tyne le xx^me^ iour de de May lan du regne le roi Edward tierz puis le conquest oytisme. *Percy Chartulary*, fol. 115 b. (Surt. Soc. Pub., No. 117, pp. 296-298). The words in brackets represent words missing at the end of lines, and are supplied from a fifteenth century copy in *Durham Treasury*, Miscell. Charters, No. 465. One of the pairs of the original indenture was formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Box 16 A 13, but is now missing.

[1] See above, pp. 52-55. [2] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385 b. [3] *Assize Roll*, No. 319.

[4] *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 5254, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 59.

[5] Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Johannis de Tyndale et Margeria uxor sua salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos dedisse, etc., Thomæ de Divelestona et

by a deed without date he settled Barhaugh near Kirkhaugh upon his daughter Amabilla in marriage with William Waukelin; and in September, 1269, he entailed a holding and sheepfold in Kirkhaugh upon his son Hugh, with remainder to his younger daughter Christiana.[1] Dying between 1269 and 1275, he was succeeded by his son William, who, in the latter year, sued the prior of Carlisle for the remainder of a lease of a house in Corbridge granted to his father.[2]

Upon the death of Thomas de Divelston without issue in 1290, his cousin, William de Tyndale, the younger, was returned as his next heir, but compromised his claim, according to Lucy de Divelston, widow of the deceased, a life-interest in the manor of Dilston, in return for an acknowledgment of his title to North Widehaugh in Dilston, two-thirds of Dunstanwood, and Higham Dikes near Milburn.[3] In the subsidy roll of 1296 his goods and chattels are assessed at the sum of £5 15s. By his wife Margery (who was living in the enjoyment of her dower in 1311),[5] he had a son and heir, Thomas de Tyndale, upon whom he entailed his lands in Corbridge and Dilston,[6] two younger sons named Walter and Adam, upon whom he respectively settled Higham[7] and the field of North

heredibus suis, etc., totam terram nostram in Northerwydhalu, cultam et incultam, cum omnibus pertinenciis sine aliquo retenemento, etc. Et insuper ego Margeria, cum qua dicta terra cum pertinenciis data fuit in liberum maritagium, tactis sacrosanctis juravi et fide media me obligavi quod ego nunquam in vita mea aliquo tempore contra hoc scriptum verbo vel facto venire præsumam. In cujus rei testimonium ego Willelmus de Tyndale senior huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Gyscardo de Charun tunc vicecomite Norhumbriæ, Johanne de Haultona, Hugone de la Val, Thoma de Bykertona, Roberto de Menevile, Willelmo de Slaveley, et multis aliis. [1267-1272.] Seal wanting. *Durh. Treas.*, Miscellaneous Charters, 1474.

[1] *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 5257, 5258, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 60. The latter deed has attached to it the seal of the grantor, viz.: a flower of five petals, with the legend + S' WILL' FIL' IOH DE TINDAL'; reproduced in this volume, plate 1, No. 4.

[2] *De Banco Rolls*, No. 11, mem. 50 *d*.

[3] See below, in the account of Dilston township, where a pedigree of the Tyndale family is given.

[4] *Lay Subsidy Roll*, $\frac{158}{1}$. The entry occurs under Whitchester township.

[5] *Dodsworth MSS* vol. 45, fol. 116 *b*.

[6] Universis, etc., Willelmus de Tyndal, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, etc., Thome filio meo et heredi meo totum jus meum, etc., in totam terram meam quam habeo in villa de Corbrige, Divylstone, et alibi, cum omnimodis pertinenciis suis; habendam et tenendam eidem Thome et heredibus ejus post terminum vite mee imperpetuum, salva michi predicta terra et dominio ejusdem in tota vita mea cum omnimodis pertinenciis suis, ista autem condicione fideliter adjecta, quod ego Willelmus, spiritu pietatis et sano consilio proborum ductus, eandem terram non vendam nec aliquam ipsius partem alienabo ab ipso Thoma vel heredibus suis. Pro ista autem condicione et concessione predictus Thomas dabit michi decem libras sterlingorum si inde quero, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Swyneburne, Johanne de Vaws, Johanne de Camehowe, Roberto de Insula, militibus, Ada de Mayneville, Roberto Waukelyn,.....Fabyn, Alano filio Ricardi, et aliis. Seal wanting. *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 467.

[7] *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 6564.

Widehaugh,[1] and a daughter Dionisia, who was given in marriage to Leo de Heriz of Claxton in the county palatine of Durham.

Thomas de Tyndale married Anabilla, daughter of John de Gunnerton.[2] He and his wife received a quit claim of Barhaugh and lands in Kirkhaugh from Robert, son and heir of William de Vipont,[3] as well as a grant in tail, in 1299, of lands in Uldale in Cumberland, from his wife's kinsman, Alexander de Bonkhyll.[4] He procured for his son and heir, William de Tyndale, a marriage with Lucy, daughter of Robert de Raymes of Aydon and Shortflat,[5] receiving from the said Raymes and Maud his wife a grant of all their lands in Dilston, 6th January, 1312.[6] At the same

[1] Hæc est convencio facta inter Adam filium Willelmi de Tyndale ex una parte et Henricum del Syde de Aynewyk ex altera, videlicet, quod prædictus Adam concessit et dimisit eidem Henrico totam terram suam quam habuit in North Wydehalgth cum pertinenciis in Divillistone, habendam et tenendam eidem Henrico et heredibus suis seu suis assignatis a festo Sancti Martini in yeme, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nono usque ad terminum quindecem annorum proximo sequentium plenarie completorum, etc. Et ad istam convencionem fideliter tenendam prædictus Adam eidem Henrico Thomam de Tyndale fratrem ipsius Adæ invenit fidejussorem, qui obligat se et heredes suos ad dictam convencionem performendam, et ad dampna si que occasione prædictæ convencionis non observatæ dictus Henricus et heredes sui seu assignati incurrerint restituendum. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti scripto cyrographato penes prædictum Adam remanenti sigillum prædicti Henrici est appensum. Hiis testibus, Thoma filio Matildis de Divillistone, Alano filio Ricardi de Corbrigge, Alano de Eringtone, Ada filio Alani et Thoma filio Ricardi dicti Prest, cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge die dominica proxima post festum translationis Sancti Thomæ Martiris anno prædicto. (13th July, 1309).

Seal pointed oval, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, device griffin or lion standing to left · HENRICI DEL SYDE ✻ *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, No. 1456.

[2] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 61.

[3] *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 5259, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 68.

[4] Omnibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit Alexander de Bonckhyll salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum ego dudum per cartam meam dederim et concesserim dilectis michi Thomae de Tyndale et Anabillae, uxori ejus, consanguineae meae, quasdam terras et quaedam tenementa cum pertinenciis in Ulredale, habenda et tenenda eisdem Thomae et Anabillae et heredibus de corporibus eorundem legitime procreatis imperpetuum, prout in praedicta carta plenius continetur, de quibus quidem terris et tenementis ipsos Thomam et Anabolam post longam et pacificam seisinam suam de eisdem habitam, ad procuracionem quorundam emulorum ejusdem Thomae, vi et armis disseisivi; ego, praedictus Alexander, dampna et pericula diversa quae me habiturum propendo, si assisa novae disseisinae, quam praedicti Thomas et Anabilla arrainiverunt versus me per breve domini Edwardi, regis Angliae illustris, coram ejusdem domini regis justiciariis de terris et tenementis praedictis caperetur, cupiens evitare, concedo et per praesens scriptum reddo praefatis Thomae et Anabillae seisinam suam de terris et tenementis suis praedictis, habendum imperpetuum, juxta tenorem cartae suae supradictae. In cujus rei testimonium praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Fenwyke die Sabati proxima ante festum Sancti Thomae apostoli, anno regni regis praedicti vicesimo octavo. (19th December, 1299).

Seal round 1 in. diam. Shield within cusped quatrefoil, charged with three buckles. [S'] ALEXANDRI DE BONK . . . (Reproduced in Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. pl. v. No. 13). *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 6589. Alexander de Bonkhyll died in the following year, seised of the manor of Ulvesby in Cumberland. Bain, *op. cit.* vol. ii. p. 290.

[5] *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 5262, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 62.

[6] Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Robertus de Reymes et Matill' uxor mea dedimus etc. Thome de Tyndale omnia terras et tenementa nostra etc. in Dyvelestone, etc. Hiis testibus, dominis Johanne de Vaus, Johanne de Insula de Wodeburne, militibus, Roberto Wauclyn, Thoma Damemaldesone, Alano Ricardsone, Willelmo Ayrik, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge in festo Epiphanie Domini, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quinto. Seal in fragments. (6th Jan. 1312). *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A 2.

time he granted to his son and daughter-in-law all his lands in Corbridge, with the reversion of those held in dower by his mother, Margery.[1] His grant was confirmed by John de Clavering as lord of the manor.[2]

Thomas de Tyndale did not survive to enjoy the inheritance of Lucy de Divelston, and that lady, dying in April, 1317, was succeeded at Dilston by his son, William de Tyndale, third of that name. Upon entering into the Dilston estate, William de Tyndale leased his manor-house at Corbridge, with the gardens belonging to the same, to John son of Adam Forester of Corbridge, to hold for ten years from Whitsuntide, 1321, at 6s. 8d. rent.[3] He subsequently settled his Corbridge lands in tail upon his eldest son, Thomas de Tyndale, and Constance his wife.[4] Constance de Tyndale survived her husband,[5] and in 1356 surrendered her life interest in the Corbridge lands to her father-in-law, Sir William de Tyndale, for an annuity of four pounds.[6]

Tyndalegarth, the site of the ancient mansion-house occupied by the Tyndales before they removed in 1317 to Dilston, is described in a deed of 1370 as situated in Smithygate,[7] which is probably the modern Main Street. John son of Adam Forester, who took a lease of it in 1321, heads the Corbridge subsidy roll of 1336.

[1] *Dodsworth MSS*, vol. 45, fol. 116 b. The deeds examined by Roger Dodsworth at Dilston in 1638 afterwards passed to Greenwich Hospital, but this one is wanting.

[2] *Percy Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub., No. 117, p. 285.

[3] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 813. The original deed, with seal attached, (Box 15 L. 1.) is wanting.

[4] Sciant presentes, etc., quod ego Willelmus de Tyndale miles dedi, etc., Thomae filio meo et Custanciae uxori suae, omnia terras et tenementa mea in Corbrig, exceptis Dunstanwod et molendino meo subtus manerium meum de Dyvelistone, habenda et tenenda eisdem Thomae et Custanciae et heredibus de ipsis procreatis in perpetuum, etc. *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 6572. (Contemporary transcript).

[5] Thomas de Tyndale died before the year 1349, when his widow, Constance, and her father-in-law, Sir William de Tyndale, joined in leasing the site of the manor house of Kirkhaugh to William de Whitlaw. *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 5255, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland* part ii. vol. iii. p. 62.

[6] Ceste endenture tesmoigne que Custance qe feust la femme Thomas de Tyndale ad done et graunte a sire Hughe de Rughsyde chapeleyn et a Williem de Tindale son piere en ley toutz ses terres et tenementez in Corbrig ge, savant a chescuny lours termes des aunz faites par Aleyn de Feltone devant la fest de seint Andrew darrein passe devante la fessance de cestes ; a avoir et tenir a les avantditz Hughe et Williem et a les heires Williem a terme de la vie du dite Custance, rendant par an au dite Custance iiij li a les festes de Pentecoste et seint Martyn en yveren par owelles porciones. En tesmoignance de quieu chose les parties avantditz a cestes endentures entrechangablement ont mys lour seals, et a tesmoigne Gilbert Vaws, William de Hidwyne West, Gilbert de Ebchestre, Johan de Tyrgwhyt, Walter de Corwelle, et Robert de Hudspethe et multe dez altres. Escrit a Dilvestone le dimenche prochein apres la fest de seint Johan Port-Latyn, et lan du nostre seignur M[l] ccc cinqeme et sys. (8th May, 1356). Oval seal in yellow wax, figure of the Virgin standing left ; below beneath segment of circle a half figure praying right. *Durh. Treas.* Miscellaneous Charters, 472. A similar deed is noted by Dodsworth, vol. 45, fol. 116 b.

[7] Appendix II. No. 2.

BURGUS DE CORREBRIG SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Johannes forestarius, 26s. 8d. Adam de Heley, 6s. Thomas del Burn, 4s. Thomas nethird, 2s. Willelmus For', 5s. Hugo de Prend', 3s.[1] Thomas filius Mar', 4s. Nicholaus Webster, 3s. Elias faber, 2s. Adam Palmer, 3s. Andreas Yung, 6s. Hugo Ruchsid, 2s. Johannes de Ullesby, 10s. Thomas de Hezeryngton, 11s. 4d. Galfridus de Coksid, 6s. Johannes Garland, 2s. Johannes Perying, 3s. Adam filius Galfridi, 4s. Johannes Spink, 4s. Thomas Chatour, 3s. Radulphus Sclater, 6s. Thomas Ascelyn, 2s. Johannes Allehabb', 10s. Walterus de Correwell, 4s. Willelmus Chepman, 6s. Laurentius de Correbrigge, 10s. Gilbertus de Ebchester, 8s. Thomas Allestan, 6s. Willelmus filius Henrici, 10s. Johannes molendinarius, 8s. Summa, £9 0s. 0d. Probatur.[2]

John Forester of Corbridge makes his first appearance in 1319, when a commission of oyer and terminer was made out to try him and various other Northumbrians (chiefly Tynedale thieves) for an attack on certain of the earl of Richmond's manors in Yorkshire.[3] He had adhered to Gilbert de Middleton in his rebellion, but received, in 1326, pardon for felony and outlawry.[4] He was summoned, with other men-at-arms from the county of Northumberland, to attend a great council at Westminster in May, 1324.[5] He seems to have been in a position to advance money to the neighbouring gentry, bonds being given to him on 7th January, 1343/4 by Sir John Fenwick and his brothers, Robert and Roger,[6] and by Sir William de Tyndale in February, 1347/8,[7] and also to effect various purchases of land in Corbridge.[8] A namesake, probably his son, married Constance, widow of Thomas de Tyndale and daughter-in-law of Sir William de Tyndale of Dilston, and joined her in a quit claim (28th February, 1370) of ground in Tyndalegarth.[9] His seal attached to this deed

[1] Hugh de Prendstrete occurs in a Corbridge deed of 1345 as vicar of Pittington in the county of Durham. Appendix I., No. 31.

[2] *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{1}{158}$ mem. 2. The first four names are bracketed together, with 'decima' in the margin.

[3] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 359. For ravages committed by certain 'shavaldi' or marauders of North Tynedale in the Earl of Richmond's manor of Bywell, see vol. vi. of this series, p. 74 note.

[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1324-1327, p. 330; 1358-1361, p. 555. A second pardon was granted to him in 1333 in response to the following petition: A nostre seignur le roi priunt Johan Forester de Corbrigg' et Alan Forester de Corbrigg', qe come ils furount a Berewyk a la sege et auxi a la bataile illoiqes en la compaigne monsur Rauf de Nevil, qe il vult granter au dit Johan sa chartre de pees de la mort Hugh de Welles dount le dit Johan fust endite en le counte de Northumberland, et de toies autres maners de felonie et trespas, et au ditz William et Alan pur toutz maners de trespas et enditementz et felonies devaunt le iour de le dit bataile. Ista billa liberata fuit cancellario apud Ebor' per Radulfum de Nevill' senescallum regis, et per testimonium ipsius Radulfi consignate erant littere de pardonacione. *P.R.O. Ancient Petitions*, 12108.

[5] Palgrave, *Parliamentary Writs*, vol. II, div. ii. part i. p. 650. [6] *Dodsworth MSS*, vol. 45, fol. 43 b.

[7] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 978. The original (Box 16 A. 17) is wanting.

[8] He aquired by fine in 1342 two messuages and three acres from Adam Tynkeler and Agnes his wife, and ten acres from Kentegern Skely and Alice his wife. *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 12, Nos. 63, 64.

[9] Appendix II. No. 2.

bears his arms: *a fess charged with three hunting horns, a label of three points for difference*, and a griffin's head as crest. The arms may be compared with those borne by the Forsters of Adderstone —*argent, a chevron vert between three bugles or hunting horns sable*, and it is noteworthy that Roland Forester of Corbridge and John de Edderston received pardon, in 1360, for the murder of one John Smalys, in recognition of their good service in the French wars in the company of Robert de Herle, lord of Adderstone.[1]



Although the origin of the Northumbrian Forsters remains problematical, there is little doubt that one or both of the North-country families of Lawson can be traced to Corbridge. A certain Lawrence of Corbridge figures in the subsidy roll of 1336. He may be identified with Lawrence of Durham, burgess of Newcastle, and collector of murage in that town in 1311,[2] who on the 13th January, 1322/3, acquired from Margaret de Redeware a moiety of a tenement in Marygate in Corbridge, and in June of the following year had a grant from John de Porta of a plot of land in Hidemarket in the same town.[3] He was a benefactor of the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, endowing this church in 1318 and again in 1327 with house property in Newcastle for the provision of a chaplain to celebrate masses for his soul and that of his wife Idonia.[4] He is known to have left three sons, Gilbert, John, and Thomas who was ordained an acolyte in 1341.[5]

Gilbert and John, the sons of Lawrence, settled at Stocksfield; and it was as John son of Lawrence of Stocksfield that the latter received, in February, 1350/1, a grant of a tenement adjoining that formerly held by Lawrence de Duresme in Marygate.[6] Ten years later, in February, 1360/1, Gilbert son of Lawrence of Stocksfield and Richard Rouland had a grant from the Crown of escheated property in Corbridge, Bywell, Aydon, Falderley and Ovington, forfeited by John Forester of Corbridge, Alan Forester of Corbridge, and Adam de Ayden for their adherence

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1358-1361, p. 503.
[2] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 359.
[3] Appendix I. Nos. 37, 78.
[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 235, 1327-1330, p. 109.
[5] *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, vol. iii. p. 106.
[6] Appendix I. No. 38.

to Gilbert de Middleton.[1] The same Gilbert, under the designation of Gilbert Lawson of Stocksfield, conveyed to his brother, John Lawson of Bywell,[2] and to John Tyrwhyt of Corbridge, in 1369, all his lands in Northumberland, evidently in trust; and on the 20th January, 1371/2, the said Lawson and Tyrwhyt conveyed their burgage in Marygate, Corbridge, to the trustees of John and William Fait of Corbridge. Two months later, Alice, widow of Gilbert Lawson, gave the same trustees a release from all claim to dower out of the said burgage.[3]

The seals of John Lawson and John Tyrwhyt are attached to their deed of feoffment. The former uses an armorial seal charged with a *chevron between three martlets*, which are the arms assigned to Lawson of Cramlington in Flower and Glover's visitation of 1575, viz. *argent, a chevron between three martlets sable*.[4] The relationship of John Lawson of Bywell to Thomas Lawson who married the heiress of Sir William de Cramlington, and founded the line of Lawson of Cramlington has yet to be proved, but, inasmuch as property in Bywell is included in a settlement of the Lawson estates made by William Lawson of Cramlington in 1480,[5] the relationship may be assumed to have existed in fact, and the descent of the Lawsons may consequently be derived from that Lawrence de Duresme who was a burgess of Newcastle and householder in Corbridge in the early years of Edward III.

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1358-1361, p. 555; *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. iii. p. 70.

[2] In 1354 a commission of oyer and terminer was issued, on the plaint of John de Haliden that John and Robert, sons of Lawrence de Bywell, Adam son of Adam son of Lawrence of Bywell, and others, had assaulted him at Bywell. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1354-1358, p. 120.

[3] Appendix I, Nos. 39, 40, 41.

[4] W. H. D. Longstaffe in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. p. 65 and plate. John Lawson's seal is also attached to a deed of 1371 in Durham Treasury (Miscellaneous Charters, No. 469), and is there used by Constance, wife of John Forester of Corbridge.

[5] Sciant omnes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus Lawson de Cramlyngton, dedi, etc., Roberto Spragan clerico, Roberto Barde, capellano, et Thome Hatherwyk, capellano, omnia terras et tenementa mea, etc., que habeo in villis et campis de Cramlyngton in comitatu Northumbrie, et Whitlawe, hamellecto ejusdem ville, Hertlawe, Morpath, Kirkwhelpington, Bywell, Whittonstall, Pansheles, et Brekenside in eodem comitatu; ac unum mesuagium et duas terras husband' cum suis pertinenciis in Heton juxta Byker in comitatu predicto que quondam fuerunt Johannis Eryngton et postea Roberti Whelpyngton; unum aliud mesuagium et sex terras husband' cum suis pertinenciis in eadem villa que quondam fuerunt ejusdem Roberti; ac eciam omnia terras et tenementa mea, etc., que habeo in villa de Hexham; necnon omnia terras et tenementa mea, etc., que habeo in villis de Novo Castro super Tinam ac Byker et le Castellfelde in comitatu dicte ville Novi Castri; et eciam unum tenementum cum suis pertinenciis vocatum le Elefeld juxta Wolsyngham in episcopatu Dunelmensi. Habendum et tenendum, etc. Datum primo die Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 20 o 17.

Since the year 1322 Corbridge had been free from the incursions of the Scots, although in 1328 the enemy had appeared higher up the Tyne, crossing the river at Haydon Bridge. The failure of Edward Baliol to regain the Scottish crown and the return of David Bruce to his kingdom brought about a renewal of the former attacks. In 1343 Bruce advanced on Newcastle. In July, 1346, he entered England by the west-coast route, proceeding as far as Alston. In the following October, taking advantage of King Edward's absence in France, he carried out an invasion planned on a more considerable scale than any attempted since the war of 1170. Mustering his host on the 6th October, he commenced hostilities by an attack on Liddel pele, which he captured after three days' siege. Thence, by way of Naworth, Redpath and Langley, he marched on Hexham, where he spent another three days. While at Hexham he obtained the surrender of Aydon Castle.[1] Corbridge was spared, owing to King David's resolve to make the towns of Hexham, Corbridge, Durham and Darlington, bases for his supplies during the coming winter;[2] but the surrounding country was ruthlessly laid waste. Leaving Hexham on the 15th of the month, and marching southward along Dere Street, he burnt Lee, Riding, Broomhaugh, and the other villages through which he passed.[3] On the 17th the destruction that he had wrought was avenged at Neville's Cross.

A worse enemy than David Bruce overran England in 1349. The Black Death cannot have spared Corbridge, since it depopulated the neighbouring manor of Styford.[4] A tradition that the inhabitants of Corbridge forsook the town while the plague was in their midst, and encamped above it on the healthier slopes of the Leazes,[5] may be a recollection of what actually occurred.

An extent of the borough,[6] taken on the death of Lord Percy in 1352,

[1] *Letters from the Northern Registers*, Rolls Series, p. 387.

[2] *Chronicon de Lanercost*, p. 346.

[3] Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 274. *Letters from the Northern Registers*, p. 390; Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 11 note.

[4] A return made in 1355 states that the townships in the Bolbeck barony 'in multo devastantur et destructi sunt per frequentes agressus Scotorum inimicorum domini regis nuper in partibus illis de guerra venencium, et postmodum pro defectu tenencium per pestilenciam hominum mortalem supervenientem, unde patria predicta nondum replenatur.' *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 217, No. 25.

[5] Mackenzie and Dent, *History of Northumberland*, ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 396.

[6] *Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. III. No. 52a, printed in Hartshorne, *Feudal Antiquities of Northumberland*, p. cxxxii. The extent is repeated with a lower valuation in the inquisition taken on the death of the third lord Percy in 1368; *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III. No. 48, of which a translation is given in Tate, *History of Alnwick*, vol. i. p. 141.

affords points of comparison with the earlier survey taken in 1310. The items entered in it are the following:

	£	s.	d.
253 acres of demesne land at 1s. 2d. an acre	14	15	2
A piece of ground called Waldesleys with a meadow containing 40 acres at 1s. 6d. an acre	3	0	0
Yearly rent from diverse burgages	4	0	0
Herbage of a wood called Lynels	2	0	0
A piece of ground called Prendestretland	6	5	0
A house called Tollebogth, leased at		6	8
A waste plot called the Aldhalles		13	0
Yearly rent from Develeston mill		10	0
Two water-mills, with tolls and a common bakehouse, leased at	20	0	0
Perquisites of courts		6	8
Total	£51	6	6

Some of the items in this survey make their appearance here for the first time. The lord's pasture called Waldesleys is that lying north of the common fields and separating them from Stagshaw. It occurs in the provost's account for 1480 as Waldenlez,[1] and subsequently came to be known as Waddy-leazes, or, more simply, the Leazes.

Prendestretland survives in Princes Street—the street leading eastward from the point of junction of Back-row and Gormire-row. Its occurrence in this survey shows it to have been built on demesne land. The name is an old one, and may be compared with that of the village of Prendwick in this county. It occurs in the Assize Roll of 1293, as well as in a deed of about the same date, whereby John Forester of Prendstret granted a messuage to Hugh son of Asceline, William provost of Prendestret being a witness.[2]

The Tolbooth or court-house stood near the east end of the church,[3] and seems to have consisted of a court-room built over shops. The building is entered in the provost's account of 1480 as waste and rased to the ground. In 1525 a cottage was standing on the site that the Tolbooth had formerly occupied. A survey made in 1702 states that the stones of the Tolbooth had been led away to build a house at Prior Mains.[4]

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] Appendix I. No. 26.

[3] In 1532 the provost of Corbridge accounted for two shillings rent of George Sproustane for one burgage called Tolboth between the church on the west and a waste on the east, leased to him by the lords commissioners, 21st June, 1528. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[4] *Ibid.*

The survey taken of Lord Percy's property in 1352 may be supplemented by the survey of property in Corbridge belonging to Hexham priory, made in 1379,[1] and contained in the Black Book of Hexham. The house property in Corbridge belonging to the prior and canons of Hexham is there summarised as follows:

LANDS AND RENTS OF HEXHAM PRIORY IN CORBRIDGE, 1379.[2]

		Rent s.	d.
John Merygton—	1 free burgage in St. Maregate on the west side near the bridge, between a burgage of John Fayte on the east and a burgage of Robert Fayte on the west	3	0
Gilbert Fayte—	1 burgage in Sydgate, on the south side, between a burgage of Robert Milner on the west and a burgage of Robert Hodespeth on the east	1	0
Magot Spryng —	1 burgage opposite the west-kyrk-style, between a burgage of William de Blenkhowe on the south and a burgage of Thomas Chapman on the north	1	0
William Hogg	1 burgage in Fischamblesgat on the north side, once called Mongwe-Skely-place, between a burgage of John Fayte and a burgage of Sir William Heron, knt., on the east ...	13	4
John Forestar—	1 burgage in the same place, between a burgage of John Fayte on the east and a burgage of William Hunter on the east, held as freehold of the almoner	3	0
William Hunter—	1 burgage in the same street between the said burgage of John Forester and the way called Prent-strete, held as freehold, and after the term contained in his indenture he is to pay 5s. per annum	2	6
Adam Lauson—	1 burgage in Narowgate on the east side of the same, called Adam-Palmar-place, held as freehold	3	0
Nichol Walkar—	1 burgage in Thorneburgh-gate on the south side of the same, 'et Robertus Walch tenet dictum burgagium'	1	6
'In manu domini'	1 burgage in Colewellchare on the south side of the same, by the venell leading to the Tyne	3	0
John Forestar of Corbrigg.	1 burgage late Adam de Dyghton	3	0

[1] This valuable record was utilised by the Rev. John Hodgson for his *History of Northumberland*, and was published in 1865 by the Rev. James Raine for the Surtees Society in the second volume of his monograph on *Hexham Priory*. It bears the heading 'Rentale prioris et conventus de Hextildeshame . . . . . primo termino incipiente ad festum Pentecostes, anno Domini millesimo cccclxx nono' and was consequently published by Canon Raine as a survey of 1479, although he points out that 'from internal evidence it is plain that the materials for the survey were being gathered together at an earlier period.' He proceeds, 'In two places it is stated that a certain rent would become due for the first time at Pentecost 1477, so that this portion of the document is at all events prior to that year' (p. vi.). But a reference to the passages in question reveals the fact that they relate to current leases, for thirteen and three years respectively, commencing Pentecost 1377. Consequently this portion of the survey was drawn up between Pentecost 1377 and Pentecost 1380. The whole survey, however, bears every mark of being of one date, and incredible as it may appear, there is no alternative to supposing that this survey, which has been in print for nearly fifty years, has been postdated by exactly a century. The names of the principal tenants mentioned in it—John Vaus of Beaufront, Roger de Widdrington, Robert de Ogle, Sir William Heron, Matthew Whitfield, suit the date 1379 but not 1479; while half of the names given in the Corbridge survey occur in deeds of 1378-1381, viz., William de Blenkhowe, Thomas Chepman, John Fait, John Forester, William Hogg, Robert Hudspeth, William Hunter. Appendix I. Nos. 53-55, 93. The Newcastle entries similarly require the earlier date.

[2] Raine, *Priory of Hexham*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 46, vol. ii. p. 29.

By the help of this survey and of a series of deeds relating to property in Corbridge belonging to the church of St. Margaret's, Durham (printed in Appendix I. to this volume), it is possible in part to reconstruct the town of Corbridge as it existed in the second half of the fourteenth century.

The centre of the town was naturally occupied by the market-place, where markets had been held every Saturday since the reign of King John.[1] In the middle of the market-place stood the market cross, emplanted on a large Roman altar, of fine design but much weathered by time.[2] The cross stood here until the year 1807 when it was taken down and removed to Anderson Place in Newcastle.[3] It now stands in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral at Newcastle. The head of the cross is mutilated, but shows remains of dog-tooth ornament of the thirteenth century. A cast-iron structure has taken its place, erected by the then duke of Northumberland in 1814. The Roman altar on which the cross stood was removed at the same time, and, after standing for some years in the garden of Mr. John Walker's house, Eastfield, was presented by Mr. Walker in 1824 to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries,[4] and is now preserved in the annexe to the



Corbridge Market Cross.

[1] *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 595.

[2] Horsley, *Britannia Romana*, p. 246.

[3] Mackenzie and Dent, *History of Northumberland*, ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 396.

[4] *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. ii. list of donations, p. 4.

Blackgate. It is from the steps of this cross, following immemorial practice, that proclamation is made of the Midsummer fair on Stagshaw Bank.

The tumbrel and pillory that Robert fitz Roger held in 1293[1] doubtless stood by the market-cross. The stone pant, erected by the duke of Northumberland in 1815 on the south side of the cross had an early predecessor in a fountain to which water was brought in a leaden pipe, of narrow bore, from Springfield at the east end of the village. This medieval piping consists of lengths of sheet lead, two feet in length, with an outside diameter of little more than two inches. Specimens of it are in the Alnwick castle and Blackgate museums.[2]

Shops and booths surrounded the market-place on all sides and partly concealed the parish church of St. Andrew that stood in its churchyard to the north of it. At the north-east corner of the market-place, and backing on to the churchyard, still stands the fourteenth-century fortified vicarage. A medieval stone building appears to have occupied the site of the Tynedale Arms, and was thought by the Rev. John Hodgson, who saw it in 1810, to be of an ecclesiastical character.[3]

From the north-west corner of the market-place Marketgate led past the west end of the church into Westgate, now Watling Street,[4] which in its turn fell into the road leading out of the town on the north to Stagshaw. St. Helen's Lane extended from the north end of Westgate, past the site of the manor-hall and St. Helen's chapel, which lay to the north of it, into Prent Street.[5] It is now called St. Helen's Street, the name of St. Helen's Lane having been transferred to a lane running parallel to it, but outside the town, from Prior Mains to the Aydon road.

Streets led east and west from the point of junction of Westgate and Marketgate. The way down the hill, on the north side of the modern house called Riverhill or Wellbank, was known as Colwell-chare, deriving

[1] *Placita de quo Warranto*, p. 595.

[2] Forster, *History of Corbridge*, pp. 31-33; *Catalogue of the Alnwick Castle Museum*, No. 742; *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. i. p. 96.

[3] Hodgson MSS.

[4] Appendix I. No. 92.

[5] The position of St. Helen's Lane is laid down by its occurrence as the northern boundary of houses in Fishmarket or Scamble gate and in Gormyre. Appendix I. Nos. 26, 75a.

its name from the Colwell or Corwell, now St. Andrew's well, by the roadside.[1] It was down this lane that the Carelgate, or high road from Newcastle to Carlisle, passed out of the town on the west. The street leading eastward, along the north side of the churchyard, is now called Hill Street. Till recently the western end of this street was designated Scamblegate, and the eastern portion Heron's Hill. The former name perpetuates the Fishshamblegate of the Black Book of Hexham and deeds of 1391 and 1404.[2] Earlier in the fourteenth century it was known as Fishmarketgate, or, alternatively, as Horsemarket Street and Hidemarket.[3] The common bakehouse, mentioned in the inquisitions of 1310 and 1352, stood at the corner of Scamblegate and Marketgate. In the reeve's account of 1480 it is entered as waste and fallen to the ground by default of rebuilding.[4]

Two streets opened out of the east side of the market-place. The northernmost may be identified with Sidgate, a name that remained current into the sixteenth century, and which appears in a deed of 1330 in the earlier form of Synodgatsyde.[5] By 1702 this name had been superseded by that of Middle Street, still borne by it. The southern street, now called Front Street and formerly Water-row, was formerly Narrowgate, a name that makes its appearance in the Newminster Chartulary (1350)[6] and the Black Book of Hexham (1379). It does not, however, figure in any early deed, and it is possible that it was erected in comparatively late times on the line of rampart that probably protected the town on the south.

[1] Compare the entry in the Black Book of Hexham 'unum burgagium in Colewellchare, ex parte australi ejusdem, juxta venellam que ducit ad Tynam,' with two descriptions of the burgage bounding it on the north: 'Unum mesuagium apud Corwell inter mesuagium Johannis de Ebchester capellani ex parte boriali et communem venellam sicut itur ad aquam de Tyne ex parte australi.' (Appendix I. No. 55) and 'unum burgagium vastum, jacens in Colwelchare, ex parte boriali ejusdem ville, inter burgagium prioris de Hexham ex parte australi et burgagium cantarie beatae Mariæ in ecclesia predicta ex parte boriali.' (Appendix I. No. 75a). The variations of Colwell and Corwell furnish a parallel instance to the alternative use of the forms Colebrig and Corbrig, discussed above, pp. 47-49.

[2] Appendix II. Nos. 5, 7.

[3] A messuage described in an early fourteenth century deed as 'jacens in vico fori in loco qui vocatur Horsmarketstrete,' occurs in latter deeds relating to the same property as, 'mesuagium quod situm est in vico fori piscatorum.' Appendix I. Nos. 26-30.

[4] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. The item continues to be mentioned in later surveys. On the 10th September, 1653, the common bake-house, 'being now decayed,' was leased to Thomas Robson of Corbridge, he undertaking to build and maintain the same at his own charges. *Ibid.*

[5] Appendix I. No. 21.

[6] *Newminster Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 66, p. 106.

A toll-bar, called the Brig-bars, stood at the northern end of the bridge across the Tyne,[1] and a street called Marygate[2] led north from it, giving access to Narrowgate and Sidgate. At the present day the road continues northward, past the Coins, to the east end of Heron's Hill. Beyond that point it was known, till recently, as Gormire-row, a name that has been superseded by that of Princes Street. Gormire-row extended from the eastern end of Heron's Hill (now Hill Street) to the junction of Prent Street and St. Helen's Lane. The name of Gormire is old, but there is no evidence of the early existence of a thoroughfare. A messuage at Gormyre was the subject of a conveyance in 1349, and, as Gormor-hal, passed to Roger Heron of Hallington in 1517.[3] But, as has been pointed out above, Gormire appears to have had its origin, not in a street, but in the ditch that surrounded the town on the east as the Foul-syke surrounded it on the west. Mention is made, in deeds of 1591 and 1653, of 'the common water-gate called Gormire,'[4] and 'the runner or ditch called the Gormire' is mentioned in the court roll for 1683.

A broad street now called Main Street, and formerly Eastgate, continues Sidgate eastward to the point at which the Newcastle road enters the town. It is the Thornburghgate of the Black Book, but appears to have been more commonly known in the fourteenth century as Smithygate.[5] Ironworking appears to have been extensively carried on at Corbridge in the middle ages, as it was at Bywell, a village once noted for its armorers.[6] Four new forges are entered in the provost's account for the year 1525,[7] and ironwork was, from early times, the principal commodity sold at Stagshaw fair. A grant of land in Nunwick, made in the early part of the thirteenth century, stipulates for the payment of a yearly

[1] 'Unum burgagium jacens juxta le brig-barres'; deed of 1372; Appendix I. No. 41. The name was still in use in 1632, and, by will dated 22nd November of that year, Lionel Winship of Welton devised to his son, William Winship, 'the half of all my lands in Corbridge and the two onsetts or tenements which I bought of William Carnabie, lying at the west of the Bridge-barrows in Corbridge.' *Durham Probate Registry*. It may be compared with that of Barras-bridge in Newcastle.

[2] See Appendix I. No. 37, for a grant made in 1323 of a moiety of a tenement 'in vico sancte Marie quod est in latitudine inter terram Roberti de Merington ex parte occidentali et altam viam que duxit ad pontem de Tyne ex parte orientali, et extendit se in longitudine a dicto vico sancte Marie usque in Tynam.' In two deeds of 1394 this same tenement is described as 'in vico pontis.' *Ibid.* Nos. 59, 60.

[3] Appendix I. Nos. 65, 75a.

[4] *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. i. p. 66; *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15. L. 48.

[5] In a deed of 1399 it is described as 'vicus grangiorum que ducit ad villam de Bywell.' Appendix II. No. 9. Perhaps one should read 'forgiorum' as in Appendix I. No. 23.

[6] See vol. vi. of this series, p. 83.

[7] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

rent of four horse-shoes at the time of Corbridge fair.[1] Lists of purchases made at Corbridge fair in 1298 and 1299 include horse-shoes, nails, and various articles of ironware;[2] and in 1314 the sheriff was directed to make payment to master Walter le Ferour, whom the king was sending to Corbridge to purchase horse-shoes and nails for the Scottish war.[3]

The name of Hidemarket, mentioned above, is evidence of the existence of a tanning industry. Some tan-pits, lined with brick, are said to have been discovered near Colchester about the year 1760.[4] Another industry practised in early times was lime-burning, lime-kilns being mentioned in a deed of 1381.[5] An old lime-burning pit was discovered in 1890 in pulling down the Blue Bell Inn on the west side of the market-place, and is described as follows:

> At a depth of eight feet a layer of burnt lime resting on a thin stratum of charcoal, and below these the calcined sand and gravel, showed that great heat had been applied. A large pit had been dug in the sand, and limestone had been laid on layers of wood placed in the pit and so fired. The portion of the lime-pit excavated measured twenty feet by fifteen feet, but its original extent must have been probably twice this area.[6]

It is somewhat surprising to find that goldsmith-work was carried on at Corbridge at the beginning of the fourteenth century. A deed of 1245 makes allusion to 'the shop in which the goldsmiths live' on the south side of the churchyard.[7] The name of Michael the goldsmith occurs in the Subsidy Roll for Corbridge of 1296. By an undated deed of this period, he had a grant of a toft in Corbridge from Thomas son of Hugh Butcher, and the same toft is probably the subject of a deed of 1329 whereby Alice, daughter of Michael the goldsmith, granted to her brother Stephen the toft in which her father once lived.[8] A specimen of the goldwork of the period has survived in a large gold ring found near Corbridge in 1816, and now in the possession of the duke of Northumberland. It weighs 135 grains. The hoop is broad and perfectly plain. The head of the ring is in the form of a truncated cone, about a quarter of an inch

[1] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 28.

[2] Mr. F. W. Dendy in *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. ii. pp. 1-9; Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 284.

[3] *Cal. Close Rolls.* 1313-1318, p. 42.

[4] Mackenzie and Dent, *History of Northumberland*, ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 407.

[5] Appendix I. No. 55.

[6] *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, 2nd series, vol. iv. p. 254.

[7] *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 90, p. 166. [8] Appendix I. Nos. 79, 80.

in height, terminating in an oval collet which had once contained a gem. This central cone is surrounded by four others of smaller size, springing from its base and set with uncut rubies. Another massive gold ring, weighing 168 grains, and also now preserved at Alnwick castle, was found in 1853 in a field near Corbridge.[1] The hoop of the ring is divided into eight compartments, chased with interlaced and foliated ornament, and bears traces of enamel. The character of the work is late Saxon or early Norman.

A statement made by Leland, about 1530, that 'the names of diverse stretes that hath beene there yet hath names, as old people there testifie, and great tokens of old foundations be yet founde there, and also *numismata Ro*[*mana*]'[2] has been taken to imply that the medieval town of Corbridge was of greater extent than it was in Leland's day. But Leland did not write from personal observation, and he probably applied to Corbridge facts that were told him of Corstopitum. A careful study of the topography of fourteenth-century Corbridge, as shown in contemporary deeds, reveals the fact that the town covered the same area throughout the whole of its history, down to the middle of the nineteenth century. Only at one point did it extend beyond the original line of circumvallation. The tenants of the prior of Carlisle, who resided without the borough, and contributed to the subsidy of 1296, had their houses on the Stagshaw road, in the immediate neighbourhood of the prior's manor-house, of which the name has survived in Prior Mains or Prior Manor-house to the present day. Their spiritual needs were supplied by a chapel dedicated to the Trinity, on the site of Trinity Terrace.

Trinity Church receives its earliest mention in a deed of 1356.[3] It was apparently still standing in 1549, when Alexander Heron of Corbridge conveyed 'a clos called ye Dowscotclos lying of ye south syd of ye Trinite Church,'[4] but afterwards fell into ruin. Warburton found it (about 1710) 'a ruinous chapell, which when intire hath been a comodious

[1] Raine, *Hexham Priory*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 46, vol. ii. p. 202.

[2] Leland's *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, vol. v. p. 56; compare p. 49—'Corbridg lordship, wher appere greate tokens of buildings by square stones.'

[3] Ecclesia Sanctae Trinitatis (Appendix I. No. 90). The 'sancta capella sanctæ Trinitatis' recurs in a deed of 1394 (*ibid.* No. 58).

[4] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15. K. 12 (*b*).

edifice.'[1] It had a burial-ground attached to it, the Trinity-kirk-garth, which forms one of the items of the seventeenth-century terrier of Corbridge vicarage.[2] The ruins were cleared away before the close of the eighteenth century, and the site was converted into a garden.[3] This has now been built over, and is occupied by the range of houses called Trinity Terrace. In laying the foundations of the terrace in 1888, about a dozen stones of a Norman plinth were found *in situ*, and appeared to be the south-west angle of the nave.[4]

St. Helen's chapel has been described above.[5] There is a tradition of the former existence of a third chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, which is said to have stood a little to the west of the Hill-bank farmhouse on the west side of the lane leading from the Colchester road to Orchard Vale. The ruins were demolished about 1770, and were used to build the Hill-bank farmhouse and outbuildings.[6] The head of a plate-tracery window is built into the farm barn. It is unsafe, however, in default of documentary evidence, to speculate as to the nature of the building. Two chapels dedicated to the Virgin are known to have existed at Corbridge in the middle ages; but one of these stood on the bridge,[7] and the other was a chantry chapel in the parish church of St. Andrew.

Numerous ecclesiastical corporations once held property in Corbridge. Besides the rectory lands of the prior and convent of Carlisle, and the vicar's glebe, the two chantries of St. Mary and St. Thomas within the parish church had their separate endowments. An account has already been given of the leper hospital of Stagshaw,[8] which appears to have been made over to St. Mary's chantry upon its establishment in 1375. The religious guild of St. Andrew in Corbridge church is once mentioned, namely in a deed of 1517, and is then referred to as holding property in the town.[9] Various lands and rents (including the rent of sixteen

Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] *Ibid.* Mr. Forster gives an account of interments found here; *History of Corbridge*, p. 36.

[3] Mackenzie and Dent, *History of Northumberland*, ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 407.

[4] *Ex inf.* Mr. C. C. Hodges. [5] See above, pp. 82-83.

[6] Mackenzie and Dent, *History of Northumberland*, ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 406; Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 35.

[7] *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. v. p. 408; vol. viii. p. 27.

[8] See above, pp. 73-74. The name of only one master of this hospital has survived—one Henry, who was master in 1315. *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* vol. ii. p. 759.

[9] Appendix I. No. 75a.

shillings out of Schukhalgh, which was exchanged in 1453 for a rent of twenty-nine shillings and four pence out of the Tyndale lands in Corbridge), were assigned to the keepers of Corbridge bridge for its upkeep.[1] This endowment, called the brigg-land, is stated in a survey of 1702 to have comprised fifteen acres of arable, set off from the demesne, and subject to a rent of four shillings to the lord of the manor. The rent ceased to be paid after about 1620, and the land was converted into freehold by the lessees.[2]

Mention has already been made of the property held in Corbridge by the two military orders of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers.[3] The Brinkburn Chartulary contains a grant to that priory of a shop in the market-place made in 1245, and a record of 2s. 2d. rent paid to the priory for a stall there (*circa* 1300).[4] About the same time Blanchland abbey was deriving a rent of eighteenpence from a toft in Corbridge.[5] The abbot and convent of Newminster held in 1350 a tenement in Narrowgate and half an acre lying in three butts on the west side of Brumslyford and on the east side of East Fens.[6] In 1364 the same abbot and convent received a grant of two messuages and eight shillings rent in Corbridge from John son of Adam de Corbrig, chaplain, Thomas de Shaldford, chaplain, Robert de Hudespath, and Alan Mayr.[7] All these properties had been alienated by the religious corporations which owned them before the suppression of the monasteries.

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 274. For Schukhalgh see above, p. 69. A grant of a burgage in Fish-shamblegate, made in 1405, makes provision for the payment of twelve pence rent to the 'custodes operis pontis de Corbrigg.' Appendix II. No. 8.

[2] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. The following document is among the Greenwich Hospital Papers:

23rd October, 1618. A note of all such rents as belongeth to Corbridge Bridge.

	s.	d.
Edmund Heron of Dilston out of his lands in Corbridge	3	4
Rowland Trowlopp of Corbridge	2	4
Ralph Greenwell of Corbridge for Rushford's tenement in Corbridge	2	4
Edward Grieve of the Thorntree in Corbridge out of his free lands	2	4
William Heron of the Hall Walls in Corbridge out of my lord's free land	1	4
Sampson Hudspeth of Corbridge out of his burgage	1	0
Lancelot Sprunston of Corbridge out of his free lands	1	0
William Hudspeth of the Hole in Corbridge out of a burgage in his close	0	8
William Baxter of Corbridge out of his free lands	0	6
John Elrington of Espersheels, gent., for a free burgage	0	2

In all 15s. per annum due to be paid the first day of August only, for the repairing of the said bridge. (Signed) William Hudspeth. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 21.0.11.

[3] See above, p. 71.

[4] *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 90, p. 165.

[5] Appendix I. No. 79.

[6] *Newminster Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 66, pp. 106, 196.

[7] Licence on the Patent Rolls printed in Hodgson *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. ii. p. 418.

The house property held in Corbridge by Hexham priory was the result of early benefactions. An inquisition taken in 1297 states that it consisted of fifteen messuages, producing £2 3s. 2d. yearly rent, that it was the gift of various donors, and that it had been held time out of mind.[1] The Black Book of 1379 enumerates ten burgages, with a rental of £1 14s. 4d.[2] The prior of Hexham is entered in Cartington's rental of 1500 as holding two cottages and two crofts in Corbridge, for which he paid a rent of assize of eightpence[3]; but there is no mention of this property in the survey of the monastic estates taken at the dissolution, and it appears to have been concealed.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Edward Baxter of Corbridge granted to the nuns of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle, a burgage in Corbridge called Cherryland. This was granted by the monastery, on the 12th April, 1535, on a perpetual lease to Thomas Trollop of Corbridge, to hold at the rent of four shillings, paid at the altar of St. Ninian in the aforesaid nunnery.[4] The rent seems to have been concealed at the dissolution.

Our knowledge of Corbridge in the fourteenth century is largely the result of another religious benefaction, namely, a grant of houses and lands in Corbridge to the chapel of St. Margaret in the city of Durham.

[1] Raine, *Hexham Priory*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 46, vol. ii. p. 112.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 29. The same survey makes mention of thirty acres of land in Corbridge adjoining to Anick called the Bischopprek; *ibid.* p. 3. On the suppression of the monastery this land was concealed, and was demised by Sir Reynold Carnaby to Margaret Carnaby, from whom it descended to David Carnaby of Beaufront. In consequence of an inquisition held in 1568 (*Exchequer Special Commissions*, No. 1711), it was seized for the Crown, and was let on lease, 8th June, 1569, to John Errington for twenty-one years. The reversion of the lease was granted, with other property of the dissolved monastery, to Sir John Forster (*Patent Roll*, 17 Eliz. pt. i.), who settled his estate, 25th April, 1601, upon his grandson, John Fenwick of Wallington (abstract of deeds at Wallington). On the 5th June, 1661, Sir William Fenwick of Wallington sold to William Pearson of Bishopfield in the parish of Allendale the farmhold of Prior Thorns in Anick township and half the lands, containing 18 acres, called Bishopsrigs in Corbridge. Pearson sold, on the 22nd April, 1685, to Bartholomew Hall of Newcastle, cooper, who in turn sold, 26th May, 1702, to Ralph Soulsby of Anick Hall. The property continued in the possession of the Soulsby family until 1837, when Mr. Christopher Thomas Soulsby sold to Mr. William Cuthbert of Beaufront. Captain Cuthbert's deeds.

[3] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[4] Presens scriptum indentatum factum inter Agnetem Lawsonne, priorissam domus monialis sancti Bartholomei ville Novi Castri super Tinam, et commoniales sive consorores ejusdem domus ex parte una, et Thomam Trollop de Corbrige in com. Northumbrie yoman ex parte altera, testatur quod predicta Agnes priorissa, etc., ad feodi firmam dimiserunt prefato Thome Trollop, etc., quoddam burgagium, etc., in Corbrige, quod quidem burgagium cum suis pertinentiis quidam Edwardus Baxter nuper de Corbrige predict' in pura elemosina dedit et concessit eidem domui moniali, quod vocatur Cherylande; habendum et tenendum, etc., imperpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim, etc., ad altarem divi Niniani infra domum monialem predictam quatuor solidos legalis monete Anglie, etc. Datum duodecimo die Aprilis, anno regni regis Henrici octavi vicesimo sexto. (A draft) *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15. K. 12. a. The burgage may probably be identified with the toft and croft in Prendstrete which William Forster granted in 1357 to John Cheri. *Augmentation Office Deeds*, 1209 (Appendix II. No. 12).

A family of the name of Fayt had, from the year 1352, been acquiring property in the town, which ultimately descended to John Fayt, successively vicar of Simonburn and Aycliffe. He gave his Corbridge property in trust, in 1433, to William Rede and William Tronesdal, chaplains, and died, leaving a kinswoman and heir, Alice, wife of Richard Cressyngham. Alice Cressyngham had a daughter and heir, Joan, wife of Richard Ingilwode, to whom, jointly with her then husband, William Andrewe of Durham, William Rede in 1467 gave a release of the Corbridge property. Her son and heir, Nicholas Ingilwode, conveyed to the use of St. Margaret's chapel, Durham, in 1479, all the lands and tenements that had formerly belonged to master John Fayt in Corbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and North Auckland. The Corbridge houses and lands were granted on a perpetual lease, on the 8th July, 1517, by the proctors of St. Margaret's, to Roger Heron of Hallington, to hold at the yearly rent of five shillings, payable at the altar of St. Thomas in the said chapel. At the same time the said proctors covenanted with Heron that the evidences remaining in their custody 'shall be in redines at the assisse at Newcastell afore the kynge's justices then to be shewed under wax for the mayntenance of the rightfull possession and interest of the said Roger Heron and his heirs of and in the premissez.'[1] In 1680 Thomas Heron of Corbridge, descendant and representative of Roger Heron, made complaint that the churchwardens and four-and-twenty of St. Margaret's, Durham, detained from him several ancient evidences relating to his estate, and refused to produce them, and stated that he was informed that the evidences were one hundred and twenty-three in number.[2] The rent of five shillings was then still paid, but the Heron lands have long since been sold and the rent forgotten, yet the evidences, to the number of ninety-four, still remain in the vestry of St. Margaret's, Durham, and in Randall's collection of transcripts in the Durham cathedral library, and are here printed, forming appendix I. to this volume.

After the outbreak of the Black Death in 1349, the history of Corbridge was singularly uneventful. Only on one occasion does it appear to have suffered from Scottish inroads, namely, in October, 1385, when

[1] Appendix I. Nos. 67-75.

[2] *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 1680.

the Scots laid waste the town of Hexham and the surrounding country.[1] The manor and borough continued to be held by the Percys until their rebellion in 1403. Henry, first earl of Northumberland, then escaped the attainder that befel his son, Hotspur; but, by way of precaution, the surveyance and governance of his lordships was given to Lord Say (7th September, 1403).[2] In the parliament held in the following February, the earl was restored to his lands and dignities; nevertheless he joined in Archbishop Scrope's rebellion in 1405, and was attainted, his titles and estates being declared forfeited.[3] On the 27th June of the same year the king granted to his son, Prince John of Lancaster, in tail male, the bulk of the forfeited Percy estates. The castle and lordship of Warkworth were retained in the king's hands, and the castle and barony of Langley were granted for life to Sir Robert Umfraville; but all the other Percy estates in Northumberland appear to have passed under the grant.[4] The fee-farm rent of £40 from the manor of Corbridge was included in the grant to Prince John. This had been granted in 1352, along with a yearly payment of £50 out of the issues of the customs and subsidies of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Ralph de Neville of Raby, in exchange for the manor of Eure, in Buckinghamshire,[5] and had descended from him to his grandson, Ralph de Neville, first earl of Westmorland.[6] Neville now received, probably in return for the surrender of this annual payment, a grant for life of the lordship of Cockermouth and the other Lucy estates.[7]

Prince John, who was created duke of Bedford in 1414, retained possession of the Percy lands from 1405 to 1415, when Henry V. restored

[1] Quo in tempore Scoti latenter Angliam intraverunt et villam de Exham cum tota provincia adjacente rapinis et incendiis solitis devastabant. John Malverne, in Higden's *Polychronicon*, vol. ix. p. 69. This invasion has escaped the attention of later writers.

[2] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1401-1405, p. 262. Three days later John Leventhorpe was appointed collector of rents of the earl's lands (*ibid.*), and on the 4th November John Aske was appointed chief steward of the same (*ibid.* p. 324).

[3] *Rotuli Parliamentarii*, vol. iii. pp. 604-607.

[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1405-1408, p. 40. The grant specifies the castles, manors and lordships of Alnwick, Prudhoe and Rothbury, and the reversion of Langley barony. The borough of Corbridge and serjeanty of Beanley are neither expressly included nor excepted, but appear to be covered by the general conveyance of all other lands held by the earl in reversion and in demesne. The manor of Newburn, having been settled upon Hotspur, had been forfeited upon his attainder in 1403. For the grant of Langley, see *op. cit.* p. 50. A commission, dated 8th January, 1406, of enquiry into the castles, lordships and manors held by the earl on the day of his forfeiture in the counties of Lincoln, York and Northumberland, is enrolled on the patent rolls (*ibid.* pp. 307, 308), but the return to it is wanting.

[5] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1350-1354, p. 307.

[6] *Inq. p.m.* 22 Richard II. No. 38.

[7] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1405-1408, p. 50.

the young Henry Percy to the earldom and to the family estates, save only the lands held by his father or grandfather in fee simple,[1] and compensated his brother, the duke of Bedford, with an annuity of three thousand marks.[2] Corbridge was among the estates held in fee tail, having been settled by the first earl in 1383, together with the manor of Leconfield, upon himself and his wife and his own heirs,[3] and it was consequently now recovered by the second earl. The fee farm rent formerly paid to the Crown appears to have equally passed from the Duke of Bedford to the second earl, having been annexed to the estate by the grant of 1405 and consequently divested from the Crown.

Corbridge bridge was at this time in great disrepair. Mention has already been made of the commission of enquiry into its condition in 1304, and the grants of pontage of 1327 and 1336.[4] A third grant of pontage, for seven years, was made to the bailiffs and good men of Corbridge, on the 3rd March, 1361, the bridge having again been broken down.[5] A papal indulgence was procured, on the 21st January, 1401, for those who should visit the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin built on Corbridge bridge, and give alms for the repair and conservation of the said chapel and bridge, they being in large part destroyed.[6] Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham, granted an indulgence, on the 30th January, 1428, to all persons who left legacies for the repair and maintenance of the bridge.[7] On the 3rd March following, an indulgence was obtained from the Pope for all who should visit and give alms for the repair and

[1] *Rotuli Parliamentarii*, vol. iv. p. 37 ; vol. v. p. 12.

[2] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1413-1416, p. 370.

[3] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1381-1385, p. 315.

[4] See above, pp. 79, 86 and note.

[5] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1358-1361, p. 564. Compare *Ancient Petitions*, No. 8310 : A nostre seignur le roi et a son conseil prient ses poures gentz de Corbrig' qil leur pleisse granter un pontage en eide de reparailler leur pount qe est en poinct de perir pur defaute de eide.

[6] *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. v. p. 408.

[7] Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, T., permissione divina Dunelmensis episcopus, salutem in Salvatore. Inter cetera opera pietatis construccioni et reparacioni pontium viarum et calcetorum subvenire, ex quibus solutis et disruptis seu confractis eveniunt frequenter dispendia corporum et pericula animarum, opus caritativum non modicum reputamus. De Dei igitur omnipotentis immensa misericordia, ac beatissime Virginis Marie matris sue, ac beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, et sancti Cuthberti patroni nostri confessoris gloriosi, omniumque sanctorum, meritis et precibus confidentes, omnibus parochianis nostris et aliis quorum diocesani hanc nostram indulgenciam ratam habuerint, de peccatis suis vere penitentibus, contritis et confessis, qui ad reparacionem sive sustentationem pontis de Corbryg super et deultra aquam de Tyne in parochia de Corbrigg nostre diocesis aliqua de bonis sibi a Deo collatis grata contulerint, legaverint, seu quovismodo assignaverint, subsidia caritatis xl^tu^ dies indulgencie concedimus per presentes pro nostro beneplacito duraturas. Datum apud manerium nostrum de Aukland, penultimo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini m°ccccxxvij°, et nostre consecracionis xxij^do^. *Langley's Register*, fol. 137 v.

conservation of the chapel of St. Mary on Corbridge bridge, the building being very ruinous. It is said that a great multitude resorted to this chapel on account of divers miracles wrought therein.[1] Finally, a fresh indulgence for the repair of the bridge was granted by Bishop Langley on the 22nd February, 1435.[2]

The bridge also formed the subject of an indenture made on the 20th November, 1453, to which the second earl of Northumberland, the burgesses of Corbridge, and Sir Robert Claxton, lord of Dilston, were parties. The burgesses thereby released the owners of Dilston from the yearly rent of sixteen shillings out of Shukhaulgh which had been assigned to the keepers of Corbridge bridge in 1274-8. Claxton, in return, settled a yearly rent of 29s. 4d. out of the Tyndale lands in Corbridge upon the earl and the burgesses and their successors, for the upkeep of the bridge. He released the burgesses from the rents of a pound of pepper and a pound of cummin, which had been granted by them in 1235 to Simon de Divelston and his successors in return for permission to build the south end of the bridge on Dilston ground, and relieved them of the obligation (to which they were liable under the same indenture) of maintaining the dykes on either side of the way leading from the bridge-end to Holepethe. He further confirmed them in their right of way along the roads leading through Dilston grounds to Hexham and Penrith, and allowed them the privilege of gathering ivy in Dunstanwood for the decoration of their houses on Holy Cross day.[3] By the same indenture the earl granted to Claxton a piece of ground on the south side of Dunstanwood, to hold at the perpetual rent of one shilling, the burgesses quit-claiming all common of pasture in the same.[4] The ground hereby conveyed is

[1] *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. viii. p. 27. [2] *Langley's Register*, fol. 217 v.

[3] The right to gather ivy in Dunstanwood for Midsummer day had been reserved to the burgesses in the grant of Dunstanwood made in 1269, but relinquished in 1274-8. See above, p. 69.

[4] Presens scriptum indentatum tripartitum factum inter Henricum comitem Northumbrie dominum manerii ville et burgi de Corbrig, et burgenses ejusdem ville ex parte una, et Robertum Claxton militem dominum manerii et ville de Develston ex parte altera, testatur quod . . . . . predictus comes dedit concessit et per presentes confirmavit prefato Roberto Claxton totam illam parcellam soli bosci et more pasture et aque jacentem et se extendentem ex australi parte bosci ipsius Roberti vocati Dunstanwode, a fossato vocato le Ringgarthe includente territorium et pratum de Develston predicta ad finem orientalem ejusdem parcelle usque quendam lapidem cruce signatum pro meta et divisa positum in inferiore parte montis vocati le Bromehyll ex opposito metarum et divisarum inter dominium de Develston ex parte boriali ejusdem aque de Devels et dominium de Hexham, et a lapide predicto directe extendendo versus austrum per diversos lapides pro metis positos usque ad quendam grossum lapidem cruce signatum in dicto monte vocato le Bromehyll pro meta et divisa positum, et ab inde descendendo per alios lapides pro metis positos ex australi parte parcelle predicte usque fossatum teritorii predicti, habendum et tenen-

described in Cartington's rental as a parcel of land enclosed within Dilston park called the Banks, and is a strip of land, containing eighty-eight acres, lying between the Devilswater and the road leading from Dilston to the Linnels, now called Birkside, or Birchside wood.

This deed, to which the burgesses of Corbridge are parties, and to which the borough seal is attached, is the latest trace of communal action by Corbridge as a borough. A writer in 1635 states that the borough

dum eidem Roberto Claxton, heredibus et assignatis suis, in seperalitate imperpetuum de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta, reddendo inde annuatim prefato comiti et heredibus suis duodecim denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni alio servicio, etc., ita quod si contingat predictum annuum redditum duodecim denariorum aretro fore non solutum in parte vel in toto post aliquod festum quo solvi debeat, extunc bene licebit prefato comiti et heredibus suis in parcella predicta distringere et districciones inde capere fugare abducere et asportare ac penes se retinere quousque eis de areragiis ejusdem redditus plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et predictus comes concedit pro se et heredibus suis per presentes quod ipsi warantizabunt prefato Roberto Claxton, heredibus et assignatis suis, parcellam soli bosci more pasture et aque predictam cum pertinenciis contra omnes gentes imperpetuum. Et preterea predicti burgenses et communitas pro se heredibus et successoribus suis per presentes remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt prefato Roberto Claxton, heredibus et assignatis suis, totum jus et clameum que habent seu quovismodo in futurum habere poterint, aut eorum aliquis habet vel habere poterit, in tota parcella soli bosci more pasture et aque predicta et in qualibet parte inde ac in predictis sexdecim solidatis redditus eisdem burgensibus et successoribus suis ac procuratoribus pontis prediciti ad sustentacionem ejusdem pontis ut premittitur solvendis, necnon omnimodam communam pasture quam similiter habent seu eorum aliquis habet tam in parcella soli bosci more pasture et aque predicta quam in predicto bosco vocato Dunstanewode, reservata tantum eisdem burgensibus heredibus et successoribus suis ac hominibus dictam villam de Corbrig inhabitantibus bula in predicto bosco vocato Dunstanwode ad festum invencionis sancte crucis singulis annis ad ornamentum domorum suarum in eadem villa de Corbrige per visum foristarii predicti Roberti Claxton et heredum suorum percipienda et habenda ; ac eciam reservando tam predictis comiti et heredibus suis quam prefatis burgensibus communitati heredibus et successoribus suis ac hominibus predictam villam de Corbrige inhabitantibus communa via a capite pontis ville de Corbrig usque ad Holepethe que est versus austrum ac ab eadem villa usque ad villam de Hexsam, et ab eadem villa de Corbrig usque Penreth, ita quod nec predicti burgenses heredes et successores sui aliquod jus vel clameum in parcella soli bosci more pasture et aque predicta nec in redditu predicto neque in communa predicta de cetero exigere seu vendicare poterint in futurum, set ab omni accione juris et clamei inde imposterum habendo, reservata omnino bula et communis viis in forma predicta reservatis, penitus sint exclusi et eorum quilibet exclusus imperpetuum per presentes. Pro quibus quidem donacione concessione remissione et relaxacione predictus Robertus Claxton concessit prefatis comiti et burgensibus quendam redditum viginti et novem solidorum et quattuor denariorum habendum et percipiendum eisdem comiti burgensibus et eorum heredibus ac successoribus eorundem burgensium imperpetuum de omnibus terris et tenementis ipsius Roberti que quidem fuerunt Willelmi Tyndale militis in villa de Corbrige singulis annis ad festa sancti Martini in yeme et Pentecostes per equales porciones ad reparacionem et sustentacionem pontis de Corbrige, ita quod si contingat predictum redditum viginti et novem solidorum et quattuor denariorum a retro fore non solutum in parte vel in toto post aliquem terminum quo solvi debeat per quadraginta dies, extunc bene licebit prefatis comiti et burgensibus ac heredibus et successoribus ipsorum comitis et burgensium in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis cum pertinenciis que fuerunt predicti Willelmi de Tyndale in Corbrige distringere et districciones inde capere fugare abducere et asportare ac penes se retinere quousque prefatis comiti et burgensibus ac heredibus et successoribus eorundem comitis et burgensium de areragiis ejusdem redditus ad usum reparacionis et sustentacionis pontis predicti plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et in plenam et pacificam seisinam et possessionem ejusdem redditus predictus Robertus posuit predictos comitem et burgenses per quattuor denarios inde eisdem comiti et burgensibus super confeccionem hujus scripti per ipsum Robertum solutos. Et preterea idem Robertus Claxton concedit pro se, heredibus et assignatis suis, prefatis burgensibus quod licet iidem burgenses, pretextu predicte finalis concordie predicto die jovis in crastino assumpcionis beate Marie anno regni predicti domini Henrici filii regis Johannis nonodecimo per predictum scriptum indentatum inter predictum Simonem de Develston tenentem et tunc burgenses de Corbrig petentes ut premittitur facte, teneantur facere fossata ex utraque parte predicte vie a capite pontis usque Holepethe prout in eadem concordia plenius expressatur et continetur, iidem burgenses et eorum heredes et successores

was dissolved by act of parliament, but this is incorrect. It was never formally abolished, for it had never been formally constituted. It had received no charter of incorporation from the Crown prior to its alienation



amodo in futurum non teneantur nec compellantur ad aliqua fossata ibidem faciendum reparandum vel sustentandum, set inde omnino exonerentur, et quod idem Robertus Claxton heredes et assignati sui ac tenentes et firmarii sui manerii et tenementorum suorum in Develston ad fossata illa faciendum reparandum et sustentandum prout eis melius videbitur deinceps omnino teneantur. Et insuper idem Robertus pro se et heredibus suis remisit et quietum clamavit prefatis nunc burgensibus heredibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum illum redditum unius libri piperis et unius libri cumini quem predicti burgenses et heredes sui reddere solebant et tenentur annuatim eidem Roberto et heredibus suis infra octabas [illegible] Cuthberti in Septembri juxta predictam finalem concordiam predicto die jovis in crastino assumpcionis

in 1205, nor subsequent to that date from its Clavering or Percy lords. Although it had been summoned to send representatives to the parliament of 1295, that summons had never been repeated, and therefore it could not claim to be a parliamentary borough. It had no trading gild, and no town officers to distinguish it from the neighbouring villages. It was a borough by prescription, and by the possession of certain privileges, notably that of burgage tenure; but since these privileges were vague and unformulated, they ceased to be either prized or remembered.

Apart from the recognition of the liberties of Corbridge made in the thirteenth century before the bailiffs of John fitz Robert,[1] there is no record of the customs of the borough, nor can much reliance be placed upon the statement of the writer of 1635, above quoted, that the customs of Corbridge were supposed to have been derived from the borough of Cockermouth.[2] As a royal borough Corbridge might have achieved independence, but, after its alienation by King John, the inchoate borough privileges were allowed no further development, seignorial rights took the place of municipal rights, and the borough fell directly under the control of the lord's officers.[3] There is no record of a burgess roll or of the

beate Marie dicto anno decimo nono predicti domini Henrici filii regis Johannis inter Simonem de Develston et predictos tunc burgenses de Corbrig ut premittitur factam, ita quod nec predictus Robertus Claxton nec heredes sui nec aliquis alius pro ipsis seu nomine suo aliquod jus vel clameum in redditu illo de cetero exigere seu vendicare potuerit in futurum, set ab omni accione juris et clamei inde penitus sunt exclusi in perpetuum per presentes.

In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus scripti indentati tripartiti penes predictum Robertum Claxton remanenti tam predictus comes sigillum suum quam predicti nunc burgenses sigillum suum commune apposuerunt; alteri vero parti ejusdem scripti indentati penes ipsum comitem remanenti tam predictus Robertus Claxton sigillum suum quam predicti nunc burgenses sigillum suum commune apposuerunt; tercie vero parti ejusdem scripti indentati penes predictos nunc burgenses remanenti tam predictus comes quam predictus Robertus Claxton sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum apud Corbrig, vicesimo die Novembris, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo secundo. [20th Nov. 1453]. *Durh. Treas.*, Miscellaneous charters, 476. Seal of the borough of Corbridge, *a cross fleury between four men's heads.* ✠ SIGILV COMVNE CORIBRIGE. Reproduced in this volume, plate I. No. 3. A counterpart of this indenture is in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland and has attached to it a fragment of the armorial seal of Sir Robert Claxton.

[1] See above, pp. 62-63.

[2] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[3] The Assize Rolls and contemporary deeds give the names of the following seneschals of Corbridge:—Simon Baard, seneschal to Isabella de Clavering, *circa* 1260 (*Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 174); Luke de Kibblesworth, seneschal to Robert fitz Roger, *circa* 1275 (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 463); Nicholas Vygerus, seneschal to Robert fitz Roger, *circa* 1290 (*Assize Roll* No. 653); Adam de Maynevil, seneschal to Robert fitz Roger, *circa* 1300 (*Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 165); John de Wauton, seneschal to John de Clavering in 1311 (Appendix I. No. 9); Robert Darrays, seneschal to John de Clavering in 1330 (Appendix I. No. 21); Adam son of Alan, seneschal to Henry, second lord Percy of Alnwick, *circa* 1340 (Appendix I. No. 42); John de Mitford, seneschal to Henry, fourth lord Percy of Alnwick, in 1371 (Appendix II. No. 2); Sir John de Mitford, knt., seneschal to Henry, first earl of Northumberland, in 1405 (Appendix II. No. 8); John Nadall, seneschal to Henry, second earl of Northumberland in 1443 (Duke of Northumberland's MSS.); George Swinburne in 1509, and William Swinburne in 1519-1524, seneschals to Henry, fifth earl of Northumberland (*ibid.*); William Carnaby, seneschal to Henry, sixth earl of Northumberland, 1532 (*ibid.*).

holding of a borough court distinct from the lord's court.[1] In Cartington's rental of 1500, burgesses and free tenants are grouped together without distinction, and thus the original difference between a burgage and a non-burgage holding became forgotten.

LATER HISTORY: THE TOWNSHIP.

Under an entail made in 1431[2] the manor of Corbridge, with the manors of Warkworth, Rothbury and Newburn, passed, upon the death of Henry Percy, second earl of Northumberland, in 1455, to the earl's widow, the countess Eleanor in lieu of dower, and continued to be held by the said countess until her death in 146—. Her son, the third earl, having been attainted in 1461, the estates thereupon reverted, under a royal grant made the 1st August, 1464,[3] to John Neville, earl of Northumberland, better known as Marquis Montague, and were enjoyed by him, together with the other Northumbrian estates of the third earl, until the 22nd February, 1470. The grant of 1464 was then cancelled, and the custody of the forfeited lands of the Percys was given to Henry Percy, who was formally restored two years later to the Percy inheritance and to his father's honours as fourth earl of Northumberland. Ministers' accounts for the year 1480 give full particulars of the manor.

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM STOBARD, PROVOST OF CORBRIDGE, 1479-80.[4]

	Annual Value. £ s. d.	Value in 14— £ s. d.
Rents and farms of free tenants and burgesses and farm of lands and tenements held by bond tenure, payable at the two feasts of St. Cuthbert	15 5 1	11 1 [illegible]
Farm of demesne land with Waldenlez and Kyngez medowe leased this year to Robert Eryngton, William Chester, Edward Chester, Richard Hudspeth, William Stobard, and John Hornour, for seven years	——	13 6 8
Farm of a garden called Countes garthyn	0 2 [illegible]	0 1 0
Farm of a tenement called the Lynelles, leased to Robert Eryngton for 13 years	2 [illegible]	1 13 4

[1] A deed of 1491 makes allusion to the recovery of lands "in curia tenentium ap[illegible]." Appendix I. No. 72.

[2] Licence dated 12th March, 1431, entered on the Patent Rolls, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1429-1436, p. 113.

[3] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1461-1467, p. 341. The premises had previously been granted, on 10th Au[illegible] 1462, to George, duke of Clarence; *ibid*, p. 199.

[4] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

	Ancien Value. £ s d.	Value in 1480. £ s. d.
Farm of the meadow called Waldenlez, now leased with the demesne	1 10 0	*nil*
Rent of a parcel of land called the Brome, long devastated by the Tyne	0 3 0	*nil*
Farm of herbage of the manor, newly leased to William Chester by the lord's commissioners, as appears by the new rental of 1475	——	0 1 0
Farm of three shops beneath the Tolbooth, now wasted and rased to the ground	0 2 0	*nil*
Farm of the common oven, now leased with the farm of toll and fairs	0 10 0	*nil*
Farm of two corn-mills, leased to Robert Eryngton and others	5 6 8	5 0 0
Farm of toll and fairs held at Whitsuntide and Midsummer, with a parcel of land called Stoklandes and the common oven, leased to [Edmund] Chester	2 0 0	2 0 0
Pleas and perquisites of two courts (11s. 7d.), pannage of swine (2s.), and attachments for cutting wood, etc. (9s.) ...	——	1 2 7

The most noticeable feature of this account, when compared with the extents taken in 1310 and 1352, is the decline in the value of the two corn-mills and the reduced fair and market tolls. In 1310 the mills brought in £24 a year, the market £16, and the Midsummer fair £10, making a total of £50. In 1352 the mills, tolls and bakehouse (which last item produced four marks a year in 1310) were together leased at £20. In 1480 the mills were leased at £5 only, and the tolls, fairs and bakehouse at £2. On the other hand a Whitsuntide fair was now held in addition to the old Midsummer fair on Stagshaw Bank.

Cartington's rental,[1] which was drawn up at a court held at Corbridge, 16th January, 1499/1500, particularises the rents and farms included in the first item of William Stobard's account. These fall under the following heads :

	£ s d.
Freeholders (including burgage holdings)	8 9 0 and 3 lbs. of pepper.
Tenants at will (including 2s. for the Countasgarth and 1s. for the site of the manor called the Hallgarth)	2 5 1
7 acres of land called Stockland (6s.), a parcel of meadow called Stewardaker (1s.), and two acres of land next to the lord's mill called Milneland (2s.)	0 9 0
Tenants by copy of court	0 14 11
John Cartyngton esq. has taken from the lord a parcel of land of the lord's ground next to his park of Dilston on the south, between the high	

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

way leading from Dilston to the Linnels and the palings of the park, rent 3s. 4d. He has also taken from the lord the lord's fishery in his water called Shildon lough, to hold from Michaelmas, 1498, for 21 years; rent 1s. Thomas Carnaby esq. pays to the lord yearly at the lord's will, for licence to drive his cattle to his own pastures at Stagshaw through the lord's ground, 3s. 4d. Total ... ...

New rent of tenants at will, discovered at a court held at Corbridge November, 1500 ... ...

In addition, the Linnels, common oven, mill, demesne lands, toll of fairs and four small parcels of ground produced £22 14s. 8d., making a grand total of £35 1s. 8d. and three pounds of pepper.

The freehold land and borough land paid rent at the two feasts of St. Cuthbert, while the tenants at will and tenants by copy of court paid rent at Martinmas and Whitsuntide. The tenants at will are the bond tenants of the 1480 account, and held parcels of the lord's lands in villeinage, while the demesne in hand was let to other tenants on lease. It will be seen later that the distinction between demesne lessees and bond tenants or tenants at will eventually disappeared, in the same way that burgage holdings and other free tenements became merged in a single class of freeholds.

In 1534 Corbridge virtually passed out of the hands of the earls of Northumberland into the control of a neighbouring family, the Carnabys of Halton. Henry, the sixth earl, surnamed the Unthrifty, succeeded to his father's estates in 1527. The young Reynold Carnaby appears to have established a complete hold over him and to have turned this to profit by obtaining from the earl numerous grants of offices and leases for small consideration. On the 1st August, 1530, he obtained a lease for sixty-one years, at a mark's rent, of an enclosure of sixty acres on Shildon Moor, called the Fawnes, which had been enclosed in 1517-18 by Cuthbert Shafto of Bavington. On the 5th May previously his father, William Carnaby of Halton, had obtained a grant of the clerkship of the courts of the earl's lands and tenements upon the water of Tyne, with a fee of £2 payable out of Corbridge manor, and, at about the same time, had received a grant of the office of bailiff of Corbridge manor, with a fee of twopence a day, or £3 0s. 8d. William Carnaby and his son Reynold further took a lease from the earl, on the 27th July, 1533, of the two

corn-mills of Corbridge, for seventy-nine years, at £3 6s. 8d. rent, a reduction of £2 on the rent at which Thomas Errington held them in 1500.[1]

A valuation of Corbridge manor made in 1519 gives the total annual value of the manor, apart from the profits of courts[2] and casualties, at £33 19s. 6d., against which was set the fees of the bailiff and greve of Corbridge and the clerk of the courts of the water of Tyne, amounting to £6 7s. 4d., leaving a clear return of £27 12s. 2d. This sum was further charged by the sixth earl, upon the occasion of the marriage of his younger brother, Sir Thomas Percy, with an annuity to the said Sir Thomas of £20, parcel of a yearly rent-charge of a hundred marks out of the baronies of Prudhoe and Langley and manor of Corbridge.[3]

So completely did the unthrifty earl fall under the influence of the Carnabys that, on the 14th December, 1534, he granted to Sir Reynold a ninety-nine years lease of the manor of Corbridge, from Lady-day following, at the reduced rent of £26, and subsequently made another lease of the manor to Cuthbert Carnaby for thirty-one years, to commence from the expiration of the former lease. He had likewise granted to Sir Reynold leases for ninety-nine years, dated respectively 1st April, 1530, and 20th November, 1532, of the fishery in the Tyne called Ovingham dam,[4] and the demesne lands, mill and park, belonging to Langley castle.[5]

These leases were not to the liking of Sir Thomas Percy, who was heir presumptive to his brother, and saw himself being rapidly disinherited. He refused to give up possession of Corbridge and Langley, and put his own servants and friends into the offices that had been granted to Sir Reynold, taking to his own use the corn and cattle and household stuff of Sir Reynold's nominees.[6] He expostulated with his brother, the earl, who retorted by turning him out of the house. Failing in that quarter, he memorialised Secretary Cromwell, desiring an injunction to the

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] The manorial accounts for 1519-1534 show that perquisites of courts varied during these years, from 24s. 10d. to 55s. 4d. [3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds* 17 D 12. On the 4th October preceding the earl granted to Reynold Carnaby and Thomas Carnaby his brother the office of constable of Langley castle, and on the 14th November granted to the said Reynold and Thomas the forestership of Langley park and to the said Reynold and Richard Carnaby the receivership of Langley lordship, to hold, in each case, to the survivor for life. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[6] Raine, *Memorials of Hexham Priory*, vol. i. appendix, pp. cxxxiii.-cxxxv.

earl to suffer him to enjoy his lands and not alienate them further. He also requested that Sir Reynold and his brethren might be removed from the earl's company, on the ground that they had caused division between the earl and his wife, his brethren and nearest friends.[1]

Dislike of his brother had induced the earl to obtain the king's licence to name any of his blood, bearing the name of Percy, as heir to all his lands, in the event of his dying childless. It was only too evident that he was unlikely to have a son to succeed him. Subsequently he became still further estranged from his family; and although his original intention had been simply to divert the succession from his next of kin, he determined to rob his whole family of their inheritance, and to sell his ancestral estates for a life annuity settled upon himself. As early as July, 1533, Sir George Lawson was commissioned to sound Thomas Cromwell upon the matter, and to suggest that the king might make overtures to have the earl of Northumberland's lands in Northumerland.[2] Negotiations were commenced and led to the conclusion of an indenture of agreement between the king and the earl on the 3rd February, 1534/5, relating to the succession to the Percy estates.[3] The terms of the agreement are unknown, but probably they did not amount to alienation in perpetuity. However, on the 2nd February, 1535/6, the earl informed Cromwell by letter 'I have determynyd fynally (as ye shall perceyve by the copyes of my letters sent unto his Magistie at this tyme) to make his grace myne heyr of all my landes afforesaid, I havyng non ysshewe of myne own body lawfully begotten.'[4]

In the Parliament which met that same month an act was passed to give assurance to the earl of all his honours, castles, and lands in tail to him and the heirs of his body, with remainder, in default of such issue, to the king in fee.[5] Provision was made by the act for the continuance of Sir Reynold Carnaby and others in the long leases which the earl had lavished on them. It is small wonder that the earl's brothers bore a grudge against the lessee of Corbridge whom they suspected to be the

[1] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. viii. p. 447.

[2] *Ibid*, vol. vi. p. 367.

[3] *Ibid*, vol. x. p. 56.

[4] *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 4. The editors of the *Letters and Papers*, vol. [illegible] a year earlier; but the letter to the king to which it refers appears to be that dated 22nd January, 1535/6, given *ibid*, vol. x. p. 56.

[5] 'An Acte concernyng thassurance of the possessyons of the erle of Northumberland to the Kynges Highnes and his heyres'; 27 Henry VIII. cap 47.

cause of their own impoverishment. 'By Godde's hart,' swore Sir Ingram Percy, 'he wold be revengid of Sir Raynold Carnaby;' and when asked the cause, he replied, 'Sir Raynold Carnaby hathe beyn the distruction of all our blode, for by his meanes the kyng shalbe my lorde's heyr.'[1]

No doubt it was largely this private quarrel that moved Sir Thomas Percy to join, in October, 1536, in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Hexhamshire, Tynedale and Redesdale rose in insurrection. Sir Reynold found security in Chillingham castle. Meanwhile Sir Thomas sent his priest to old Thomas Carnaby, Sir Reynold's grandfather, at Halton, demanding Halton tower to be surrendered to him. All that was the Carnabys' lands, he said, should be his, and his servants were sent to take possession of all the rest of Sir Reynold's lands in the county. 'Item,' the narrative continues, 'he culd nat be content herewithall, but made opyn proclamacions alongst the water of Tyne,[2] that whosoever culd take any man that bare the name of Carnaby, or any servant of theres, and bryng the body of hym unto the sade Sir Thomas, the brynger of hym shuld have all the goodes of the person so taken, and whosoever mayntenyd, or reset, or accompanyd any of thame, there goodes, landes, and bodys to be forfett and at his pleasor.'[3]

In February, 1537, the rebellion collapsed. Sir Thomas Percy was arrested and was hanged at Tyburn on the 20th June. His brother and enemy, the earl of Northumberland, died a natural death nine days later, having upon his deathbed made to the king an absolute surrender of all his inheritance, without even having obtained the conditions upon which he had been willing to effect that surrender.[4] The lordship of Corbridge, with the other Percy estates, thereby became vested in the Crown, and Sir Reynold, paying to the Crown the annual rent of £26, continued in the peaceable enjoyment of his ninety-nine years lease. 'Never,' wrote Robert Southwell, who was sent down to survey the estates, 'never have

[1] *Memorials of Hexham Priory*, vol. i. appendix, p. cxxxviii. The formal conveyance of the Percy estates was made by fine in Trinity Term, 1537. Trinity Term commenced that year on the 26th June, and the earl died three days later.

[2] By letters patent, dated at Hulne Park Priory, 14th May, 1530, the earl of Northumberland had deputed Sir Thomas Percy as 'steward of all my men upon the water of Tyne within the countie of Northumbrelande, and to hav the guydinge of the same.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[3] *Memorials of Hexham Priory*, vol. i. appendix, pp. cxxx.-cxl.

[4] *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 6.

I seen a finer inheritance more blemished by the follies of the owner and untruth of his servants than those of the late earl.'[1]

Sir Reynold died on the 17th July, 1543.[2] He appears to have devised his Corbridge leases by will to his father, William Carnaby of Halton, upon whose death they passed to Sir Reynold's younger brother, Cuthbert Carnaby. The latter was in possession in 1586 when a court of survey was held at Corbridge by virtue of a commission from Henry, ninth earl of Northumberland. The freehold, settled upon Henry VIII. in 1537, had in the interval been restored by Queen Mary, by letters patent dated 16th August, 1557, to Thomas, seventh earl.[3] The survey, dated 20th May, 1586, and known as Stockdale's survey, contains the following particulars relating to the manor:

EXTRACT FROM STOCKDALE'S SURVEY, 1586.[4]

The lordes of the said manner and lordship have had and alwayes used to have courte baron from thre weekes to iij weekes, and courte leete ij tymes in the yeare, viz. within one moneth next after Ea[illegible] and within moneth next after Michaelmas, together with all libertes ryaltyes and priviledges belonginge the same lete, with free warren of hawking and huntinge, fyshinge and fowlinge throughout the whole manner and lordship aforesaid, and all felones goodes, and the goodes of fugytives and outlawes, the goodes of felones of themselves and deadandes, all goodes wayved and estrayed, bloudes and frayes, and the correction of the breakers of thassize of bread and ayle, and other ryaltyes whatsoever happenynge within the said manner.[5]

The lord hath their at his manner of Corbridge by anciente grante from Kinge John a market everie weke on Saterdayes, and a fair likewise their everie yeer to continewe thre dayes, viz: the even and the daye of St. John Baptiste, and the morowe after the same daye, with all rightes, dewties, customes, toyle and stalligies belonginge to a faire.

Their is within the manner of Corbridg aforesaid great store of woodes and tymber aswell in the demaines as in the comon, viz. in the demayne, a parcell of ground called the Lynnelles and the Woodhouse, in the comon a greate wood called Dypden.

The Lynnelles and the Woodhouse ar of a large circuite and for the most part well set with tymber and other rammell wood, but not verie good to come unto by carriges, standinge in gilles and syde bankes.

[1] *Letters and Papers, Henry XIII.* vol. xii. pt. ii. p. 206. [2] *Cal. Hamilton Papers*, vol. i. p. 578.

[3] The entail created by this grant came to an end on the death of Josceline, eleventh earl of Northumberland, there having been a failure of all male issue of the seventh and eighth earls; and by letters patent of the 3rd May, 1673, the bulk of the estates, including Corbridge, were granted by Charles II. to James, duke of Monmouth, who sold them in 1678 to trustees for the Percy family.

[4] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[5] The 'casualties' of Corbridge are described in 1519 as comprising 'wardes, mariages, rel[illegible] freholders' landes outlawed for felony or murder or that dieth without heir fallen to my lorde by way of escheat, fynes of freholders for respect of homage, goodes felonously stollen and left within the lordeshippe which is called wayff, goodes and catall goynge within the lordeshippe by the space of oone yeere and oone day and not claymed by noo parson which is called stray, felons' goodes, toll and stallage of all goodes and merchaundise bought and sold there, affrays and bloodeshedd, assise of breede and aile, and all other vitailes brokyn, grissomes of my lorde's tenauntes for entree to there tenementes, fynes for freholders for sute of court.' *Ibid.*

The wood called Dypden is devyded into parcells and shankes as followeth, viz. the thre shankes in the west end called Siplinges, the shankes called Sandyforde, Blayklow alias Toddlestone shanke, Claxston way shanke, Correck way shanke, and the shanke called Dypden fryth alias Dypden forde shanke.

The iij shankes called Syplinges are verye well sett with small okes for tymber, a great number of tres decayed in the tope.

The other shankes are better tymber for all uses.

Their is no underwood in Dypden but a fewe byrkes standinge in the north end of Blakelowshanke and some smale underwoodes in the south end by the bourne syde.

The bounds of the manor are therein set forth :

Bounder of the Manor of Corbridge, 1586.[1]

Begininge at Tyne side, at the south-west nooke of the Pryer Thornes, called the head, betweene the wood and the water, movinge north-east, as the dike goeth, to Shorden yate; from Shorden yate north moving east, as the syeke goes, with a mension of an ould dike, to the south-east nooke of Kells leasses; from the south-east nooke of Kelles leasses, moving as the dike goes, east movinge somewhat north, to Stagshays crose; ther turninge plat northe, as the street goes, to Porchat loninge foote; there turning as the burne runnes, movinge south-east, to the head of Halton parke; turninge their somewhat west, movinge south, to the west side of Earden, as a mension of an oulde dieke; their turninge south movinge somewhat east, to the foote of Earden; from the foote of Earden turning south movinge west, to the nooke of the Rie close dike; that dyke descendinge even south to the Kare myre sike; then turninge east as the sike runnes betweene Adden Castle and Corbridge, to Aden burne; their as the burne runnes, to the Els' fawe; from the Els' fawe, to the foote of Koll rode; from the foote of the Coll rode, even to the head of the Koll rode; as the Koll rod goes, even to the head of the Deane brea; at the turne of the dike turninge south, up to the Lorde's comen of Castenes; there turninge east the foore boundinge of the land of Robert Rames; turninge their plat south-east, to a headland of my Lorde's lyeng east from Caston crose, to another headland of my Lorde's lyeng plat south to the head of the Hy Ridinge; there turninge east as the headland afore goes betwene the lordship of Corbridge, and the land of Aden, to the Loninge dike.

The bounder of the east feild of Corbridge betwixt Corbridge lordship and the land of Aden, begininge at the east side of Aden loninge at two headlands of Antony Heron's land, turninge south moving east to the land of Aden; their turning east to the Brome hils; their turning south two headlands of Corbridge; then turninge plat east to the Lynte burne syke, and then turning up the sike to the dyke of Thornebrough, and there turning south as the dike goes to Chester bushes; there moving somewhat south-west to the land of Anthony Heron; there turninge plat south, betweene the land of the lord of Welden and Corbridge, to Thornebrough churche way; ther turninge platt west to the east nooke of Sedeill hoppe; there turninge southe moving somewhat east as the mension of a dike goes to Heley forde; so even as the watter goes to the Willyware forde.

The bounder begininge betwixt Bywill lordship and Corbridge lordship, beyond the water at the Willyware forde, from thence as the dyke goes, movinge somewhat south west, to the stannand stone standing in the Ridinge dike in the street; from the stannand stone even south up as the Ridinge dike goes, up to the hight of the Fell; from the south west nooke of that dike even as the greene way goes, movinge south west, to the hear stone; from the hear stone even south to the Kat cluth in the Howll burne, turninge even west as the burne goes to the west end of Depton; from the west end of Depton cluth even as the sike and the dyke goes to Deuls watter; there turninge north-east as Deuls runnes to the Lynell bridge, from the Linell bridge even as Devels come downe, through the parke to a dean sike that comes downe from above Dilston mill into Devels water; ther turninge up that syke to the payle; from the payle even est the ould dike of the south side of the towne to Dilston east loninge, and even east the ring dyeke of Dilston feild, to the Broom close nooke, and from the Broome close nooke, as Dilston dike goes, to the bridge end of Corbridge. This the true bounder of the Corbridge lordship, even by the out ringe.

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

The Carnabys' lease expired at Lady-day, 1633/4. Ralph Carnaby of Halton attempted to obtain a renewal of it through his brother-in-law, Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, but this was denied to him, and he surrendered, now or shortly afterwards, the thirty-one-year extension granted to his grandfather, Cuthbert Carnaby. As the vicar, Richard Lambert, informed the earl of Northumberland, the manor, if it was divided and enclosed, would be worth £200 per annum, and might be let at the following rates:

Upon the north side of the river of Tyne.

The demesne land and the grassing of Waddoe Leases aad Stagshaw	60
The common beyond Aydon called Shildon Lough and the Fell ...	[illegible]
The two water corn-mills, the mill-land, and the Threap nook, with liberty to build a fulling-mill	[illegible]
One malt kiln, with diverse burgages in Corbridge	[illegible]

Upon the south side of Tyne.

Middridge and the Eale flat, called Dilston Eale flat	10
The Eales, Over Farnley and Lower Farnley, with common of pasture of Dipton Fell	[illegible]
The Linnels and the Woodhouse	[illegible]
	£200

Besides this, the toll of the fairs amounted to £10 and the borough rent and free rent to £13 10s. 6d.[1]

A survey was taken in 1635. It gives the acreage of the commons and demesne lands within the manor as follows:

SURVEY OF CORBRIDGE COMMONS AND DEMESNES, 1635

Grounds lying on the south side of Tyne.

	A.	R.	P.
The Linnels	223	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linnels Wood	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dipton house and close	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birkside, Middridge intack and the Eales lying at Corbridge Bridge-end, all held by Sir Edward Radcliff	142	1	24
The Great Eales or Town Eales	43	0	16
One pasture called the two Farnleys	230	1	12
Dipton common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The common lying between Farnley Eales and Dilston Eale to the bridge end	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common ground lying between the Eales and Tyne water called Stanner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. [illegible]

Grounds on the north side of the Tyne.

	A.	R.	P
Stagshaw Bank and grounds lying round about the Chantry-house ...	194	0	0
Parcel of ground enclosed on the north side of Stagshaw Bank adjoining to Halton wall	1	1	4
Waddie leaze pasture	204	2	2
Countess orchard	3	3	30
Malt kiln and garth	0	2	0
The Hall-walls	10	0	10
	414	1	6

	A.	R.	P.
West Field	25	3	8
East Field	112	1	1
North Field	83	3	25
Little Field	25	0	30

Sum of demesne land	247	0	24
Shildon Lough and Fawnes	364	0	0
	1025	1	30

The survey of the scattered rigs that made up the demesne land is minute and of special interest for the light it throws upon the arrangement of the common fields, and is therefore here printed in full.

PARTICULARS OF CORBRIDGE DEMESNE LANDS, 1639.[1]

Imprimis the seate house called the Hall-walles being my lord's mansion or head house with 2 closes of arable and meadow about the house.

The East Field.

Imprimis one malt kiln with all houses belonging to the same and a little close where the kiln standeth.

The close called the Counter Orchard next adjoining to the said kiln close.

Above the said orchard close at the north side thereof lying east and west, 3 butts and 1 rigg.

At the east side of the said orchard close lying north and south, 2 riggs, 2 butts.

The sheath called the Yard side Sheath lying north and south, next the foresaid riggs and butts and upon the south side of the nether way that leadeth to the haugh, being in all 42 riggs.

At the foot of the said sheath called the Yard side, at the south end thereof, a parcel of meadow with a running burn in the same, called the Fillborne syke, about the 4th part of 1 daywork.

Upon the west side of the said syke and at the south end the said sheath, 9 short butts.

By west the said butts next again one sheath called the Little Haugh lying north and south, being 18 riggs.

Lying east and west betwixt the Little Haugh and the Yardside Sheath, being headlands to them both, and some waste ground amongst them, 6 riggs.

At the west end of the said 6 riggs, lying north and south at Readbrees, 7 riggs.

The short sheath lying north and south joining upon the east side of the Yard side Sheath, being called the sheath above Filborne syke, 29 riggs, 1 butt at west, 2 butts at east side.

At the foot of the said sheath at east side thereof a parcel of meadow ground with the foresaid running syke in the same, and 1 headland.

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

One sheath[1] next again by east betwixt the short sheath, and a parcel of meadow ground called Howdeane lying north and south, with a running syke on both east and west, 14 riggs, 2 butts at the west side, 5 butts at the east side.

The Stockes acres lying east and west at the north end of this said sheath and upon the west side of Howdean, 10 riggs and 1 butt.

The parcel of meadow ground called Howdeane, being 2 daywork.

The sheath of land[2] lying north and south called the West side of the said Howdeane, and abutting upon the king's highway upon the north, the foresaid Stock acres upon the south, 31 riggs and 1 butt at the east side next the foresaid Howdeane.

The sheath called Hall Bancke abutting upon the Yard Side Sheath on the south and the king's highway on the north, lying above the way which leadeth to the haugh and the Gallow Holme.

The west side of the said sheath, being 27 riggs and 3 headlands at the north end of the same.

Next again to the east, lying north and south, called the Long and Middle Sheath, 17 riggs and 1 butt.

Next again to the east, lying north and south, called the east side of the Hall Bancke, 13 riggs.

The great sheath called the Haugh Sheath, lying north and south, beginning at the west side thereof:

Imprimis 18 riggs and 8 butts lying east and west, turning upon the south end of the said riggs.

8 riggs lying east and west, which the said 18 riggs turneth upon at the south end.

By east next to the said 18 riggs lying north and south, 38 riggs, with 1 headland at the south end, another at the north end.

Next by east again, lying north and south, 14 riggs, and 16 riggs and butts at the east side and south end of the said riggs.

The commons and wastes in and about the Gallow hill called the Common, about 3 day work of meadow ground, with some parcels of arable ground lately ploughed in the same, in all about 4 day work of meadow.

Upon the Gallow hill lying east and west upon the north side of the foresaid common and the west side of the same, 6 riggs.

'The waste ground where the assemblie is uppon Easter day' with 8 butts lying north and south and turning upon the foresaid 6 riggs at the west end thereof.

The Gallow Holme lying east and west, and turning upon the said butts at the west end and the common aforesaid at the east, 11 riggs and 1 butt, 1 short rigg more.

Upon the north side of the said 11 riggs and the north side the meeting place with 8 butts aforesaid lying east and west, 5 short butts, 9 riggs.

The sheath[3] upon the east side of Howdeane lying north and south, abutting upon the aforesaid 9 riggs at the south end and the Howdeane at the north, 18 riggs.

Next by east again to the said 18 riggs lying north and south, 34 riggs with 1 headland at the south and joining upon the Gallow Houlme.

Next by east again lying north and south, 30 riggs and 1 butt at the east side of all next to Thornbrough field, and 6 riggs lying east and west at the south end of the 30 riggs and at the east end of the Gallows Holme.

A parcel of meadow ground[4] lying north and south at the east end of the said 6 riggs, joining next to Thornbrough hedge, being the 1/4th part of a daywork.

The Linteborne Sheath lying east and west above the way that leadeth to Thornbrough town, being 43 riggs.

The Little Short Sheath, lying north and south, abutting upon the north side of the aforesaid 43 riggs, at the east end of them, being 29 riggs.

The northmost close in the said Lintborne, lying east and west, at the north end of the aforesaid Little Sheath, abutting upon Aydon grounds on the north part of all, 30 riggs.

The parcels of common which conveyeth the water when any outburst proceedeth out of the lake called Shildeane Lake. It beginneth at the east and northmost end of the said Lintborne Sheath, and cometh about the same all till it come to the west and south end thereof, and so to a place called Howdeane aforesaid, and so to the river of Tyne; in all about 6 riggs with pieces of waste.

[1] Main Market. [2] Cherry Acre. [3] Averacres. [4] Gingate.

In the West Field.

Imprimis, the way or common which leadeth from the Colchester gate to my lord's mills, about 2 daywork of meadow or common.

The common or meadow in the which my lord's two watercorn mills standeth, with a great hanging bree upon both east side and west side, and some arable grounds in the same, in all about 4 daywork of meadow ground, with 7 riggs and 5 butts of arable ground.

The common or way which leadeth from the place called the old Gatestead at the west side of the Lames Poole till it comes to the Mill-dam head, about 2 daywork of meadow ground or common.

Parcels of meadow ground lying north and by east from the Mill-dam head, with a hanging bree on both sides, with the mill-burn in the middle thereof, at the north-east end extendeth to Water Flatt head, the eastmost part of it all being 3 daywork of meadow and [blank] riggs of arable ground.

The parcel of meadow ground or common which lyeth betwixt the Mill dam head and so goeth till it extends west and somewhat north, till it come to the march dyke betwixt the town of Anick and Corbridge, with a running syke in the middle part of the said meadow which helpeth to relieve my lord's mills with water, called the Fen Myres Meadows, about 7 day work of meadow ground.

One sheath more [1] lying east and west, upon the north side of the east end of the Fen Myres Meadow, and below one sheath called Tynedale Lands, about 13 riggs.

More one little sheath [2] of meadow and arable together, lying north and south, boundering upon the said 13 riggs and the said Tyndell piece on the east, called Rushford's lands, 9 riggs with wastes.

4 riggs with common or meadow at the east of the same, upon the south side of the Fen Myres, called Thompson.[3]

In the Fleares in the said field 42 riggs in the holding of Lyonel Winshopp or his assigns.

The common which parteth the town of Anick and Corbridge, beginning at the street which leadeth to Hexham, and at the north end, and so moveth right south to nethermost part of Shortedeane, about 4 daywork of meadow ground.

One sheath of arable ground called Stone Acres, lying north and south, joining upon the mills common on the east and on the south, in the nether end some parcels of the bridge lands and on the north the nether end of the common that leadeth from Mill-dam head to the march dyke aforesaid, in all 8 butts westmost next the Mill common, then 30 riggs next again.

The common or way which leadeth from the Mill dam head to a sheath of my lord's ground called the Bellse Sheath, lying north and south the way and common from thence, about 3 daywork of meadow ground.

The Belse Sheath lying north and south, about 10 riggs with 1 daywork of meadow at the north west end thereof, called the Little March.

The common or meadow ground which leadeth from the said Mill dam head just north called the Lillylaw Boggs, till they come to a sheath of land called my lord's piece at the north and east end of the said commons, with a running burn in the middle of the said commons, which relieveth my lord's mills with water; the commons in all about 5 day work of meadow.

At the east side and north end of the said commons the foresaid my lord's piece lying north and south, about 9 riggs and 1 butt at the east side and 1 butt at the west side.

The commons at the head of the said lord's piece, extending west to the foot of the common called Sandoe Marche and east side of Darlin, about 3 day work of meadow ground.

At Darlin by west of the 5 riggs lying north and south, about 22 riggs.

One sheath more east and west, lying at the south end of the said 22 riggs, another at the north end of the same, and one great sheath lying east and west against the west side of the said 22 riggs, all which said sheaths are all boundering one upon another and the north side of all upon Sandow hedges, and at the east end Sandow wicket, the south side my lord's common, the west the first said 5 riggs.

The Markett way which leadeth to Hexham from Hay street burn till the gate at the west side of the Shawe, 4 daywork of meadow.

[1] West of Milldam close. [2] Minican Sheath. [3] Afterwards Dummy's Sheath.

The street called the Deere street, beginning at the common way at the Water Hatt foot, extending north to the new bridge at the Milnes burn, and so from thence just north to the street that leadeth to Hexham, with a running syke in the middle of the same at the north end thereof, about 4 day work of meadow in all.

At the west side of the head of the said Deere street lying north and south, called East Darling, 5 riggs.

Upon the east side of the head of the said Deere street called Catchley hill lying east and west, with 2 headlands at the west end, 21 riggs.

Next by north again upon the said Catchley hill lying east and west, extending to the Markett way at Hexham, at the north side, lying east and west, 12 riggs.

The way or common from the Deare street at the new bridge and so north to my lord's commons at Brigg Potts, about 2 day work of meadow.

The commons of Brig Potts about 2 day work of meadow, with 6 butts of arable ground lying east and west and 10 butts lying north and south, in and about the said wastes commons of Brigg Potts.

Now the above Brigg Potts, 4 riggs.

The common or way from Brigg Potts so north to a parcel of my lord's arable ground called Catchley Houpe, lying east and west, about 1 day work of meadow with 4 riggs of land.

The said sheath upon Catchley Houpe, being 19 riggs lying east and west, with some waste peices amongst the same.

One parcel of arable ground upon West Lilly Lawes, lying east and west, 8 riggs. 2 riggs there more east and west.

Upon East Lilly Lawes, at the east end of the foresaid West Lilly Lawes, lying east and west to Wattlin street at the east end, 7 riggs, 4 riggs more.

More in the West Field the commons or meadow ground lying under West Lilly Law and extending at west end to the Lilly Lawes nether bog, and at the east end to the Deere street, about 3 daywork of meadow ground, 2 butts of arable ground.

The common which leadeth from the New Brigg, turning from the Deare Street till it comes to the common under West Lilly Lawes, about 1 day work of meadow.

A parcel of common with 2 butts upon the east side of Deere street at the head of the sheath above New Briggs, which sheath is parcel of the bridge lands and extendeth at the east end to Wattlyn street, 2 butts and 4th part of 1 day work of meadow.

The North Field.

Imprimis, the common and way which leadeth betwixt the Winehouse Walls Gate and the Stone bridge gate (it is called the Willy Dyke Way), about 3 daywork of meadow ground.

The common or way called the Lames Loning which leadeth to the stinted pasture of Waddow Leases, with the Borne Croukes and all other the way to the Nether Leases Gate, in all about 8 daywork of meadow ground, with diverse waste parcels in the same.

My lord's demesne lands betwixt the aforesaid 2 ways beginning at the east side of the Lames Loning, one sheath lying north and south called the Lames, in all 13 riggs.

Next by east again lying still north and south with pieces of commons amongst the same, and at the south end extending to the Pryor's inclosure, 8 riggs.

Next by east again lying north and south, with two little headlands at the north end and 1 headland at the south end, and a piece common extending all at the south end to the Prior's enclosure, in all 3 headlands and the 4th part of 1 daywork of meadow.

At the head of this 7 riggs above the 2 headland butts lying north and south, betwixt the aforesaid butts and the way that leadeth to Leases pasture, 7 riggs.

At the east and south end of the lower sheath aforesaid lying north and south, to the middle of the said sheath, 5 small riggs.

The way or commons which leadeth from St. Hellen loneing to the field called the Little Field, with parcels of arable ground 'rip't upp' in the same, 1 day work of meadow and 5 butts.

The common betwixt the sheath called the Hipping stones and the inclosure called the Goscroft, 1 daywork of meadow.

Upon the north side the said meadow the sheath called the Hipping stones lying east and west, in all 17 riggs, extending at the west end to the Prior's inclosure aforesaid.

The sheath called Aydon's hill,[1] lying east and west next to the aforesaid sheath of the Hipping stones, the south side of the said hill, 18 butts with some parcels of meadow at the west thereof.

Upon the middle part of the said hill, lying still east and west, 15 riggs with one headland at the west end.

Upon the north side of the said hill, lying east and west, still turning upon the aforesaid headland at the west end and a little headland butt at the east end, 11 riggs and 1 butt.

One parcel of arable lands upon the back or east side of the said hill, lying north and south, 14 riggs.

The common or meadow ground[2] which extendeth from the south east end of the Hippin stones and going on still till it come to the north west end of Aydon's hill, 2 daywork of meadow ground.

The sheath called the Milk Well Flatt extending north and south and upon the east side of the foresaid common, with a parcel of meadow ground at the south end thereof, and another parcel at the east side, in all 21 riggs and 1 daywork of meadow.

The common or meadow ground called Mass Meadow, extending from the foot of the said Milk Well Sheath at the south-east end thereof till it come to the common way that leadeth betwixt Wyne House Walls Gate and the Stone Bridge Gate, at the south end of the said way, 3 daywork of meadow ground.

One sheath called my Lord's piece lying east and west at the head and north end of the Milk Well Sheath, and just over the aforesaid way, 22 riggs.

At the north side of one sheath called the Sadler piece, lying within the said way, 6 riggs lying east and west near the north end of the aforesaid way.

One close inclosed at the south end of Hallywell Flatt called East Goscroft.

At the east end of the foresaid 6 riggs, upon the east side of Stone Bridge Way, lying north and south, 5 riggs. More bordering upon the said 5 riggs lying east and west called Brockeslawes, 10 butts. More in the Long Bank in the said North Field lying east and west, near to the nether limekilns, 10 riggs. The waste burgage called the Wyne House Walls and the close about the same, about 1 acre and ½.

Betwixt the aforesaid 6 riggs and the Stone Bridge Gate, one sheathlying north and south, turning upon the said 6 riggs at the south end, 23 butts short and long.

Betwixt the said butts and the way which leadeth to the Leases pasture, at the north end of the said butts, and so compassing till it come to the 6 riggs aforesaid at south west end, 8 riggs and 1 butt.

At the west end again of the aforesaid 6 riggs, lying north and south, turning upon the Leases Way at the north end, 7 riggs and 4 butts.

By the west again one long sheath extending at the south end to Aydon's hill and at the north end to the Leases Way, 15 riggs.

The Little Close at the Read Bree lying north and south by the way that leadeth to the Leases pasture, 11 butts and 1 head butt.

One acre enclosed by Roger Hearon *alias* Hudspeth, lying upon the west side of this said close, and inclosed now to Chester's freehold, 7 riggs, 2 headlands.

Parcels inclosed within the Prior's Lames, upon the west side of the Lames Loning which leadeth to the Leases pasture, 5 riggs ends.

Parcels of arable ground ripped up by Ralph Greenwell in the way called the Willy Dyke Way, 3 riggs.

The Little Field above the North Field and upon the north side of the way or Bourne Crouckes which leadeth to the Leases pasture.

Imprimis, the Steward Acre[3] lying diverse ways in and about the south end of the said Little Field, about 4 daywork of meadow.

The meadow or common called King's Meadow, *alias* Kinchey Meadows, next adjoining to the said Steward's Acre, in all about 8 daywork which hath been ploughed and unploughed.

[1] Afterwards Hawdon's Hill. [2] The Mass. [3] Afterwards Little Field foot.

The common or meadow which leadeth from the north east end of the Steward Acre to my lord's lands and meadow grounds called Averille Balks and Averille Meadows, with a parcel of waste ground called the Battle Hill,[1] the common in all which leadeth just north, 2 daywork of meadow.

Another parcel of common[2] turning to the north east from the foresaid common at the nethermost end of the Battle Hill, and so north-east to the Waddow Leases Heads, with 3 butts of arable land ploughed in the same; 1 daywork of meadow, 3 butts of arable land lying north and south.

The way which leadeth just north from the north east end of King's Meadow to my lord's 2 sheaths of lands called the Middle or Cross Sheath and the sheath called the Long Lands, all quite defaced, ½ daywork of meadow ground.

The foresaid Cross Sheath lying east and west, in all 24 riggs.

The sheath called the Long Lands lying north and south at the west end of the aforesaid Cross Sheath, 16 riggs and 3 butts, Wattling street lying upon the west side of all, with parcels of meadow at the [blank] and north end of all the said 16 riggs.

More in the Little Field lying north and south, somewhat shorter than the Long Lands Sheath, next upon the east side of the said sheath, 12 riggs.

The meadow ground lying upon the north side of the Cross Sheath aforesaid, called the Averille Meadows, with the waste ground called the Battle Hill, 4 daywork of meadow and 1 daywork of waste ground.

Lying north and south at the north-west end of the foresaid meadows, 7 butts with parcels of meadow at the north end of the said butts.

The sheath called Averille Baulkes[3] lying east and west upon the east side of the foresaid 7 butts, and along the north side of Averille Meadows, 16 riggs with diverse wastes now in the same.

A parcel of meadow lying just north from the west end of the aforesaid sheath called Averille Balkes, till it extend to the head of the Little Field, 1 daywork of meadow.

One sheath lying north and south turning upon the foresaid sheath called Averille Balkes at the south end, and upon the east side of the aforesaid daywork of meadow, 10 riggs with diverse wastes in the same, about 1 daywork.

Upon the east side of the North Field aforesaid, one parcel called the Hukes Hill, near to the loning or street that leadeth unto Aydon, lying north-east and south-west, with diverse parcels of waste grounds amongst the same, 10 butts and 1 daywork of waste ground.

Lying east and west at the north side of the aforesaid Hukes Hill, at the north side of the sheath Aydon pasture hedge, 13 riggs, 1 headland butt at the east end next to Aydon loning.

The sheath called the High Riding, lying north and south at the west end of the foresaid 13 riggs, and at the west side of Hukes hill aforesaid, and at the north end extendeth to Aydon March Dyke, in all 42 riggs with some waste reynes.

One sheath lying north and south, a little by north west from the foresaid sheath, called Castrons Cross, lying betwixt the way which leadeth to Aydon Castle and the march-dyke of Aydon fields, with 3 little headlands at the north end, 14 riggs and 3 headland butts.

The way which leadeth from the Wine House Walls Gate just north to the aforesaid sheath, and all other my lord's grounds upon Castrons and the Dean-side, in every place quite defaced for the most part, 1 daywork of meadow grounds.

The foreside of Castrons, and so going about the said Castrons hill till it extends to the Dean-side, first 4 butts north and south next Aydon Castle Way, next by west again 1 daywork of waste meadow ground, to the west still 7 butts north and south, then north and by west to the Dean-side, 2 daywork of waste common.

The sheath lying north and south betwixt the west common of Castrons and the 25 riggs lying east and west, called Castrons hill.

One sheath lying east and west upon the hill called Castrons, turning upon the way that leadeth to Aydon Castle at the east end, with diverse waste reynes in the same, 25 riggs and 1 daywork of waste reynes.

[1] Afterwards Scabbed Hill. [2] Little Field head. [3] Afterwards Matthew Lauderdale's balks.

The waste common of Castrons lying betwixt the north side of this foresaid 25 riggs and the east side and south end of the Dean-side, first next to Aydon Castle Gate 16 riggs north and south that hath been ploughed, the rest ploughed and unploughed 3 daywork, wherein is one stone quarry.

The great sheath called the East Long Sheath[1] upon Dean-side lying north and south, with one headland at the south end, the dean and pasture of the Leases on the north, 50 riggs on the west and 1 headland.

Next by west again somewhat shorter, but still north and south, 11 riggs.

Next by west again, somewhat shorter still, but lying north and south also, 12 riggs.

The common or waste ground at the north end of the foresaid 2 shorter sheaths called the Deane, near to the Stone Bridge Close, 2 daywork waste ground.

The stinted pasture of the Waddow Leases and Staggeshaw, both annexed together as it hath been agreed upon by the value of every rent, both freeholders and the demesne tenants annexed together at 1d. ob. per stint, in all 190, with 6 stints due to the glebe lands and 4 stints to the herds or keepers of the said grounds; and 121 of those stints is in the holding of the demesne tenants and those that have been called demesne tenants any time this 20 years by past, either they themselves or those from whom they are descended. The rest of the foresaid stints is or hath been in the freeholders' occupation.

The freeledge in the faugh and fogage at the due order of 1d. per stint, but the freeholders hath inclosed a great part of their arable grounds in the 3 several fields, and still they and their cottagers abuse both my lord's tenants and all that ever holdeth of them

The common called the Threepnook.

The common called the West Green.

The common called the East Green.

The common called the Little East Haugh.

The great common of Shildon.

The grounds upon the south side of the river of Tyne, but all improved within the 99 years lease or the most part of them, and payeth yet rent at Michaelmas only for the same, both freeholders and the tenants.

Imprimis the Eales, 16 shares at 1s. 3d. per share, and their services at other needfull times.

The Lower Farnley, Middle Farnley, and the New Rift, all joined together, every 12d. in the said grassing payeth for the suffering to improve the same 4d.

The house called Dipton House, with diverse parcels inclosed about the same.

The close called the Midridge.

The Linnell Wood House.

The Linnells, but some of it was improved before the 99 years lease.

The earl's commissioners found difficulty in obtaining the increased rents on which they had calculated, as appears by their letter, dated 27th October, 1635.

According to your direction, we called the tenants of Corbridg to know what improvement of rent they would give. Certaine of the tenants made offer of threfold rent and some of fowerfold rent; but we considered that those rates would not amount to the rent expected. We propounded unto theme what they would give by acre for the tillage land onely, and they should have the pastures and sufficient common added unto it, which they generally refused. The demane land is 247 acres, and if they had given ten shillings an acre for it, and the pastures and commons allowed, it would have rased the rent desired. Soe we gave them a weekes time to advise, but they could not agree amongest themselves; the abler sort of the tenants yelding to pay fowerfold rent for the demain land, and to compound for the burrow land. The demane land as it appeareth by the last survey lyeth very conveniently for inclosure,

[1] Afterwards Deadridge.

being absolutely the best land in the feilds, and there is noe land lyeing amongst it but it will be exchanged for other land, lying scattered in the feilds in severall places; and the inclosure is generally desired, and without inclosure we perceave there can be noe improvement, which may be done upon ease chardge considering the profitt that will arise by the inclosure, which wil be without doubt according to the yearely rent expected by the commissioners.

The proposed enclosure was not carried out, being opposed by Sir Edward Radcliffe who claimed that, by virtue of certain ancient deeds of agreement made between the lords of Corbridge and Dilston, no common fields on the south side of the Tyne might be enclosed except by mutual consent.[2] The Civil War put an end to the prospect of any immediate improvement. On the 19th February, 1643/4, Corbridge was the scene of an engagement between the English forces, commanded by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and two regiments of Scottish horse under the command of Lord Balquinney. A Parliamentarian writer has given the following full account of the skirmish in a letter to Sir Henry Vane:

That I may not be wanting to your expectations and my owne engagements for an account of proceedings here, these may let you understand that on Munday morning early, ye 19th of this instant, 2 regiments of horse of the Scottish army in which were 15 troopes under the command of ye Lord Balgeney, the generall's sonne, and ye Lord Kirkubight, lying at Corbridge, 2 miles from Hexham, had an alarme given them by 25 troopes of ye enemy under the command of Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Coll. Fenwick, who had also waiting on them 3 or 400 musketteirs which the other troopes wanted. Both partyes drew up betwixt Corbridge and Hexham, and Ballandine, ye lieutenant-general of ye Generall's regiment, charged the enemy and made them give way with losse, and so the 2d time, and had taken above 100 prisoners, but, not satisfyed with that, gave a 3d charge which drove them to ye musketteires behind them; and so being engaged with horse and foot, our troopes were disorder'd and had a very strait retreat through a gap where some men were lost. The truth is they retreated very fast, and the enemy pursued not farre; but they were, as I suppose, loath to engage beyond their foot, notwithstanding their advantage. Our men retreating in that disorder were met by Collonel Robert Brandling with ten troopes more, who crossed ye water below Corbridge and was to have fallen upon the reare of our men, but it fell out to be the front in their returne. Brandling forwardly rode out before his troopes to exchange a pistoll, and one Lewtenant Ellot rode up to him, and they had discharged each a pistoll, and wheeling about to draw their swords Brandling's horse stumbled, and ye lewtenant was so neare him as to pull him of his horse, which when his troopes saw they retreated, which gave courage to our men to fall on, who did so and drove them over the river againe, kill'd some and forced others through the water so hastily that they were some of them drowned, and thus was the day divided. We cannot yet perfectly under-

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15. L. 43. Sir Edward Radcliffe proceeded to enclose his own freehold lands in Corbridge, as appears by the following document, dated 14th December, 1641—'Whereas I, Sir Edward Radclyffe baronet, have severall frehould landes lyinge within the feilds and territories of Corbridge in the county of Northumberland and being desirous to cast my said lands into inclosures and devisions by exchangeinge with any other frehould lands within the said feilds, for the better profitt and comodities of both parties that shalbe willinge and content so to doe, for which end and purpose I, the said Sir Edward Radclyffe, do heerby authorise William Hudspeth of the Hill in Corbridge aforesaid to effect the same with all convenient speed by treatinge and conference with any the frehoulders in the same towne whom it concerns.' *Ibid.* 21. O. 33.

stand the losse on each side, but the number were something equall of the same. We have lost Major Agnew, Captain Forbes, a cornett, and I heare of no other officers, but not certaine whether they be kill'd or taken. We have taken Collonel Brandling, a lewtenant, and none else of note. And thus have you a broken account of a broken business, but as neare the truth as my best enquiry and understanding can obtaine. I hope wee shall make a good use of it and not catch cold after this heat. We are upon the poynt of removing, but ye fruits of it you must expect hereafter, that is as soone as I have opportunity. This skirmish is like to grow up into a great victory before it come at Oxford, but you may safely contradict it upon these termes. So I rest yours faithfully E. B. Morpeth, Feb. 20, at night, 1643.

There were about 60 men killed upon the place. I pray let my Lord Wariston have this letter when you have read it, to whom I present it with my humble service. Mr. Hatcher presents his service to you and desires to save so much labour as to tell this story againe, and therefore desires Sr. Edward Aiscogh may get it.

For Sir Henry Vane, the younger, knt., these, at Westminster.[1]

Langdale's despatch has also been preserved, and gives the royalist version of the fight:

My Lord, Wee fell upon their quarters heere at Corbridge. The enemy drew into the field, haveing too timely notice of our comeinge. We sent some troopes to second these foot and horse that first entered the towne and charged the enemy that was drawne into the field; but the enemy with their lanceceires forced them to retreate. I sent more, but the enemy charged them soe gallantly yet durst not follow our forces because of our reserve. At the last wee rallyed our forces together, and tooke with us some foote, and forced them to retreate. We rooted them totally and followed the chace three miles, kil'd above 200 and tooke 110 prisoners, besides divers slaine, one whereof is named Captain Haddon. Prisoners, Major Agnew, major to the Lord Kill Mowbray (?), Archb. Magoll his quartermaster, leiutenant to major Haddon, Cornet Carr grand-child to the Lord of Roxborough. There was 15 troopes of horse, whereof Lesley's leifguard was one, and three troopes of draggooners. They say there was above 1000 horse besides draggooners. The report is that Lesley's sonne was there generale and was shott through the shoulder. There is two horse coulors and one draggoone coulors taken.[2]

As soon as the wars were over, efforts were made to turn the manor to greater profit, and, in 1647, the tenants of the demesne lands were induced to renew their leases at a treble rent, and the Linnels and Corbridge mill were let at a rack rent. Even so the total income received from the manor barely exceeded £100, little more than half the sum expected to be derived from it at the termination of Carnaby's lease. A survey taken in 1663 gives particulars of the state of the manor at that time. Corbridge had already ceased to be a market town, the weekly market (which was still held there in 1586) having been abandoned.[3]

[1] Bodleian Library, *Tanner MSS.*, vol. lxii. fol. 570.

[2] *Domestic State Papers*, Charles I. vol. D i, No. 13. Bishop Cosin's Library, *Mickleton MSS.*, vol. ix. p. 274.

[3] An unsuccessful attempt to revive the weekly market was made in 1765.

EXTRACTS FROM CLARKE'S SURVEY OF CORBRIDGE, 1663.[1]

6. The names of the common fields within this mannor are as followeth—the East field, the North field, Little field, Low Farnelaw, West field, and the Eales, which said fields after the corne and hay are off are laid open and eaten, sometimes with and sometimes without stint. But how many beasts or sheep everie tenement may keep is uncertaine and left as the neighbours may agree among themselves. And that several parcells of the common fields have been inclosed, but whether with or without the consent of the lord and tenants wee referre to further enquiry.

7. The commons that are within this mannor are the grounds called Dipden-fell, Shilden or Shilden Lough, Stagshaw, the Threap-nooke and small parcells of green ground neer the towne, whereof some have been stinted but others ly without stint for that the tenants put upon them what they plea[se].

8. The lord and tenants of this mannor doe not entercommon in the commons of any other mannor with any other lord and his tenants, neither doth any other lord and his tenants, soe farr as appears to us, entercommon within this manner.

9. The tenants' eatage of those commons which are not stinted are never let out, being not worth anything, but upon such as are stinted ye tenants either eate them themselves or let them out to other neighbours, but ought not to let their eatage to strangers.

10. The commons of this mannor are in some parts incroached upon, viz[t] upon ye fell called Dipden, Mr. John Forster of ye Lee hath inclosed a parcell about one acre neer ye Harystone; and on ye grounds called Shilden Mr. John Radcliffe of Corbridge hath plowed out and inclosed eight or tenn acres, but what ye value of it is, or whether it was done with ye consent or leave of ye lord or his officers wee know not.

12. There have been antiently great woods belonging to this mannor, but have been cut down many years agoe, soe that there remaines only some bricke, and alder and oake siplings at Linnel wood, and bricke and alder at the Lynnells, both which places are held of his lordship as wee heare by lease, but what quantity have been cut downe or by whose order wee know not.

14. The lord of this mannor hath two water-corne-milles called ye upper and ye nether milles, at which ye tenants of this mannor grinde their corne and graine. The mill hath been accustomed to take ye sixteenth part. All ye tenants of Corbridge towne are bound to grinde their corne there, the miller fetching their corne and carrying it back home after it is ground. The farmer thereof is one John Richelly, holding them by lease from his lordship for about twenty yeares yet to come at thirty pounds per annum.

15, 16. The lord of this mannor hath fishing and fowling throughout ye whole mannor, in particular in Shilden Lough and ye river of Tyne, but noe profit is or hath been for many yeares made of it.

19. We know of noe quarries but of common walling stones, millstones and lymestones, but of small or noe value.[2]

21. There is noe market within this mannor, but two faires kept at two several times of the yeare (that is to say) on the even before Whitsonday, and on the even before St. John Baptist, and for the space of eight days following either of the said evens, with all rights, dutyes, customs, toll and stallage and other profitts belonging to these faires. The present farmer is William Hudspeth, bailiffe, at the yearly rent of £8.

No change was effected in the leasing of the manor until 1680, when the trustees of Lady Elizabeth Percy endeavoured to dispose of the demesnes and tenancies at will to better advantage. The existing tenants of the demesne were also, for the most part, freeholders of the manor.

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] In 1532 the reeve of Corbridge accounted for rent for a quarry of grindstones in Snokoe, leased to Robert Ayden of Ovingham, John Hopkyrke of Corbridge, Nicholas Colstan of Broomley, and William Robson of Bywell. *Ibid.*

Ever since 1479, when the demesne appears to have been first granted on lease, their leaseholds had been treated as heritable, and the tenants were not careful to distinguish between the strips of freehold for which they paid a free rent on St. Cuthbert's day and the strips of demesne for which they paid rent at Candlemas and Lammas. Opposition was naturally displayed by tenants who had come to regard their leaseholds as possessing the same security of tenure as their freeholds. The trustees therefore filed their bill in the Court of Exchequer, craving that the tenants might be compelled to set forth how they held their lands, and that a commission might be appointed to set out the demesne lands and tenancies at will and distinguish them from the freehold lands. The result was a compromise. The recalcitrant tenants consented to take twenty-one year leases at the old rent, the leases being made renewable on payment of a fine.[1]

According to the petitioners' case in the Exchequer trial, the tenants had obtained possession of the rent-rolls, court-rolls, terriers and surveys of the manor. The existing series of court-rolls commences in 1674, and contains the usual provisions as to stinting and pasturage, as well as occasional presentments of deaths of freeholders, breaches of assize, and finds of treasure trove.

EXTRACTS FROM CORBRIDGE COURT ROLLS.

1674. Orders agreed upon at this court leete. We order that noe horses shall be pastured in Farneley and the Leases betwixt May day and Michelmas, under paine of 10s. to be levyed for the towne's use, neither any cottagers' horses in the winter tyme. Wee order that every 15s. of rent according to the booke of rates shall have one stint in the foggs. We order that every 20s. of rent according to the new booke of rates shall have one stint in the faughes. We order that noe cottagers' horses shall depasture on this side the water neither winter nor summer. Wee order that all hedges both about the corne feilds and pastures shall be sufficiently repaired at usuall tymes and summoned by the constables, and in whose default found, their goods to be impounded untill ye same be repaired. Wee order that noe cottagers or others shall inhabite or entertaine any inmates or strangers above 48 hours. Wee order likewise that the herds of the corne feilds and pastures shall dayly or within fower and twenty hours bring all the over-stints unto the common fold, and give notice thereof unto the constables whose goods they are, under the paine of twelve pence for every default, to be levyed the one halfe for the use of the lord, the other for the towne. That noe freholder farmer or cottager or other farmeing any lands within the manner or lordship of Corbridge under the value and rate of five pounds shall keep above six stints on the common, and that the constable upon notice thereof given shall have power to impound and the said goods to detaine and keep untill the owner of the said goods doe remove them from the said grounds. Wee doe order that every £4 of rack rent according to the booke of rates shall kepe one swyne suffecyently ringed and bowed betwixt May day and Michelmas, and suffecyently ringed in ye winter tyme.

1675. We find that William Hudspeth dyed seased of certayne lands in Corbridg of the yearly free rent of seven shillings, and that Roger Hudspeth is brother and next heire to William Hudspeth deceased.

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

Wee doe confirm and ratify all former orders customes and presentments formerly used in ye towne of Corbridge for ye haineing and stinting of corne feilds, pastures, foggs and faughes. We doe order and amerce every person and persons that shall plowe up ye ground or marches of his neighbour or neighbours ye sume of 3s. 4d.

1677. Ad hanc curiam compertum est per homagium quod Jana Lewins vidua, ut filia et heres Roberti Dalton nuper de Wetsleed in comitatu Northumbriae nuper defuncti generosi, fuit seisitus in libero soccagio sibi et heredibus suis de et in uno messuagio sive burgagio cum pertinenciis scituato in Corbridge in comitatu predicto, ac eciam de et in sex selionibus, anglice riggs of land, jacentibus et existentibus infra campos precincta et territoria de Corbridge predicto, tenta de domino manerii per fidelitatem et sectam curie et redditum unius solidi; et quod predicta Jana Lewins per indenturam suam gerentem datam tercio de Marcii 1676 barganizavit et vendidit burgagium et terram predicto Willelmo Smyth et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et super hoc predictus Willelmus Smyth venit hic in curia, et solvit domino manerii pro relevio suo unum solidum, et fecit fidelitatem secundum consuetudinem manerii, et sic admissus est inde tenens.

1678. Presentments of the constables of Corbridge delivered to the jury :—Wee present Richard Gibson for not building his hedges about the hard corne feild. Likewise we present the said Richard for Colechester hedge. Likewise wee present Widdow Nicholson for disobeying the constables' orders in lending a horse to convey a cripple, haveing a sufficient warrant for ye same.

The whole jury presents Bennedict Errington for breaking the pindfold, and by force takeing away his goods, being taken in execution, who came into the court and confessed the same and peremptorily declared he would justifie it.

1679. John Lumley is amerced for taking wood out of the river which is brought down the water by the last flood, without leave.

1683. William Greenwell, who ought to cleanse and keepe the highway in repaire that leads to Sandy, and suffers it to lye out of repaire in quicksands, that none can pass, is amerced 1s. We doe present John Richelly for suffering fower cowes and fower swine to depasture in the oate feild before the corne was lead off the ground. We present John Richelly, miller of Corbridge mills, for keeping an unlawful moulter measure, viz. one quarte in a bushell.

1684. Cuthbert Nicholson, John Henderson, Railph Hudspeth, widow Allgood, Regnald Ridley, Abraham Fawsett, Lowrance Jopling and Cuthbert Hudspeth, who ought to repaire a bridge called Lynell Bridge and for suffering it to be out of repaire, are therefor amerced 4s. John Thirlewell esq. for ovei stenting Dipton common all ye last yeare with about forty stents, 39s. 11d.

1686. You are to enquire whether the water course or race that comes to Corbridge mill through the Fellmyres ought to be menteyned and kept by the owners of the said mill or not, the which water course dampnifes and is a great prejudice to the owner of the said Fellmyres meadowes for want of reparing and cleansing and scouring the said water course.

We finde that the said water course or race in former tymes run downe Shorsdon, and not downe the said Fellmyres, but that leave was requested and granted by the owners of Fell meadows for sufference in the said Fellmyres, and ever since it hath continued there, provided the miller of the said milne would well and sufficiently scoure and cleange the said course or race, and not to lett the owner of the Fell meadowes ground be dampnified by reason of his negligence in not reparing the same.

1687. Mr. Bennet Erington presents John Ridley and others for diging and carrying away limstons out of ye quarry on the south side of Tine commonly called Dipton, belonging to the maner of Corbridg.

1701. We the neighbourhood in Corbridge is agreed that noe cotager in the town of Corbridge that they are to sell no mannor [*i.e.* manure] out of the said town to noe adjasont neighbours adjoyneing to the said towne. We are further agreed upon that noe cotager is to keep noe goods within the inground of Corbridge.

1709. Presentments :—Thomas Snowball for a newsance by digging a sawpitt hole in the lane leading betwixt Narrowgate and the Middle Street, which is dangerous for people passing. William Warwick for a newsance by suffering dung or compost to lie in the High Street leading to the church. William Fawsett and Richard Gibson, constables, for suffering the stocks to be insufficient. Jane

Browell and Thomas Browell for erecting a bakehouse att the Westgate street without lycence from his Grace's commissioners. Thomas Browell for not watching the cornefield uppon a lawfull summons according to the course of neighbourhood.

1714. We present Mr. Lancelott Welden for fireing the ling or hather on the heath or moore called Corbridge fell lying on the south side of the river of Tyne.

1731. Ordered that every freeholder and leaseholder in the mannor of Corbridge shall duely upon every fair day attend his Grace's bayliff at the rydeing of the said fair on Stagshaw Bank, and that each person shall have a glass of ale to drink his Grace's health.

1756. We do find that William Riddell of Darlington, shoemaker, did offer to sale in Stagshaw Bank fair within this manor, on the 5th day of this instant July, five pair of women's shoes, which we find are all insufficient with the true intent and meaning of an Act of Parliament, 1 James I., intitled an Act concerning tanners, shoemakers and other artificers occupying the cutting of leather, and we do find that each pair of the said shoes are of the value of 1s. 6d.

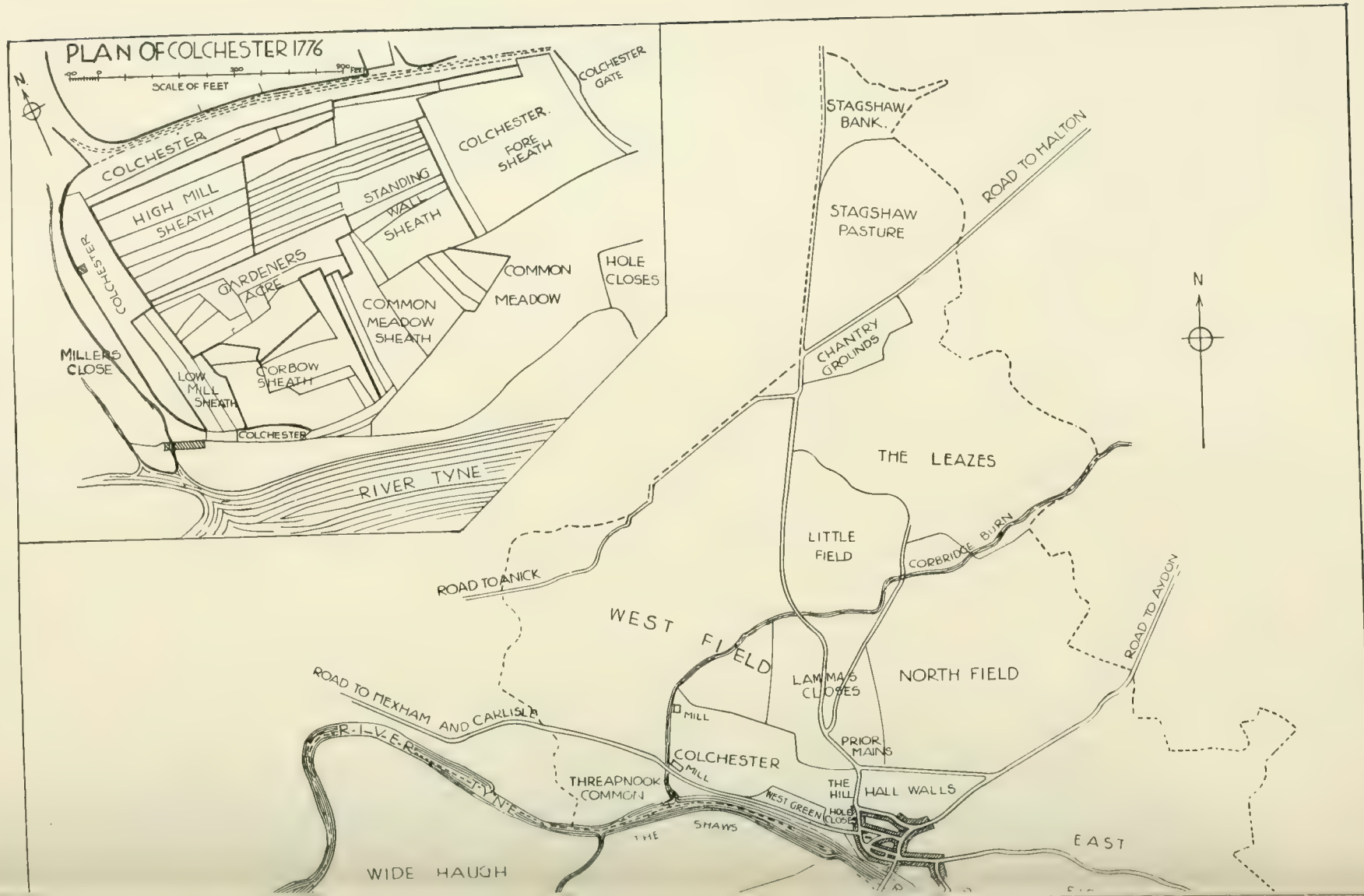
1770. The jurors being charged and sworn, upon their oaths present that the lord and lady of this manor are intitled to all treasure trove that shall be found within the same, and that Mr. William Greenwell did lately find treasure trove within the said manor, to wit, a piece of ancient coin. And the jurors aforesaid do also present that Mr. John Morpeth did lately find treasure trove within the said manor, to wit, twelve pieces of ancient coin. And be it remembered that Mr. William Greenwell and Mr. John Morpeth did in open court deliver the said pieces of coin as found by them respectively as aforesaid, to Mr. Robert Maddeson for the use of the lord and lady of this manor.

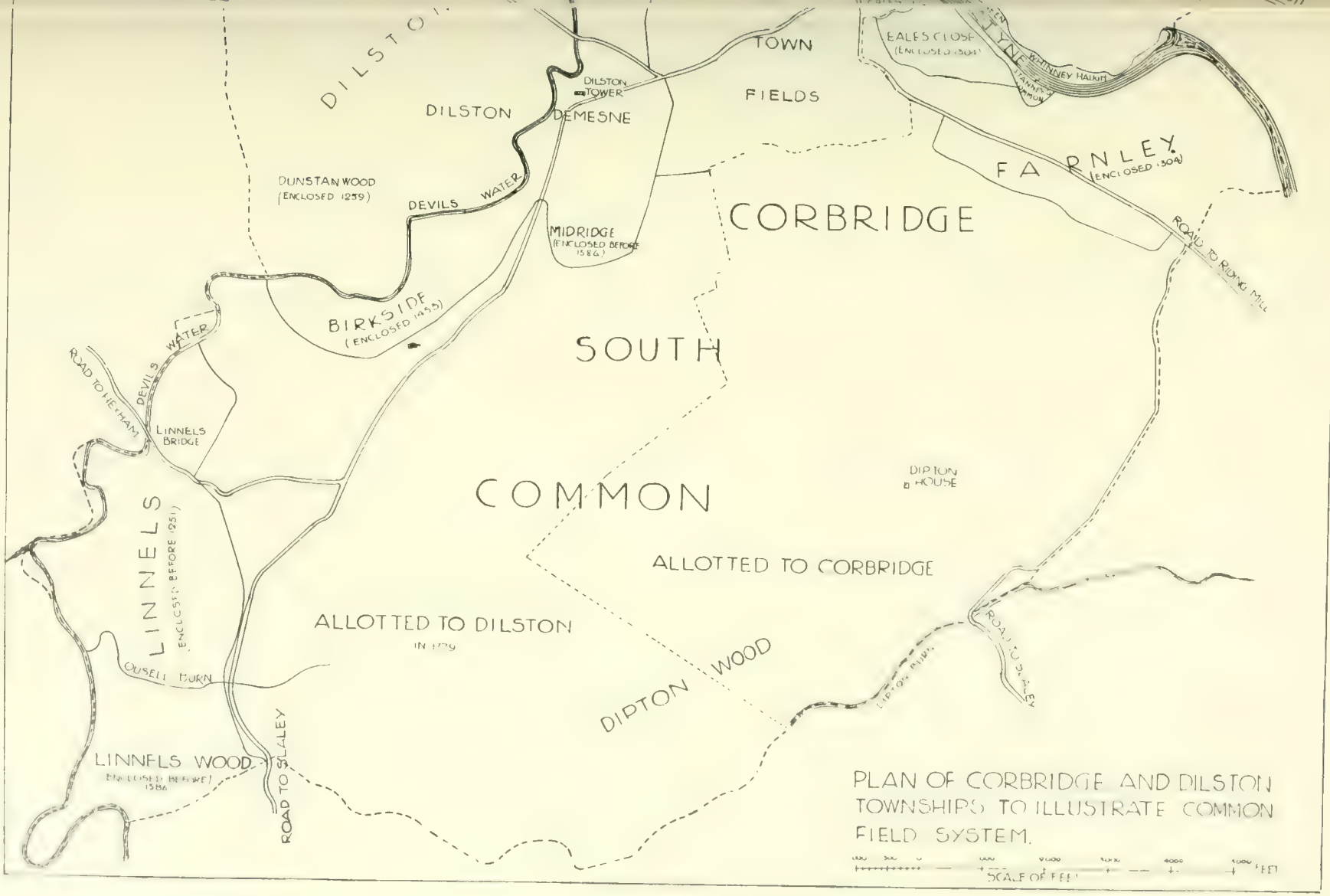
1784. The jurors present James Henderson for keeping a certain pewter gill pot which was deficient and short of due measure, and using the same for the selling of ale.

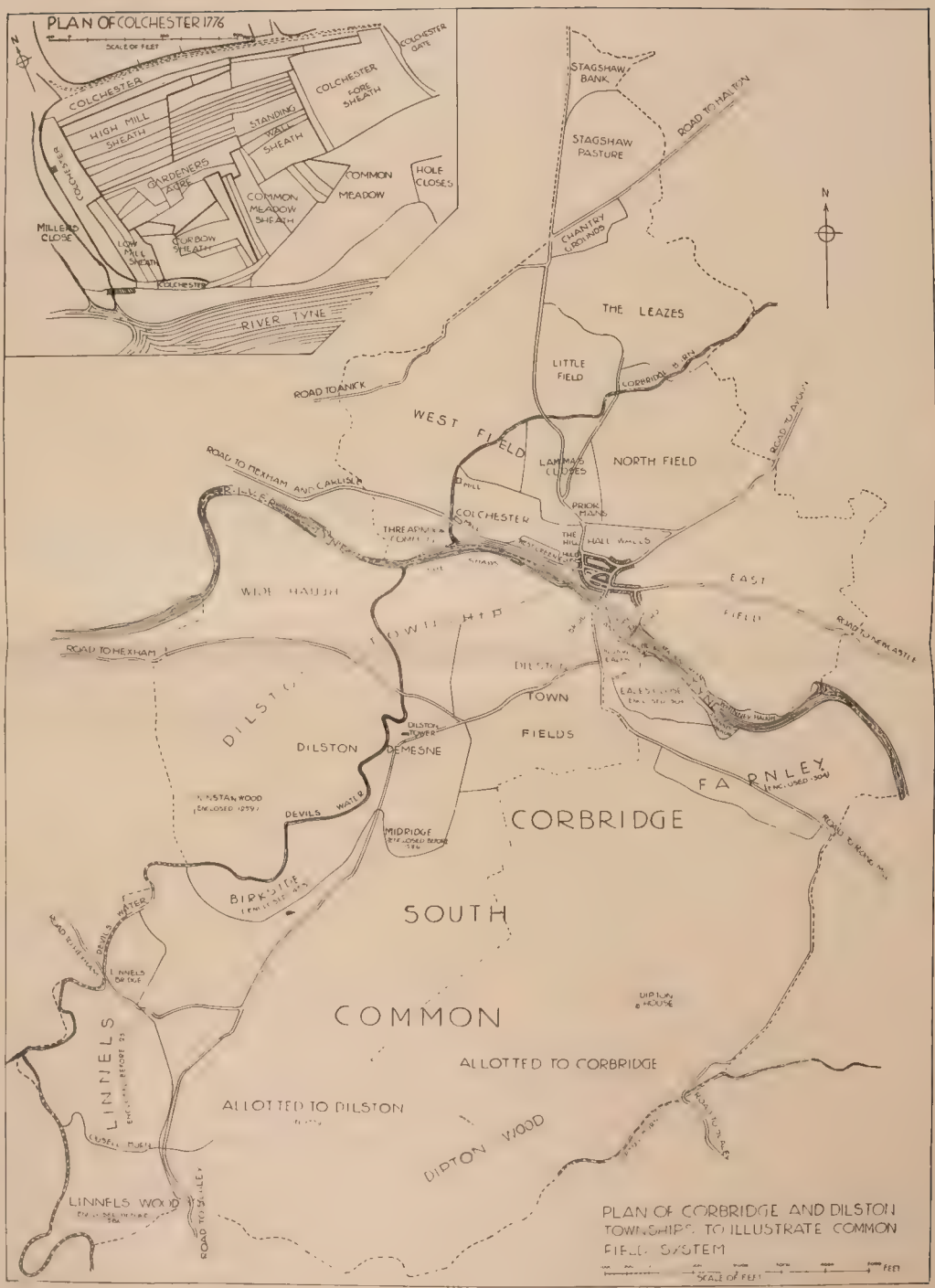
1825. It is ordered that the constables of Corbridge do give notice for the removal of the several dung hills and ash heaps now lying upon the town streets, and to make presentments at the next court of all defaulters.

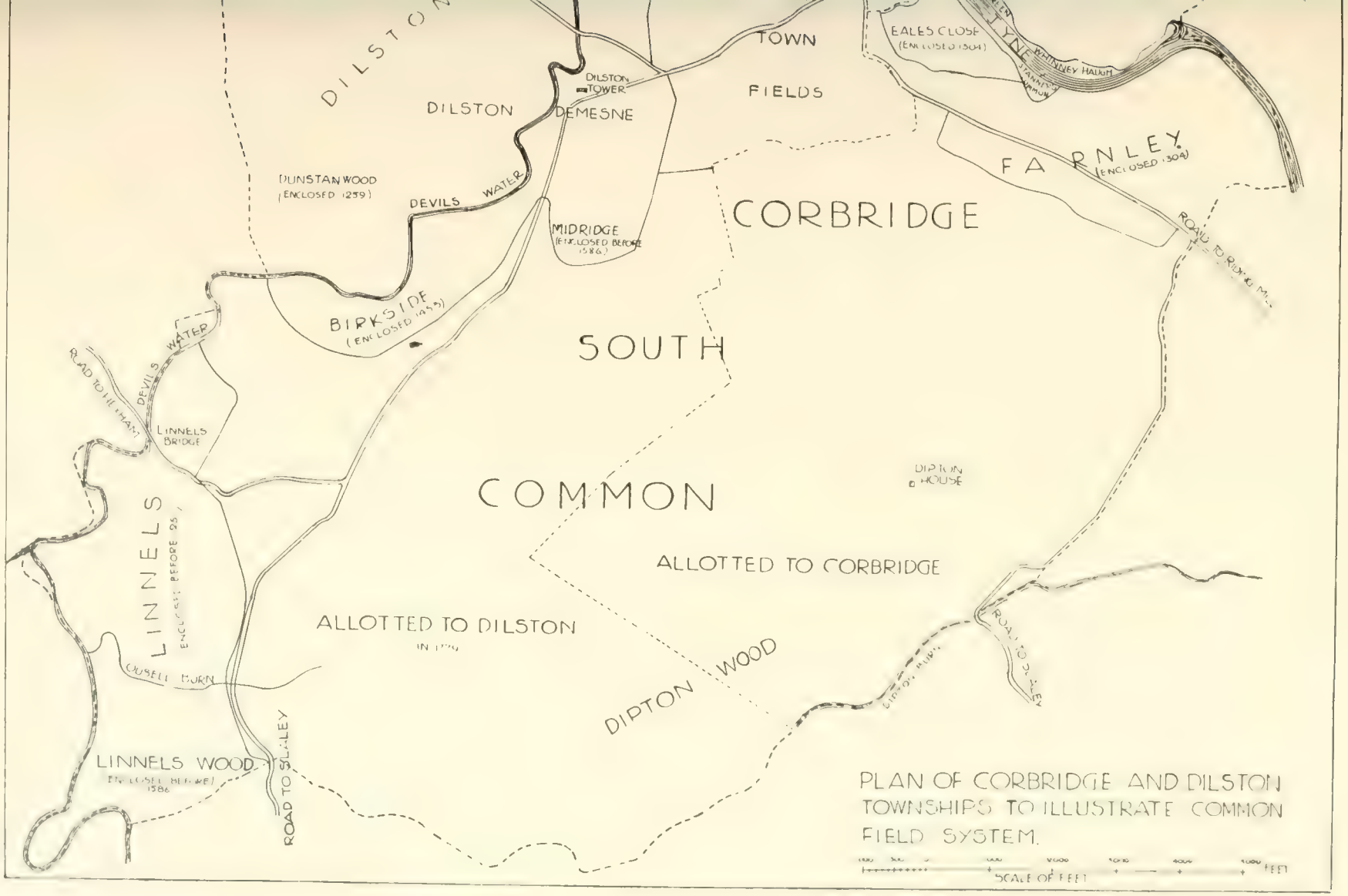
The mediæval agricultural arrangements of the township maintained themselves almost to the close of the eighteenth century. It will be convenient to give here a brief summary of them.

Corbridge township comprises 4190 acres, and is bisected by the river Tyne. The village is situated on the north bank of the stream and is surrounded by certain ancient enclosures, chief among which were the Hole closes, the Hill lands or Barton's piece, Prior close, Goscroft, the Hallgarth, Spoutwell close and Troddle *alias* Baxter's closes, and the Countess-garth. Beyond them lay the three common fields, namely the East Field extending from the river side to the Aydon road; the North Field lying between the Aydon road and the lane called Goscroft lane or the Leazes lane and extending to the Ayburn or Corbridge burn on the north; and the West field bounded on the east by the Stagshawbank road and Dere street, on the south by the Carlisle road or Carelgate and the ancient river bed, on the west and north-west by the march dividing Corbridge from Anick and Sandhoe, and on the north by a runner called Tittle well (now Kitty well) syke. Between the North and West fields lay the town meadow called the Lammas closes, a name that has survived


PLAN OF COLCHESTER 1776
SCALE OF FEET
N.
COLCHESTER
COLCHESTER GATE
COLCHESTER FORE SHEATH
HIGH MILL SHEATH
STANDING WALL SHEATH
GARDENERS ACRE
COMMON MEADOW SHEATH
COMMON MEADOW
HOLE CLOSES
MILLERS CLOSE
LOW MILL SHEATH
CORBOW SHEATH
COLCHESTER
RIVER TYNE
STAGSHAW BANK.
ROAD TO HALTON
STAGSHAW PASTURE
CHANTRY GROUNDS
N
THE LEAZES
LITTLE FIELD
CORBRIDGE BURN
ROAD TO ANICK
WEST FIELD
ROAD TO AYDON
LAMMAS CLOSES
NORTH FIELD
ROAD TO HEXHAM AND CARLISLE
MILL
COLCHESTER
PRIOR MAINS
THREAPNOOK COMMON
MILL
THE HILL
HALL WALLS
WEST GREEN
HOLE CLOSE
THE SHAWS
EAST
WIDE HAUGH


DILSTO
TOWN
FIELDS
DILSTON
TOWER
DILSTON
DEMESNE
EALES CLOSE
(ENCLOSED 1304)
TYNE
BLANKNEY HALIUM
FARNLEY
(ENCLOSED 1304)
DUNSTAN WOOD
(ENCLOSED 1279)
DEVILS WATER
CORBRIDGE
MIDRIDGE
(ENCLOSED BEFORE
1586)
ROAD TO RYDING MILL
BIRKSIDE
(ENCLOSED 1455)
SOUTH
DEVILS WATER
ROAD TO HEXHAM
LINNELS
BRIDGE
COMMON
DIPTON
HOUSE
LINNELS
(ENCLOSED BEFORE 1251)
ALLOTTED TO CORBRIDGE
ALLOTTED TO DILSTON
IN 1279
OUSELL BURN
DIPTON WOOD
ROAD TO SLALEY
LINNELS WOOD
ENCLOSED BEFORE
1586
ROAD TO SLALEY
PLAN OF CORBRIDGE AND DILSTON
TOWNSHIPS TO ILLUSTRATE COMMON
FIELD SYSTEM.
SCALE OF FEET


PLAN OF COLCHESTER 1776
SCALE OF FEET
COLCHESTER GATE
COLCHESTER
COLCHESTER LORE SHEATH
HIGH MILL SHEATH
STANDING WALL SHEATH
GARDENERS ACRE
COMMON MEADOW SHEATH
COMMON MEADOW
HOLE CLOSES
MILLERS CLOSE
LOW MILL SHEATH
FOURBOW SHEATH
COLCHESTER
RIVER TYNE
STAGSHAW BANK
ROAD TO HALTON
STAGSHAW PASTURE
CHANTRY GROUNDS
THE LEAZES
LITTLE FIELD
ROAD TO ANICK
WEST FIELD
LAMMAS CLOSES
NORTH FIELD
ROAD TO HEXHAM AND CARLISLE
COLCHESTER
PRICK MARE
THE HILL
HALL WALLS
EAST FIELD
ROAD TO NEWCASTLE
WOR HAUGH
TOWN HEAD
ROAD TO HEXHAM
DILSTON
TOWN FIELDS
DILSTON DEMESNE
FARNLEY
ENCLOSED 1804
CORBRIDGE
DEVILS WATER
MIDRIDGE
ENCLOSED BEFORE 1786
BIRKSIDE
ENCLOSED 1814
SOUTH
COMMON
LINNELS
ENCLOSED BEFORE 1775
LINNELS WOOD
ROAD TO SCALEY
ALLOTTED TO CORBRIDGE
ALLOTTED TO DILSTON
DIPTON WOOD
DIPTON HOUSE
ROAD TO HALTON
PLAN OF CORBRIDGE AND DILSTON TOWNSHIPS TO ILLUSTRATE COMMON FIELD SYSTEM
SCALE OF FEET



PLAN OF CORBRIDGE AND DILSTON TOWNSHIPS TO ILLUSTRATE COMMON FIELD SYSTEM.

to the present day as Lames closes, and is possibly represented by the 'Bond-meadows' of the thirteenth-century recognition of Corbridge liberties.

Although the East and West Fields covered a larger area than the North Field, they did not contain a greater amount of arable land. Within the East Field lay extensive commons and wastes about the Gallow-hill, and the banks of the Lintburn which ran out from Shildon lough down Howdene into the Tyne provided pasture. There were numerous pieces of common and meadow in the West Field likewise, skirting the field-roads and sikets by which it was intersected. The principal of these were the commons lining the Ayburn and two small streams that ran into it above the mill-dam. The former of these now forms the ditch of the Beaufront road, and the commons lying on either side of it were known as the Fell mires, more anciently as the Fen mires, and are the Fens of the thirteenth-century recognition. The other stream, now nameless, which ran out of the Lillylaw bogs, is perhaps the siket of Mulesford named in the recognition of liberties. There were commons in Short-dene, now Shorden-brea, and on the Anick and Sandhoe marches above it, as well as along Dere Street and the road leading from Hexham and Anick to Stagshaw called the Market-way. All these and more are set out in the survey of Corbridge demesne printed above. Colchester, which was included in the West Field, does not appear to have been completely placed under the plough until 1810. Warburton, who visited Corbridge a hundred years earlier, described Colchester as a field in which there were then 'yet standing walls 2 yards in height, bound so close together by morter that ye same is not to be sever'd without gunpowder; the ground allmost cover'd with pieces of Roman bricks and tiles.'

To the north of the Ayburn lay the lord's pastures, Walden Leazes and King's Meadow, extending from the Aydon boundary on the east to the Stagshaw road on the west, and from the burn up to a line roughly corresponding with the four hundred foot contour. The pastures were reached by lanes called Lames Loning (now Cow Lane) and Willy-dyke way[1] (now Milkwell Lane), which led out of the Stagshaw and Aydon roads to a stone bridge over the burn at the north-west corner of the

[1] 'Willedikwey' occurs in a lease of property made in 1517. Appendix I. No. [illegible]

North Field. Originally the lord's pasture, the Leazes were leased in 1479, along with the demesne, to the townsmen, and were subsequently annexed to Stagshaw, the two being stinted together as town pastures.[1] Before the survey of demesne was made, the south-western portion of the Leazes, including the ground called King's Meadow, had been converted to arable, and came to form an additional common field, called the Little Field.

Beyond and to the north of the Leazes lay the town pasture of Stagshaw. The northern portion of this ground, called Stagshaw Bank, formed part of the ground on which the Whitsuntide and Midsummer fairs were held. At the south-west of the pasture, on the Stagshaw road, the thirteenth-century leper-house called Stagshaw hospital once stood. A later building, known as the Chantry house (which name it still keeps), rose on the site of the hospital, and the grounds round it formed an early enclosure, improved out of Stagshaw pasture. The name of Stagshaw was in use for the lands lying on both sides of the Stagshaw road, or Watling Street as it came to be called in the seventeenth century; but only the pasture lying to the east of the road is within Corbridge township. The greater part of the grounds of the fair on Stagshaw Bank, and Stagshaw Close opposite to the Chantry Farm, lie to the west of the road and are included in the township of Sandhoe.

In addition to the pieces of common and uncultivated land mentioned above as lying in the East and West Fields, the lord of the manor held two small commons on the north side of the Tyne, known respectively as Brigpots[2] and Castrons. The former lay to the north of Tittle-well syke, at the north end of the West Field; the latter was in the North Field, on the march of Corbridge and Aydon townships. There were also unstinted commons lying along the banks of the Tyne. These were Threepnook Common, the West Green, the East Green or Maiden Green, and Whinneyhaugh on the north bank, and the Stanners on the south.

An extensive common, called Shildon, lay on the eastern confines of Corbridge parish. The greater part of this common lay within the

[1] A memorandum among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds* (15 L. 44) states: 'Wadday leases was first inclosed in the latter end of the tyme of Sir Reignold Carnaby, knight, his widdow, from the lord's waistes belonging to Corbridge.'

[2] The name 'Briggepottes' occurs in a deed in 1381. Appendix I. No. 55.

adjoining parishes of Bywell, but a portion, estimated in 1635 to contain four hundred and eighteen acres, was within Corbridge parish. Of this smaller area a part, comprising fifty-four acres, was annexed to Thornburgh as common appurtenant to that tenement; the remainder was the common of the lord of the manor of Corbridge. It contained a lough, in which the lord of the manor had fishing and fowling rights, and an enclosure of sixty acres called the Fawnes. This pasture, first taken out of the waste by Cuthbert Shafto of Bavington, was leased by the then earl of Northumberland to the Carnabys in 1530 for sixty-one years, and on the expiry of that lease was suffered to become waste again, and was enjoyed by the freeholders of Corbridge as common of pasture without stint.

In the earliest times the cultivated lands of Corbridge township lay wholly to the north of the river, all the ground on the south side being common and waste; and the history of that portion of Corbridge parish that lies south of the Tyne is, from one point of view, a record of improvements out of woodland. The hamlets of Lee and Riding, within the Bolbec barony of Bywell yet owing suit to Corbridge manor-court, testify by their names to the former existence of a large tract of forest land encompassed by the Tyne, the Devilswater, and the Dipton or Riding Mill burn, in which the lords of Corbridge and Styford had equal rights of common. The township and barony of Dilston is itself an improvement out of the waste, made in the reign of Henry I., and the lords of Dilston and their tenants intercommoned with the burgesses of Corbridge down to the enclosure of the common in 1779. Originally of very small dimensions, Dilston township was augmented in area by the successive grants of approvements out of the waste made to its owners by the lord of the manor of Corbridge and the burgesses of that town. Most of these grants are still extant, and have already been set out in this volume, the principal approvements being Dunstanwood on the west side of the Devilswater (enclosed in 1269), the Shaws along the banks of the Tyne above Corbridge bridge (enclosed in 1334), and Birkside on the eastern slopes of the Devilswater above Dilston (enclosed in 1453).

Besides the approvements made by the owners of Dilston, with the consent of the lords of Corbridge and their burgesses, three enclosures were made by the lords of the manor of Corbridge and approved by

them as demesne. The Linnels, on the upper course of the Devilswater, had been taken out of the common before 1251. It now comprises two farms, namely, the Linnels properly so called, containing 183 acres, and Linnels Bank Head, anciently called Rumbles Close, containing 35 acres. Two further enclosures were made by the Carnabys in the sixteenth century—Linnels Woodhouse, on the south side of the Linnels, is first mentioned in Stockdale's survey of 1586; the other was a small enclosure called Dipton House, in the south east of the Fell.[1]

A third group of enclosures out of the common waste fell to the freeholders and tenants of Corbridge. In 1304 Lucy de Develston gave her consent to the approvement, out of the common, of the ground lying between the Tyne and the road leading from Corbridge to Riding Mill, and to its enclosure by Robert fitz Roger, then lord of the manor of Corbridge, as private pasture.[2] This land, called Farnley and the Eales, estimated to contain eighty acres, was leased by the earl of Northumberland in 1525 to the freeholders for twenty-four years at twenty shillings rent. It was divided into sixteen shares, each paying a rent of 1s. 3d., called the Eales rent, at Michaelmas, and after the expiry of the lease, continued to be occupied by the said tenants without lease as freehold. A further approvement, called Fell-side or New-rift, containing twenty acres, was made by Cuthbert Carnaby before 1586, and was allotted to the tenants of Corbridge at a rent of 6s. 8d., called Fell-farm, payable at Michaelmas. At the same time Sir George Radcliffe was permitted to enclose eighteen acres on the Fell side called Midridge, in right of his lands in Corbridge, and to hold the same at the annual rent of six shillings.[3]

The Eales, or the low land east of the road leading to the old ford, was converted into arable and meadow land, and so came to form a fifth common field, additional to the four open fields on the north side of the river. Farnley, or, as it was sometimes termed, the two Farnleys, was made a stinted pasture, and was enjoyed by the freeholders, along with Stagshaw and the Leazes, as town pasture. In 1680 the freeholders successfully resisted an attempt on the part of the lord of the manor to

[1] A lease of Dipton House for ten years was granted, 14th June, 1620, by Lancelot Carnaby of Halton, esq., to Robert Maughan of Corbridge, yeoman, and was assigned by Maughan, on the 24th January, 1625/6, to Sir Edward Radcliffe. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Bundle 130.

[2] See above, p. 79.

[3] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

reconvert the Eales and Farnley into demesne. They maintained, without much show of reason, that the lands were freehold, and were suffered to retain them at the old rents.

The method of stinting the town pastures is not precisely known, although undated articles of agreement concluded between the freeholders of Corbridge, *circa* 1600, provide

That they, the above named freeholders and leaseholders partyes hereto, shall and will at all times hereafter keep a due and regular way of stinting in those pasture grounds called Farnley, Waddy Leazes, Stagshaw and Shilden according to the schedules hereto annexed ; and that they, the said freeholders and leaseholders of the said townshipp, shall att all times hereafter keep onely in the said pastures one halfe of the stints or beast gates in winter which they shall there keep in summer, and that the foggs or eatage of and belonging to the said townshipp shall hereafter be stinted in such manner as is already agreed upon, and as is alsoe in the schedule hereunto annexed mentioned, and that the severall places or parcells of ground called Threepnooke and Whinneyhaugh shall hereafter be hayned and preserved in due manner for feeding the lambs and young cattle of the severall persons interested therein.[1]

The following is a list of the stints in Stagshaw, the Leazes, and Farnley, held by the lord of the manor and the freeholders at the time of the general enclosure of 1777 :

The Duke of Northumberland, 53½ stints ; John Errington, esq., 28 ; Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, 21 ; Mr. Walker, 18½ ; Francis Tweddell, esq., 16 ; Mr. Paul Hall, 15 ; Mr. Charles Potts, 12 ; Mr. Bartholomew Winship, 11¾ ; Mr. James Gibson, 9 ; Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, 8 ; Rev. Mr. Wilson, vicar of Corbridge, 6 ; Richard Carnaby Charlton, 8 ; Ralph Sparke, esq., 5½ ; Mr. George Gibson, 4 ; Executors of Thomas Lumley, 4 ; Michael Brown, 4 ; William Laidley, 3¾ ; Sir Thomas Clavering, bart., 1½ ; Paul Brown, 1½ ; Rev. Mr. Martindale, 1½ ; Poor-house lands, 1½ ; Total 232 stints.

It is not surprising that the persistence of the medieval agricultural system into the eighteenth century produced a demand for enclosure. In 1693 an agreement for the division of the South Common or Corbridge Fell was actually drawn up, but no division was carried out. No fewer than five petitions for a general enclosure were presented between the years 1704 and 1714 ; still enclosure tarried. The case for enclosure was taken up by the Rev. John Walton, senior, vicar of the parish from 1720 to 1741, and was forcibly put in a series of letters addressed by him to the duke of Somerset and his agents. In a letter written from Corbridge, on the 16th January, 1724-5, to the duke's secretary, he writes :

As your ready and obliging answer to my last has encouraged my giving you this trouble on mine own account ; so it emboldens me, sir, to give you a much greater an account of the miserable people (for so I must call them) among whom my lot is fallen. We of this township enjoy an healthful air and as rich and sweet a soil as any place of this county ; we are naturally well provided of all the necessaries, and many of the conveniences of life ; we have large tilling grounds and extensive and rich commons ;

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

but though Nature has made such provision for our comfortable subsistence, yet the generality of the freeholders, farmers and lessees are condemn'd to a more miserable and melancholy way of living than can easily be imagin'd. This is chiefly, if not solely, owing to the want of enclosing and tilling our grounds to the best advantage. Our arable ground has been so long in that state that the tillage is become vastly expensive, and our crops are very disproportionable to the expense; and the grounds lying in common dispersed and intermixed, ridge with ridge, hinders our laying it out to grass, confines us to working it for corn, and to tilling it the same way. And when it pleases God to send good crops we loose much of them again by the damage done by cattel, the trespasses of travellers and of one another in tracing through other people's ridges in order to come at our own, etc.

Now, sir, the only remedy that can be thought on for these inconveniencies is the liberty of enclosing, which I dare say his Grace would most readily grant if he knew the misery which his own lessees and others lie under for want of it. If you therefore would please to give his Grace a proper representation of our case and procure his consent to a general enclosure, you would give him an opportunity of doing an act of generous charity and compassion and engage the prayers of many afflicted families, and even improve my lord's estate here, as I am informed, to double or perhaps treble the value, especially considering how capable our commons are of improvement and how much of them, in their present state, are devoured by strangers.[1]

Writing on the 27th November, 1735, he produced further arguments for carrying out an enclosure:

There are other reasons which I am perswaded you'l think of weight in this affair. While our township lies in common, every man has a right of fogg or aftergrass with his neighbours, and every man has a way to his grounds through ye common fields; and on a general division ye right of ways would be provided for in ye first place. But, in want of this, those that can get quantities of ground together and overawe their neighbours, make frequently private enclosures by which ye poorer sort are depriv'd of their right of fogg, and our ways are interrupted. And that this is no imaginary inconvenience, I have too much reason to know; for at the moment I have a parcel of ground which some new inclosures have so shut up that I have no manner of way to it unless on leave or else by forcing open one or more of these new inclosures; and ye case will probably grow worse if ye poor are not secured by a general division.

A third letter, written to the duke of Somerset on the 21st September, 1738, bears on the same subject:

Now as we make very little of the common for the reasons above mention'd, and have another large common on the south side of our river coming to our very bridge which is capable of receiving our sheep and young cattle, our humble request is that his Grace would give us leave to enclose and till this very small common on a moderate acre rent in order to keep the township in general in some capacity of living, and especially in order to the laying out one of our old fields, which are now grown almost barren for want of it.

I have often told you before, the misery of our neighbourhood in having a rich soil and of large extent, and yet scarce producing food for its inhabitants, by reason of its being cut into so many small shreds, lying intermix'd one with another, and thereby confin'd to one general method of tillage for corn, and that perhaps for hundreds of years past.[2]

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. The pasturage of the commons by unauthorised persons is complained of by the freeholders of Corbridge in a petition presented by them in October 1735, for the division of Shildon common, wherein they state that 'for the sake of the benefitt of those commons, many poor people farm cottages in Corbridge, and, under colour thereof, put great quantitys of cattle upon the said commons, and doe thereby soe overstint and eat upp the same, that the said commons are of little value to the said freeholders within the mannor interested therein.' *Ibid.*

[2] *Ibid.*

It was not, however, until the year 1776 that an Act of Parliament authorising a general enclosure was obtained.[1] The act did not apply to Stagshaw Bank, which remained, and still continues, unenclosed, and is enjoyed by the several proprietors entitled to stints there. Pre-existing enclosures in the common fields were excepted from the division, and their owners were permitted to continue in possession. The commons of Threepnook, West Green and the Stanners were directed to be sold, in order to pay the expenses of the act. With these exceptions the act provides for a general enclosure of the entire township. It lays down that the common fields shall be allotted among the several owners according to their respective interests in the same; that the stinted pastures shall be allotted among the owners of stints in proportion to the number of stints respectively held by them; that one-sixteenth of the commons shall be allotted to the duke of Northumberland as lord of the manor; and that the residue of the commons shall be allotted to the persons entitled to right of common in proportion to the value of the holdings entitling them to such right. The award made in pursuance of this act is dated 31st July, 1779. An abstract of it is given below.

ABSTRACT OF CORBRIDGE ENCLOSURE AWARD.

Owner.	Size of Allotment.											
	Townfields.			Stinted Pastures.			Corbridge Commons.			Total		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1. Armstrong, John							1	3	35	1	3	35
2. Bowman, John	13	2	26				12	0	32	25	3	18
3. Brown, heirs of James	5		28				10	2	21	15	3	9
4. Brown, Michael	2	2	8	7	3	28	24	3	13	34	1	9
5. Brown, Paul				3	2	20	3	3	12	7	2	4
6. Brown, Richard							11	3	33	11	3	33
7. Brown, Thomas	1	0	38				2		4	3	1	2
8. Bell, Edward							3	3	12	3	3	12
9. Burnett, James							1	2	4	1	3	4
10. Carr, George							2	2	28	0	2	28
11. Challoner, John	4	2	30				30	1	32	35	0	22
12. Charlton, Mary	3	3	8	7	2	0	13	3	12	25	0	20
13. Charlton, Richard Carnaby	2	3	17	5	3	11	20	0	28	30	3	16
14. Clavering, Sir Thomas, bart.	11	1	30	1	3	12	11	0	12	24	1	20
15. Cowing, Mary							1	3	8	1	3	8
16. Craigild, Robert							0	1	20	0	1	20
17. Cutter, Mabel							1	2	34	1	2	34

[1] An act for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, stinted pastures, and commons, moors, or waste grounds, within the manor and parish of Corbridge, in the county of Northumberland; 16 Geo. III. cap. 106.

		Size of Allotment.											
		Townfields.			Stinted Pastures.			Corbridge Commons.			Total.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
18.	Dean and Chapter of Carlisle ...	[illegible]	1	3	20	1	33	78	3	29	176	2	25
19.	Dinning, heirs of Richard	3	1	1		—		9	2	6	12	3	7
20.	Dobbison, Joseph	2	3	4				10	0	0	12	3	4
21.	Duke of Northumberland	152	2	6	122	1	18	736	3	26[1]	1,125	0	32[2]
22.	Dunn, Joseph							1	3	34	1	3	34
23.	Errington, John, esquire	63	0	24	71	0	6	107	2	4	241	2	34
24.	Fawcett, Abraham	3	0	0				7	2	18	10	2	18
25.	Fawcett, John		—					0	0	24	0	0	24
26.	Flint, Elizabeth							0	2	5	0	2	5
27.	Flint, George		—					3	1	19	3	1	19
28.	Foster, John	0	3	22				2	0	10	2	3	32
29.	Foster, Robert	1	2	20				2	3	28	4	2	8
30.	Foster, Robert, junior					—		6	0	33	6	0	33
31.	Gibson, George	9	2	22	11	0	27	16	0	22	36	3	31
32.	Gibson, James, esquire	79	1	27	23	1	23	57	3	14	160	2	24
33.	Gibson, Reginald		—					20	2	33	20	2	33
34.	Greave, Joseph	13	1	38				13	2	20	27	0	18
35.	Greenwell, Matthew	0	1	17				4	0	14	4	1	31
36.	Greenwell, William	1	2	20		—		3	3	25	5	2	5
37.	Greenwich Hospital	127	0	36	33	2	18	871	0	7[1]	1,031	3	21
38.	Hall, John					—		1	2	29	1	2	29
39.	Hall, Paul	40	0	30	59	3	18	52	0	24	152	0	32
40.	Hepple, Gibson	2	1	21				1	1	8	3	2	29
41.	Hepple, William		—					3	0	28	3	0	28
42.	Hoggarth, John	1	0	30		—		0	2	3	1	2	33
43.	Hymers, Michael		—					2	0	0	2	0	0
44.	Jobling, John					—		1	1	35	1	1	35
45.	Jobling, Thomas							1	0	32	1	0	32
46.	Kirkley, Humphrey							0	3	15	0	3	15
47.	Laidler, William	10	2	35	6	2	7	36	3	3	54	0	5
48.	Leighton, Cuthbert, and Newton, William					—		1	3	35	1	3	35
49.	Lumley, Bartholomew	2	2	36				5	0	3	7	2	39
50.	Lumley, Margaret		—					1	2	21	1	2	21
51.	Lumley, Mary	1	3	0	8	0	4	21	0	35	30	3	39
52.	Lumley, John	2	3	28				3	1	6	6	0	34
53.	Martindale, Rev. Mr.	1	2	30	2	1	31	2	0	3	6	0	24
54.	Nixon, Isabel	5	0	34				11	1	3	16	1	37
55.	Noble, John	3	1	0				3	0	0	6	1	0
56.	Percival, Thomas					—		0	3	24	0	3	24
57.	Poor of Corbridge	2	3	4	2	3	7	23	3	8	29	1	19
58.	Potts, Charles, esquire	43	0	3	31	2	36	64	2	39	139	1	38
59.	Ramsay, John		—					2	1	26	2	1	26
60.	Reed, John	4	1	13				6	2	32	11	0	5
61.	Richardson, Matthew							1	2	37	1	2	37

[1] For Corbridge, Linnels, Linnels Wood, and Dipton house.

[2] Including 113 acres, 1 rood, 22 poles for his allotment as lord of the manor.

[3] Corbridge and Dilston.



From a Painting by R. Hedley.

PROCLAIMING STAGSHAW FAIR.

	Owner.	Situation.											
		Townfield			Stinted Pastures			Colliery Common			Total		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
62.	Richley, Edward							[illegible]	2	34	0	2	34
63.	Richley, Isabel							3	3	1	7		1
64.	Richley, Robert	0	1	17							0	1	1
65.	Richley, Thomas							1	1	0	1	1	0
66.	Ridley, Thomas							3	0	37	3	0	37
67.	Robson, Edward							1	1		1	1	8
68.	Rowell, Robert							3	3	14	3	3	14
69.	Shevill, Robert, heirs of							0	1	2	0	1	2
70.	Simpson, George							4	1	17	4	0	12
71.	Smith, Jane							2	0	17	2	0	17
72.	Smith, John							0	0	26	0	0	26
73.	Smith, Peter							0	3	22	0	3	22
74.	Snowball, John, of Greenwich, Kent							8	0	0	8	0	8
75.	Snowball, John, of Corbridge							5	2	2	5	2	2
76.	Snowball, Thomas							2	1	13	2	1	13
77.	Sparkes, Ralph	59	2	23	10	2	25	37	3	4	107	0	22
78.	Tweddell, Francis, esquire	39	3	17	32	3	30	110	2	32	184	2	19
79.	Tweddell, John, esquire							6	1	10	6	1	10
80.	Tweddell, John, weaver							2	2	21	2	2	21
81.	Tweddell, Margaret							0	3	10	0	3	1
82.	Urwin, Richard							1	0	8	1	0	8
83.	Vicar of Corbridge	5	0	19	17	0	26	21	0	11	43	1	16
84.	Walker, Joseph	72	1	24	52	2	20	149	1	38	274	2	21
85.	Waugh, George							2	0	15	2	0	15
86.	Wilson, John							0	1	22	0	1	22
87.	Wilson, Thomas							0	1	27	0	1	27
88.	Winship, Bartholomew	56	3	31	11	1	3	77	3	36	169	0	30

The lands awarded, upon the division, to the duke of Northumberland as lord of the manor and principal freeholder amounted to 1,125 acres, and included Farnley farm on the south side of the Tyne. It has now almost all been sold. In 1778 various parcels of land in the common fields were exchanged with Greenwich Hospital for premises in Alnwick and Warkworth.[1] Dipton House and lands were sold on the 4th November, 1868, to Mr. John Straker of Stagshaw House and Mr. John Coppin. Farnley was sold on the 6th November, 1868, to the said John Straker, and the East Field farm on the 9th June, 1884, to the said Mr. Straker's trustees; both farms are now owned by Mr. J. H.

[1] Award dated 12th December, 1778, made in pursuance of 'An act for impowering the commissioners and governors of the Royal Hospital for seamen at Greenwich in the county of Kent to exchange certain messuages, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments belonging to them in the parishes of Alnwick, Embleton and Warkworth in the county of Northumberland, for other lands belonging to the most noble Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, in some one or more of the open common fields at Corbridge in the said county, and to impower the said commissioners and governors to grant leases in manner therein mentioned.' 18 Geo. III. cap. xxix.

Straker of Howden Dene. Corbridge mills and the adjoining lands were disposed of on the 29th April, 1869, to Mr. William Cuthbert of Beaufront, and now form part of the Beaufront estates. Finally, the Linnels and Bank Head farms were disposed of by auction, in 1909, to Mr. Robert Blackett Charlton, junior, and Linnels Wood-house was sold at the same time to the tenant, Mr. John Nesbit Johnson. The plantation called Dipton Wood is still in his grace's possession.

Before leaving the subject of the agricultural conditions prevailing in Corbridge township, some account must be given of the great annual fair held on Stagshaw Bank. For a few busy days in the year the whole life of Corbridge concentrated itself in Stagshaw fair, which was, indeed, the principal fair held in the Tyne valley. The fair is of great antiquity; it was certainly in existence as early as 1204, and, as has been said above,[1] probably traces its origin from Anglo-Saxon times. Originally held at midsummer only, a second fair, held at Whitsuntide, came into being before 1480;[2] and, since 1820, a tryst fair has also been held on the 24th November. During the Middle Ages the principal commodity sold at the fair seems to have been ironwork,[3] but in later times it came to be a market for live stock and especially sheep. The customs pertaining to the fair are well described in a report made by Bartholomew Winship of Corbridge in 1770.

Two fairs or markets are held within the manor in every year upon a place called Stagshawbank, through which Watling Street runs. That part of Stagshawbank on the east side of Watling Street is a part of the stinted pasture called Stagshaw, and is enjoyed by such of his grace's tenants as have a right to stints there. The other part of Stagshawbank lying on the west side of Watling Street is enjoyed by John Errington of Beaufront, esq., and Thomas Gibson of Sandoe or their tenants, at all times of year except during the two fairs.

The first fair is held there on Whitsunday eve; the second fair is held there on the eve of old Midsummer day.

The above fairs are proclaimed there by his grace's bailiff on the fair day to be held there for nine days, but the business is generally done on the first day of the fair. The lord and lady [of the manor] have the benefits thereof and a right to toll and stallage of the said fairs.

A fair toll is taken for all goods that are sold on the said Stagshawbank from twelve of the clock of day before the fair day. Therefore the fair may be said to commence from that time, as all goods that are brought to the said fair may be kept upon the said Stagshawbank from that time without molestation

The fairs are known by the names of Stagshawbank Whitsun fair and Stagshawbank Midsummer fair.

The bailiff receives the stallage as a perquisite, out of which he entertains the freeholders and leaseholders with a dinner on the fair day. The freeholders and leaseholders ride the boundary of the said fairs with the bailiff.

A shire toll is also taken for all cattle that are bought in any market or other place and pass through the manor at any time of the year except during the two fairs, at which time a fair toll is paid.[4]

[1] See above, pp. 34-35. [2] See above, p. 116. [3] See above, p. 103. [4] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

The picturesque ceremony by which the fair is still proclaimed at Corbridge market-cross has been described in an earlier volume of the work.[1] The fair has now dwindled to small dimensions, and although proclaimed with the old formalities, lasts for one day only, and is limited to the sale of horses and cattle.[2]

Among the principal industries carried on in the town during the first half of the nineteenth century may be mentioned shoe-making, lime-burning and market-gardening. The shoes made here were greatly used by the coal and lead miners of the county, while many were sent for export to Shields and thus acquired the name of Shields shoes. Market-gardening is still carried on here to some extent, but the numerous orchards which were planted about the town in the early nineteenth century have ceased to be profitable, owing, principally, to the competition of foreign fruit.[3] The chief permanent occupation in the village is now provided by three potteries, at which tiles and drain-pipes are extensively manufactured.

It was thought, at one time, that a rich supply of allom might be obtained from the shaly banks of the Devilswater near the Linnels. Writing on the 1st April, 1595, John Browne, an agent of the ninth earl of Northumberland, informed his master:

> At my beinge on Tyne water aboute a month agoe, I heard that the wyves of the countrye dyd use to resorte to a certayne hyll nere Hexam which is within your lordship's manor of Corbridge . . . . . ; and in the same hyll the women use to gett a kynde of woose or fome which isueth owte of the hill, and therewith they colour or dye theyre wooll. I thought it convenyent to resorte to the same place, takinge with me a man of my acquayntance of good skyel, whoe sayth dyrectly itt is an allome myne, which of all mynes not beinge royall mynes is the rychest, in respect it selleth deare and requyereth no more coaste then coales in the wynninge; so that, if it lye anythinge plentifull in the rocke, and that betwene the cliffes of the rockes there be roome for the allome to couche in rocke, itt cannott be but of great profitt.[4]

The population of the township has doubled itself in the course of the nineteenth century, and stood at the last census at 2213.[5]

[1] Vol. iv. of this series, pp. 210-211. [2] An account of the fair, as it existed in the memory of persons living in 1880 is given in Forster, *History of Corbridge*, pp. 63-70.

[3] *Ibid.* pp. 76-78; Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1825, vol. ii. p. 325.

[4] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. A Prussian blue manufactory is said to have been started by a Jew at Prior Manor some time between 1742 and 1765. In regard to this manufacture the Rev. John Hodgson has entered (*circa* 1800) in his interleaved copy of Hutchinson, vol. i. p 145: 'Some years since a foreigner carried on a manufactory of prussiate of iron at this place (Corbridge) in a kind of temporary shed. Atkinson's father, who works for Nicholson at Heworth shore, was employed by this person till he got the art of carrying on the process, and then the Corbridge concern was dropped. This Atkinson (the father) went to Simpson at Elswick. Nicholson married Simpson's daughter, and, after old Atkinson's death, his sons conducted Nicholson's work.' See also Mackenzie, *History of Northumberl* . . . 1825, vol. i. p. 166.

[5] Census returns for Corbridge township: 1801, 1,112; 1811, 1,162; 1821, 1,254; 1831, 1,[illegible]; 1841, 1,356; 1851, 1,363; 1861, 1,340; 1871, 1,397; 1881, 1,[illegible]; 1891, 1,647; 1901, 1,[illegible]; 1911, [illegible]

CORBRIDGE FREEHOLDS.

A return made in 1242 gives the names of three freeholders within the manor of Corbridge, of whom one, namely William de Tyndale, held by serjeanty, while the other two held at rents of one and two pounds of pepper respectively. The survey of 1310 records the same serjeanty holding, three free tenements each paying a pound of pepper, and ten soccage holdings each held at fourteen shillings rent, besides burgages paying burgage rents. By 1480 all these distinctions of tenure had been obliterated; the decay of the borough had rendered the distinction between free soccage and burgage tenure obsolete; and all the original varieties of free tenure within the manor had become merged in a single class of freehold.

The following table shows the various freeholds, the rents paid, and the successive owners recorded in surveys taken in 1500, 1586, 1653, and 1702.

Surveys of Corbridge Freeholds.

Tenant.			Later Tenants.		
Cartington's Survey, 1500.	Holding.	Rent.	Stockdale's Survey, 1586.	Survey of 1653.	Survey of 1702.
		s. d.			
Robert Raimys[1]	5 burgages, 2½ acres of land in the West Field	0 10	Robert Raymes ...	Sir Edward Radcliff	Heirs of Edward, earl of Derwentwater.
[illegible] Carlile ...	1 acre of land at the west end of Carstans, 2 acres in the East Field	1 1	Sampson Hudspeth...	Thos. and Edward Hudspeth, lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.	Alice, widow of Sampson Hudspeth.
[illegible] Hexham ...	2 cottages, 2 crofts ...	0 8	The Queen	Robert Hudspeth ...	Nicholas Greenwell.
John Cartyngton, esq.	1 toft, divers lands, formerly Thomas Tyndale.	4 0	Sir George Ratcliffe	Sir Edward Radcliff	Heirs of Edward, earl of Derwentwater.
[illegible] Carnaby ...	3 burgages, 3½ acres of land.	1 11	Cuthbert Carnaby of Halton, esquire.	Ralph Hyndhawghe, son of Thomas Hyndhawghe, who purchased from Ralph Carnaby.	Cuthbert Nicholson, in right of his wife, Elizabeth Hyndhawghe.
[illegible] Layton[2]	5 burgages, 2½ acres of land.	5 0	The Queen, late John Swinborne.	James Langelands, Robert Hudspeth, and the heirs of George Mylborne, by purchase from James I.	Henry Langlands.

[1] On the 27th [illegible] Raymes of Shortflat and his sons, Henry Raymes and Robert Raymes, sold a burgage in [illegible] to Thomas Swinburne, and three flatts in the east field to John Fawsyde of Corbridge, yeoman. On the 15th [illegible] Henry Raymes of Hartley granted to his brother, Philip Raymes of Hartley, a messuage in Corbridge. In the [illegible] Philip Raymes and Barbara Fawsett of Corbridge, widow, stood to the award of Sir John Delaval and Mr. Ralph Gowland, touching the ownership of the premises, and, in pursuance of their award, Barbara Fawsett quitclaimed her right in the premises to Raymes. On the 20th February, 1632/3, Philip Raymes, then of Cramlington, sold the premises to Sir Edward Radcliffe. *Greenwell Deeds*, D. 15 K. 34-40

Tenant. Cartington's Survey, 15—.	Holding.	Rent.	Stockdale's Survey, 1—.	Later Tenants.	
		£ s. d.			
William Carnaby, esq	1 cottage, 3 [illegible] land.	0 1 [illegible]	[illegible] esq.	Ralph Hyndhawghe	[illegible] of Jane, his wife, late Cuthbert Nicholson.
Jaspar Bradforth	3 cottages, 4 [illegible] land.	1 7	[illegible]	Mathew Armstrong...	Henry [illegible]
Robert Aynsley[1]	2 cottages, 5½ [illegible] land.	4 0	[illegible] Ainsley.	[illegible]	Heirs of Edward, earl of [illegible]
John Hydwyn[2]	4 cottages, 17 acres of land.	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Winshop.	[illegible]
Christopher Eryngton...	1 cottage, 2½ [illegible] land.	1 4	Cuthbert Stobbert	[illegible] Dilston.	Edward Browell, in right of his wife, daughter of Cuthbert [illegible]
Robert Wyld ...	1 [illegible] land.	1 2	George Hudspeth ...		[illegible] Derwentwater.
Bartram Mytforth[3]	1 cottage, 1 acre of land	0 [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Alexander Forster	1 cottage, 2 [illegible] land.	1 6	[illegible] late William Dalton	William Grenewell ..	Nicholas Greenwell.
John Atkynson[4]	1 cottage, 5 [illegible] land.	2 2	John Temple	William and Henry Winshop.	Ralph Readhead.
Edward Baxster[5]	1 cottage, 1 croft, ½ acre of land called Cheryland.	0 4	Hector Carnaby		Richard Carnaby.
The chaplain of St. Mary's chantry	Divers cottages, certain lands.	[illegible]	Tenants of the land of the late chantry.		William Hudspeth.
The same ...	2 burgages, formerly Hugh Spornstan's.	0 5	The same tenants ...		Nicholas Greenwell.
The keepers of the bridge.	Divers waste burgages, belonging to the bridge, and certain lands.	4 [illegible]	The keepers of the bridge.	William Greenwell and others.	[illegible] Michaell Usher, Edward Grieve and Cuthbert Nicholson, in right of his wife.
William Evers[6]	1 burgage with croft, 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Heirs of David Carnaby.		Cuthbert Nicholson, in right of his wife.
Thomas Baxster[7]	Divers burgages, certain acres of land.	26 0	Cuthbert Baxster ...	George Pryn	Thomas Gibson.
George Chester[7]	Divers burgages, certain acres of land.	22 4	John Chester	Sir Edward Radcliff and John Sanderson of Hely.	John Lumley and John Readhead.
Alexander Baxster	Divers burgages, certain [illegible] land	23 [illegible] and [illegible] copper	Anthony Heron ...	Alexander Hearon ...	Thomas Hearon.

[1] On the 10th December, 1620, William Aynesley of Shafto Crag sold four acres of arable, pasture, and meadow in Corbridge to Sir Francis Radcliffe. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 13 K. 44.

[2] In 1535 John Hedwyn and Joan his wife conveyed by fine to John Swynburn premises in Appeley, Sidley, and Corbridge. *Feet of Fines*, Michaelmas, 27 Henry VIII.

[3] Sir John de Mitford, knight, died in 1409, seised of a waste burgage in Corbridge. *Inq. p.m.* 10 Henry IV. No. 26. His son, William Mitford, died in 1423. He held, at the time of his death, four burgages in Corbridge, two of which were waste. *Inq. p.m.* 1 Henry VI. No. 40.

[4] Atkinson's lands were sold in 1568-9, by Reynold Carnaby of Great Whittington to Leonard Jackson, who conveyed the same forthwith to Thomas Temple. In 1621-2 William Carnaby and his wife, daughter and heir of the said Thomas Temple, sold to Lionel Winship. *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 1680.

[5] For these premises, see above p. 107. Anthony Heron, gent., conveyed the same in 1585 to Hector Carnaby. *Feet of Fines*, Easter, 27 Elizabeth.

[6] Evers' lands, comprising [illegible] burgages and [illegible] in Pant Street, were sold [illegible] June [illegible] by [illegible] to Hector Carnaby of Corbridge to David Carnaby of Beaufront, from whom they passed to Thomas Corbett, Esq., Hexham. The [illegible] on the 9th May, 1623, to Sir Edward Radcliffe, who [illegible] on the 15th May, 1624, to Hector Hyndhawghe of Corbridge, yeoman. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. [illegible] 21, [illegible] 4, [illegible] 37 &c.

[7] An account of the Baxter, Chester, Heron and Hardpeth freeholds is given later.

Tenan.	Holding	Rent	Later Tenants.		
Cartington's Survey, 1500.			Stockdale's Survey, 1587.	Survey of 1653	Survey of 1702.
		s. d			
Roger Heron in right of Margaret, daughter and heir of William Nevill.[1]	Formerly Fayte's heirs	18 2	The same	Alexander Hearon ...	Thomas Hearon.
Richard Hodispeth[1] ...	Certain burgages and acres of land.	1 0 and 1lb pepper	Thomas Hudspeth ...	Heirs of William Hudspeth.	William Hudspeth.
Thomas Nevil[2] ...	1 burgage, 4 acres of land.	3 4	... ...	William and Henry Winshop.	... ...
Richard Hodyspeth[1] ..	Divers burgages, certain acres of land, formerly Kyplyngland.	2 4	Thomas Hudspeth ...	Heirs of William Hudspeth.	William Hudspeth.
Robert Barton[3] ...	Divers burgages, certain acres of land.	3 4	George Hudspeth ...	Sir Edward Radcliff	Heirs of Edward, earl of Derwentwater.
The vicar of the church	Divers burgages, certain acres of land.	3	The vicar of the church	The vicar of the church	The vicar of the church.
Alexander Baxster and the proctors of St. Margret's church, Durham.	2 burgages, 2 gardens...	4	Anthony Heron ...	...	Thomas Gibson.
Ralf, earl of Westmoreland.	1 piece of land called Blody Flatt.	1 6	The Queen	Lady Foster... ...	Thomas Forster, esq.
John Cartyngton ...	A certain parcel of land enclosed within his park of Dylston called lez bankes.	1 0	Sir George Ratcliffe	... ..	Heirs of Edward, earl of Derwentwater.
William Richardson ...	1 acre of land called peper acre.	1lb. pepper	Edward Burdeux ...	Bartho. Sharpe ...	Nich. Greenwell, late William Greenwell, by purchase from Thomas Sharpe.
John Stobart	1 burgage with garden now waste.	4 0 now in decay	.....	... ..	.....
The proctors of St. Thomas, in Corbridge church.	4½ acres of land and meadow.	1 0	Matthew Trollop ...	... ..	Nich. Greenwell.

[1] An account of the Baxter, Chester, Heron and Hudspeth freeholds is given later.

[2] This freehold was the subject of the following petition: To the most reverend father in God, my lord of Canterbury and chaunceler of England. Humbly shewith unto your gode and gracious lordshipe your daily oratour Thomas Nevyll swyer that wher your seid oratour is seised of certein land medow and pastur in Corbryng in the countie of Northumbr', the evidences, deedes, charters and munementes conseryning the seid land be comen to the possession and kepyng of on John Stobberd late of Corbryng in the countie of Northumbr' husbondman. Your said besicher hath oftentymes requyred the seid John to delyver thame accordyng to right and gode consciens, and he at all tymez hath refusid and yet doth. And forasmych as your said oratour knowen not the sertentie of the seid evidences, charters and munimentes, nor whedre thei be contenyd in bag, box or chest, loked or enseallid, your seid oratour can have no remedy by the cours of the commen law, to the disinheritance of your seid oratour onles your gode and graciouse lordshipe to hym be shewid in this behalffe. Wherfor it wold pleas your gode grace, the premysses tenderly consydred, to graunt a writt of *sub pena* unto the seid John, commandyng hym to apper before the kyng in his most noble court of his chauncere at a certein day and uppon a certein peyn by your seid lordshipe to be lemytted, and ther to aunswer to the premysses. And your seid oratour shall daily pray unto Almyghty God contynuelly for the preservacion of your seid most gode and graciouse lordshipe. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, Bundle 151, No. 9. A.D. 1486-1515.

By his will, dated 23rd July, 1531, Thomas Nevill, then of Sancton in Yorkshire, directed 'that ther be a vestment maid of my blake damaske gowne, and that to be gyven to the parishe churche of Corbrige wher my father and my uncle liethe buried, to pray for my father saull, my mother saull, and all my goode frendes' soulles, and all Cristen saules.' *Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. vi. Surt. Soc. Publ. No. 106, p. 23.

The premises were conveyed, in the reign of Henry VIII., by John Nevill to John Temple, from whom they descended to his second heir, Thomas Temple. In 1621-2 William Carnaby and his wife, daughter and heir of the said Thomas Temple, conveyed to Lionel Winship. *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 168.

[3] This freehold is the tenement called the Hill, of which an account is given later.

The history of the manor and of the lands held by the lord of the manor has already been traced; that of the rectory lands of the prior and convent (afterwards the dean and chapter) of Carlisle, is reserved for treatment in the following chapter. The largest freeholders in the township, after the lord of the manor, were the successive owners of Dilston, whose interest originated in the serjeanty holding of the Tyndale family. This holding, called Tyndale lands, formed the nucleus of a property that was largely increased by purchases in the seventeenth century. A detailed survey of the Radcliffe lands in Corbridge made by John Wilson of Morpeth in 1613, gives the acreage of the Tyndale lands as 65 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches, that of the Hill lands (a tenement held of the dean and chapter and purchased from the Hudspeth family in 1609 by Robert Delaval of Alnwick in trust for Francis Radcliffe) as 60 acres, and that of Rowcastle's lands as 5 acres.[1]

A second survey of this property was made by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates upon the forfeiture of the third earl of Derwentwater in 1717, when it was found to comprise 100 acres of arable in the open fields, 4 acres of pasture in the Long Loning, 6 acres of pasture in the common meadow, 12 acres of pasture in Lames Close, and 20 stints, all in the tenure of Ralph Redhead at £70 rent.[2]

These lands were settled by the Crown, with the rest of the forfeited Derwentwater estates, in 1735 upon Greenwich Hospital. The commissioners of that hospital, as stated above, obtained in 1778 from the duke of Northumberland, under an act of parliament authorising the exchange, forty acres in the common fields of Corbridge.[3] The lands assigned to the hospital at the enclosure in the following year included the Hill farm (now part of the Beaufront estate and in the possession of Captain Harold Cuthbert), a field in the Leases, sold to Sir Edward Blackett and now part of the Aydon estate, and lands adjoining to Thornbrough and included in the sale of the Thornbrough estate in 1875.

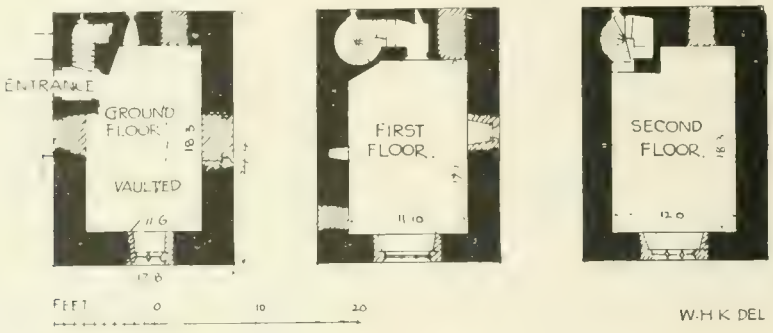
The oldest remaining house in the village (apart from the Vicar's pele) is the Low Hall, now commonly known as Peel Tower, at the east end of Main Street, where the high road from Newcastle passes into the

[1] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 43. Rowcastle's lands were leasehold only, being granted by Lancelot Carnaby of Halton to Edward Radcliffe on a twenty-three years lease, 24th May, 1608. *Ibid.* 15 L. 3.

[2] *Forfeited Estates Papers*, D. 43.

[3] See above, p. 145.

village. The nucleus of the building is a mediaeval pele, three storeys in height (see the plans), which yet retains many of its original features, including the vaulted roof of the basement or ground floor and part of the stone newel staircase. The windows and doors have been altered and bear no resemblance to the original openings. The entrance was on the west side; it opened into a small lobby from which a door opposite to it gave access to the basement. This has a segmental barrel vault, and measures on the interior eighteen feet three inches by eleven feet six inches. It was lighted by a small loop on the north and possibly by one at the south end where is a later window. On the left of the entrance a stone stair in the thickness of the wall gives access to the upper floors. The staircase is very cramped in its arrangement; it passes in the thick-



Baxter's Tower, Corbridge.

ness of the north wall to the first floor, but before reaching that level breaks away in circular form to the upper floor and parapeted roof. Three of the small loops or window openings on the stair are yet visible.

From the old photograph reproduced (Fig. 1) it may be seen that the hall in which the pele was incorporated was erected on the western side of the tower with a south frontage to the street, and had a gabled projection at the north-west angle (see Fig. 2). The gable on the north side of the pele (Fig. 2) is of later date. The hall was lighted by mullioned windows, afterwards destroyed (see Fig. 1). At the same period, as will be observed on the same illustration, windows of a like character were inserted in the tower. They appear to be of late seventeenth century date. A sun-dial on the south front of the hall bears the date 1700.

The tower itself was built by the Baxters, probably in the late fifteenth century. Thomas Baxter first makes his appearance in a Corbridge deed of 1381, and John Baxter witnesses two deeds of 1431.[1] A second Thomas Baxter of Corbridge filed a petition in chancery against one James Kenyngton of Newcastle in 1480-83,[2] and appears as a free-



Fig. 1. Corbridge Low Hall, South Front, 1886.

[1] Appendix I. No. 55; II. Nos. 11, 19.

[2] To the right reverend fader in God the archibisshop of York, chaunceler of Inglond. In the most humble wise shewith unto your good and gracious lordship your pore and contynuell oratour, Thomas Baxster of Corbrigge in the counte of Northumbr', that whereas oon James Kenyngton, servaunt unto oon John Carlyle of Nucastell uppon Tyne, of very pure malice and ill will that he of long tyme hath owed unto your seid oratour here before this tyme to thentent only to troble and ympoverysh your seid pore oratour, hath dyvers tymes in his owne name and in the names of certen persones to your seid oratour unknowen commensed by sondry accions ayenst hym byfore the maire and shirreffes of the seid towne of Nucastell uppon Tyne, in which accions pleted to an issue the seid James nor yet noon othir person wold apper, but at all tymes fill nonsute in their seid accions, by reason of which infynyte troble and vexacyon your seid pore oratour hath been put to gret troble and vexacion to his ymportune cost and charge; and it is so now, gracious lord, that the seid John Carlyle, master of the seid James, is this yere mair of the seid towne of Nucastell, undre whoom the seid James now berith gret rule; and the same

holder in Corbridge in Cartington's rental of 1500. Sampson Baxter, who is second on the muster roll of Corbridge for 1538,[1] and Alexander Baxter, setter and searcher of the watches at Corbridge in 1552,[2] were evidently members of the same family.

BAXTER OF CORBRIDGE.

CUTHBERT BAXTER of Corbridge, died 2nd May, 1601 (*a*); will dated 10th March, 1601 (*b*).* = Mary [sister of George Whitfield], executrix of her husband's will (*b*).

- William Baxter of Corbridge, and *jure uxoris* of Whitworth, county Durham, son and heir; 24 years of age at his father's death (*a*); sold his Corbridge lands to Lancelot Baxter, 30th Nov., 1622 (*c*); sold Whitworth in 1652 to Mark Shafto (*c*); buried there 18th March, 1652 3 (*e*).
  - Mark Baxter, buried 13th July, 1620 (*e*).
  - Cuthbert Baxter, buried 12th Dec., 1622 (*e*).
  - Matthew Baxter, buried 30th March, 1634 (*e*).
- Margaret, daughter and heir of William Watson of Whitworth (*d*); bapt. 2nd April, 1586; mar. 8th Feb., 1607/8; bur. 26th May, 1625 (*e*).
  - Sampson Baxter, buried 12th Sept., 1634 (*e*).
  - William Baxter, buried 22nd July, 1651 (*e*).
  - Matthew Baxter, buried 30th Oct., 1651 (*e*).
- Lancelot Baxter (*b*) of London, to whom his brother William sold his Corbridge lands in 1622 (*c*); sold the same to George Prinne of London, 26th April, 1625 (*c*).
  - Catherine (*d*), sole surviving daughter and heir; married, 10th Nov., 1631, Cuthbert Hutchinson (*e*).
- Thomas Baxter, to whom his father left a house in Newcastle for life (*b*).
- George Baxter (*b*).
- John Baxter (*b*).
  - Anne, buried 18th Aug., 1615 (*e*).
  - Mary, buried 5th October, 1618 (*e*).
- Isabella (*b*).
- Anne (*b*).
- Margery (*b*).

[John] Baxter of Corbridge married Margaret, daughter of Edward Shafto of Bavington. Harvey's *Visitation of the North*, 1552.

(*a*) *Chancery Inq. p.m.*, 2nd series, vol. 626, No. 23.
(*b*) *Durham Probate Registry*.
(*c*) Abstract of title in Hodgson's MSS.
(*d*) St. George's *Visitation of Durham*, 1612.
(*e*) Surtees, *Durham*, vol. iii. p. 292.

* 10th March, 1601. Will of Cuthbert Baxter, gentleman, of the towne and parish of Corbridge. I will that my bodie be buried in my parish church. I will that my wife Mary Baxter and William Baxter my eldest sone to use and occupie my leving and kepe the house together so long as they can agree and bring up my children; and when they think they cannot agree, that then my wife to have the two parts of my leving for three years and my sonne William the other part of my levinge, and after the end of three years Mary my wife to have her thirds and William my sone the rest of my levinge. I legate and bequeath to my sone Lancelot Baxter the house now in the tenure of John Dridmunt with the appurtenants for 21 years, and then to come to my son William Baxter and his heirs.

James, intendyng ferthermore to troble and vex your seid oratour, perceyvyng now of late the same your oratour to be in the seid towne of Nucastell, hath commensed an accion of detynue ayenst hym, and theruppon hath hym arested, declaryng to the damages of xx*li*. And inasmoche as your seid oratour is a forener not acqueynted, nothir havyng eny frendis in the seid towne of Nucastell, the same James, by the gret supportacion and mayntenaunce of the seid mair, hath an inquest ympanellid at his denominacion the which intende utterly to condempne your seid oratour in the seid accion to his most uttermust undoyng without the aide of your most good and gracious lordship to hym beshewed in this byhalf. That in tendre consideracion of thes premisses it may pleas your seid lordship to graunte a writte of cerciorari to be directe to the seid mair and shirreffes to certifye the seid cause before your good lordship, at a certen day by your lordship to be lymetted, there to be examened as by your seid lordship shalbe thought accordyng to right and good conscience. And your seid oratour shall contynually pray for the preservacion of your most good and gracious lordship. Endorsed: Coram domino Rege in cancellaria sua in crastino Ascensionis Domini proximo futuro. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, Bundle 32, No. 444.

[1] *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. iv. p. 174.
[2] Nicolson, *Leges Marchiarum*, p. 255.

I legate and bequeath to my three younger men children, Thomas, George, and Lancelot Baxter, twelve acres of land in everie of the three fields of Corbridge, lieing and belonginge to the said house now in the tenure of the said John Dridmunt, one acre in Colcester and one halfe, two riggs lieing alonge the wann and [illegible] the space of 21 years; and William my sone to occupie the said landes to their use during the said terme of 21 years, and at the end of the said 21 years to come to my sone William Baxter and his heirs. I give to my sone Thomas Baxter the house in Newcastle during his life, and then to come to my sone William Baxter and his heirs. I will that Nether Lawsley and the profitts that can be maide of it for foure years and a halfe to be paid to the three younger children, and at the end of foure years and a halfe to come to my sone William Baxter. I make my wife Mary the Wid. Baxter my son executors, and after my debt are paid the rest of my goods to be parted betwixt them. I will that George Witfield my brother-in-law, and John Emerson, gent., shall see this my will be performed and be aiding and assistinge to my wife and children. Proved 1604. *Durham Probate Registry.*

The Baxter property, amounting to 169 acres, was conveyed in 1625 by Lancelot Baxter to George Prinne of London, who settled it on the 16th March, 1657/8, upon his natural daughter Abigail, wife of John Nichol, of Aldenham, Herts., and upon his grandson, George Nichol. The Nichol family sold their mansion-house and lands in Corbridge on the 17th October, 1673, to Sir Francis Radcliffe of Dilston. On the same date Sir Francis covenanted to reconvey the premises to Richard Gibson of Hexham, and Gibson received feoffment of the same on the 13th February, 1674/5.[1]



Fig. 2.—Corbridge Low Hall. North Front. 1881.

[1] Abstract of title in Rev. John Hodgson's collection. A counterpart of the last deed is among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 52.

GIBSON OF CORBRIDGE AND STAGSHAW CLOSE-HOUSE.

GEORGE GIBSON of Hexham, 15th October, 1634, surrendered property at Hexham to the use of himself, with remainder to his second son, Thomas, and to his other son (*a*); [buried 25th June, 1661 (*b*)]. = [Margaret Hetherington, married 9th October, 1625 (*g*)]

Richard Gibson of Hexham, 17th April, 1668, admitted to property there as son and heir of George Gibson at the place (*a*); 22nd March, 1661-2, took a 999 years' lease of Donkinrig from Sir William Fenwick of Wallington (*c*); purchased houses in Hexham in 1661 and 1662 from Sir William Fenwick, and Baxter's Lands in Corbridge, 13th February 1674-5, from Sir Francis Radcliffe (*d*); died 5th February, 1678-9 (*e*) (*f*); in his lifetime, 4th April, 1674, granted all his goods and chattels to Thomas (*e*). = Isabella ..... party to surrender, 17th April, 1668 (*a*).

Thomas Gibson of Hexham, dead before 2nd October, 1684 (*a*).

George Gibson, in 1673 professed at the Dominican convent of Bornhem, near Malines; prior of convent of St. John and St. Paul, Rome; chaplain at Callaly, 1686, and at Stonecroft, 1693 (*o*); died 17th December, 1696 (*h*); buried at Newburgh (*e*).

Bridget, daughter and co-heir of Jasper Charlton of Hawkhope (*k*); died 9th February, 1694-5 (*f*); bur. at Corbridge (*e*).

Thomas Gibson, 22nd December, 1691, had Stagshaw Close-house from Sir William Fenwick in exchange for Donkinrig (*d*) (*j*); purchased Stonecroft and Nunbush, 27th May, 1693, from Lord Widdrington (*k*), and Housesteads, 2nd April, 1698 (*k*); registered his estate as a Roman Catholic in 1717; died 4th August, 1720 (*n*); buried at Corbridge (*f*); will dated 12th May, 1720 (*k*); administration granted, 23rd March, 1724/5, to Thomas Carr, a creditor (*l*).

Anne, daughter of ..... Pudsey of Yarm; marriage licence, 28th September, 1697; married, 1st October, 1697 (*e*); as a widow and a Roman Catholic registered her estate in 1724; [buried 9th May, 1729 (*g*)].

William Gibson, third son, on whom his father, 5th September, 1676 (*k*), settled property at Hexham; professed at the Dominican convent at Bornhem in 1687; ordained priest in 1692; taught at Aglia in Piedmont; chaplain at Stonecroft from 1697 to 1712; prior of Bornhem in 1714; afterwards attached to one of the embassies in London, where he died, 7th June, 1724, aged 56 (*o*).
Possibly other issue (*e*).

Jane, baptised 4th December, 1698 (*e*).

George Gibson [baptised 5th June, 1681 (*e*)]; engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, found guilty of high treason, 31st May, 1716; died in Newgate, 27th Dec., 1716; buried at St. Giles's in the Fields.

Mary, daughter of William Bradshaigh of Haigh, Lancashire, and of Coxhoe (*d*); bond of marriage, 10th June, 1707; marriage settlement, 20th June, 1707 (*d*); married at Warden; registered her estate as a widow and Roman Catholic in 1717; dead before 16th January, 1741-2 (*d*).

Jasper, buried 26th January, 1682-3 (*e*).
Richard, died 26th November, 1696, aged 10 (*e*); buried at Newburgh (*e*).

Thomas Gibson (*d*), born 29th September, 1688; ordained priest at Douay; Roman Catholic chaplain at Newcastle from *circa* 1717 to his death, 20th January, 1765; buried at All Saints', Newcastle (*o*); will dated 9th June, 1763; proved 6th March, 1765 (*l*).

Jasper Gibson of Stonecroft, buried 20th March, 1752 (*e*), aged 62 (*b*). = Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Leadbitter of Nether Warden; marriage settlement, 26th September, 1719 (*k*); married 5th October, 1719 (*n*); died 17th January, 1777, aged 75 (*b*); buried at Newburgh (*k*).

William Gibson of Stockton-on-Tees, M.D. (*h*), named in his father's will.

Bridget, married 25th November, 1728 (*n*), Philip Jefferson of Hexham, surgeon (*h*).
Isabel, buried 26th December, 1679 (*e*).

Thomas Gibson, baptised 23rd March, 1709 (*e*); [buried 25th March, 1709 (*e*)].
George Gibson, baptised 11th August, 1711 (*e*); died unmarried (*d*), 24th November, 1741.
William Gibson, baptised 25th April, 1713 (*e*); party to settlement, 16th January, 1741-2 (*n*); of the college of St. Omer, and a Jesuit.

Dorothy, daughter of Albert Silvertop of Newcastle, settlement after marriage 21st March, 1742-3, buried 10th February, 1760 (*e*).

James Gibson of Stagshaw Close-house, baptised 1st November, 1715 (*e*) (*n*); succeeded to Stagshaw and Stonecroft under entail of 16th January, 1741-2 (*d*); died 3rd December, 1795 (*e*) (*n*).

Mary Brown, married 8th November, 1785 (*m*); to whom administration of her husband's personal estate was granted, 25th December, 1795 (*l*); [married (as his second wife) 8th August, 1805, Thomas Gibson of Anick (*m*)]; died at Sunderland *circa* 1820.

Anne, baptised 15th March, 1709-10 (*e*); died in infancy.
Troath, baptised 10th July, 1714 (*e*); living unmarried, 16th January, 1741/2, when she was given a rent-charge on Housesteads (*d*); became a nun (*l*).

George Gibson of Corbridge, only son, named in entail of 16th January, 1741-2 (*d*); buried 19th December, 1784 (*e*).

Frances, daughter of [illegible] Gibson of Stagshaw [illegible] baptised 12th August, 1763, died 13th October, 1834, aged 67 (*e*).

James, buried 31st December 1760 (*e*).

George Gibson of Stagshaw Close-house, baptised 5th September, 1770 (*f*); sold Stagshaw in 1802 to his kinsman, Jasper Gibson of Newburgh lodge, and Stagshaw Close-house, 15th December, 1821, to the Rev. John Thompson; was residing at Redesmouth in 1826, when he voted at the election of knights of the shire for House-steads; died 19th June, 1834, *s.p.*; buried at Bellingham.

[illegible] daughter of Edward Charlton of Redesmouth; marriage settlement, 11th May, 1747 (*d*); married 26th June, 1797 (*d*).

[illegible] Gibson of Newcastle, baptised 7th August, 1771 (*e*), [illegible] admitted to the [illegible] estate, 5th December, 1817, granted to his [illegible] Thomas.

John Gibson, baptised 24th June, 1775 (*g*); died *s.p.* 1838; buried at St. John Lee (*h*).

Thomas Gibson of Newcastle, baptised 15th January, 1777 (*g*); succeeded to Hexhamshire estates on the death of his brother George, and sold that property in 1838 to John Clayton; died at Hexham, 14th January, 1855, aged 77 (*p*).

Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Cayley of Uphall, Lincolnshire (*n*).

Mary, baptised 8th December, 1772 (*g*); died unmarried, 1836; buried at Newcastle (*h*).

Margaret, baptised 23rd December, 1773 (*g*), died unmarried, 1839, buried at Hexham (*h*).

Frances, baptised 13th July, 1779 (*g*), died unmarried, 1858 (*n*).

George Gibson of Newcastle, died in London; 8th March, 1896.

James Gibson, a canon of 'the old chapter,' and Roman Catholic priest at Kendal, born 1817, died 11th Jan., 1895.

Harriet Rayner, died Aug., 1873.

Thomas Gibson of Low Warden, to which estate he succeeded under the will of Matthew Leadbitter; died *s.p.* 4th Dec., 1879.

Elizabeth Ann Atkinson.

Joseph Gibson, born 1838, Roman Catholic priest at Alnwick, 1855; died 9th April, 1891.
William Gibson, d. at Port Natal.

Frances, died unmarried, 19th August, 1886.
Mary Ann, died unmarried.
Margaret, wife of M. Cotter, living 1913.

(*a*) Hexham Court Rolls.
(*b*) Monumental Inscriptions, Newburgh.
(*c*) *Newburgh Registers.*
(*d*) Stagshaw Close-house deeds.
(*e*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*f*) Monumental Inscription, Corbridge.
(*g*) Greenwich Hospital deeds.
(*h*) Letter from Mr. Jasper Gibson of Hexham to Rev. John Hodgson, 26th April, 1839.
(*j*) Trevelyan abstract of title.
(*k*) Mr. Jasper Gibson's family papers.
(*l*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*m*) *St. John Lee Register.*
(*n*) *Hexham Roman Catholic Registers.*
(*o*) Welford, *Men of Mark*, and the Gibsons of Hexham.
(*p*) Matthew Leadbitter's Obituary.
(*q*) *Hexham Register.*

Richard Gibson was probably the builder of the Low Hall attached to the Baxters' tower. His son, Thomas Gibson, acquired a new residence by a grant from Sir William Blackett, dated 22nd December, 1691, of Stagshaw Close House[1] in exchange for Donkinrigg in the parish of Hartburn. The settlement upon the marriage of George Gibson, son and heir of the said Thomas Gibson, is dated 20th June, 1707. By this deed Thomas Gibson settled upon his son the reversion in fee simple of the Low Hall and the closes called Appletree Close, Trodwell Close, Goscroft

[1] Stagshaw Close formed part of the possessions of the priory of Hexham, and was granted, with the manor of Anick Grange, by the Crown, by letters patent dated 28th March, 1575, to Sir John Forster. He included it in the settlement of his Hexham property made upon his grandson, Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, 25th April, 1601, from whom Sir William Blackett derived his title. Abstracts of deeds at Wallington in the Rev. John Hodgson's MSS.

Close, the Haugh Close, the Common Close, Siddel-side Close, and the Eales Close, parcels of Baxter's farm, and the reversion in fee tail of Stagshaw Close House and the residue of his Corbridge lands, namely the North Field Close, March Close, Burns Close, Piper Close, and various lands in the town fields.[1] A rental taken in 1720 gives the value of these two several properties as £21 and £68 5s. respectively.[2] Under the terms of the settlement Thomas Gibson was possessed of the whole as tenant for life, and, as such, included them in the registration of his estates made 18th April, 1717, viz.: Stagshaw Close House in his own occupation, a farmhold in Corbridge occupied by several tenants at £32 per annum, another at £13, another at £10 10s., another occupied by three tenants at £11, and five cottages with a rental of £3 11s.[3]

George Gibson of Stonecroft, son and heir of the said Thomas Gibson, took part in the rebellion of 1715, was convicted and attainted of high treason on the 15th June, 1716, and died in the Fleet prison on the 26th December following. His widow made claim to his property, and her case was heard before the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates, who gave their decree, 27th January, 1718/19, declaring the property settled absolutely upon George Gibson to be forfeited to the Crown upon his father's death, but allowing the petitioner's claims to the remainder of the estates.[4] The reversion of the Low Hall and other Corbridge property of which George Gibson had had the reversion in fee simple, was consequently put up for sale in London on the 6th May, 1720, and bought for £360 on behalf of John Aynsley, a Hexham attorney.[5] Six days later, immediately upon hearing news of the sale, Thomas Gibson of Stagshaw Close, the tenant for life, made his will and endeavoured to preserve the forfeited estates for his family by devising the forfeited estates to trustees in trust for his grandson, George Gibson, eldest surviving son of the above-mentioned George Gibson, with subsequent remainders.[6] The provisions of the will were naturally held to be inoperative, and upon Thomas Gibson's death, in the following August, the new owner was put into possession.

[1] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.
[2] *Forfeited Estates Papers*, G. 12.
[3] *Quarter Sessions Records*, Register of Roman Catholic Estates, No. 46.
[4] *Forfeited Estates Papers*, 14 G.
[5] *Forfeited Estates Papers*, G. 12; *Close Roll*, 7 Geo. I. part 9, No. 4.
[6] *Quarter Sessions Records*, Enrolment Book, vol. i. p. 81.

AYNSLEY OF CORBRIDGE AND THREAPWOOD

JOHN AYNSLEY of Hexham, [illegible] have been [illegible] Hexham [illegible] and Little Harle; buried 10th May, 1710 (*a*).

..... first wife. Anne, daughter of John Armstrong, of Hexham, attorney, and of Thornton Tower; baptised 29th October, 1670 (*a*); married 26th May, 1701 (*a*); buried in Hexham church, 6th January, 1720/1 (*a*), second wife.

John Aynsley of Hexham, attorney, purchased land at Threapwood in 1710 and acquired Aynsley-hall, *alias* Highlaw, in 1747, but claim to that Shafto as heir-at-law of Dalston Shafto (*f*); died 12th September, 1751, aged 62 (*b*); will dated 5th January, 1748, proved 1751 (*d*).

[illegible] married [illegible] Newcastle [illegible] 20th May, 1725, [illegible] October, 1737 (*a*).

[illegible] Todd, vicar [illegible]

Jane, 'eldest daughter,' married first, 28th February, 1713/4, Whitehead Grey of [illegible] secondly, at All Saints, Newcastle, 25th August, 1725, Samuel Brewer of Newcastle (*c*); and thirdly, 25th October, 1732, Ralph Redhead of Corbridge (*c*).

Sarah, baptised 31st May, 1694 (*a*); buried 7th April, 1699 (*a*).

*Hannah, wife of Robert Ilderton of Hexham, attorney, grandson of [George] Ilderton of Ilderton; post nuptial settlement, 25th and 26th January, 1738; bond of marriage, 20th December, 17[illegible].

William Aynsley, baptised 9th Mar. 170[illegible]/4; buried 3rd Jan., 17[illegible]/6 (*a*).

John Aynsley of Hexham and of Threapwood, baptised 19th November 1713 (*a*); of University College, Oxford; matriculated 23rd October, 1730, aged 18; died at Threapwood, 18th June, 1761, aged 48; buried at Haydon old chapel (*e*).

— 1st, Frances Wood, married 30th May, 1735 (*a*); 2nd, Jane Sofley of Durham, married at Bishopwearmouth, 24th June, 174[illegible]; he married secondly at Chester-le-Street, 27th June, 1767, Tobias Finch (*g*).

Gawen Aynsley, baptised 3rd April, 1719 (*a*); bur. 23rd August, 1725 (*a*).

Elizabeth, baptised 27th December, 1702 (*a*); buried 7th February, 17[illegible]/3 (*a*).

Mary, sister and [illegible] baptised 14th August, 17[illegible] (*a*), married first, 19th November, 1724, George Tweddell (*a*) of Thorp-Thewles [illegible] at Gretna, 6 August, 1732), and secondly, Thomas Davison. ↓

Anne, sister and coheir, baptised 4th June, 1707 (*a*); married 10th November, 1724 (*a*) Robert [illegible] Monk Hesledon [and secondly, 10th July, 1739, at Gretna, Rev. Samuel Hu[illegible]; she had [illegible] child, Mrs. Ann Carr.

Barbara, baptised 1st September, 17[illegible] (*a*), buried 27th October, 171[illegible] (*a*).

Dorothy, baptised 23rd November, 1709 (*a*); buried 17th June, 1734 (*a*).

Elizabeth, baptised 3rd June, 1711 (*a*), buried 20th January, 1711/2 (*a*).

(*a*) *Hexham Registers.*
(*b*) Monumental Inscription, Hexham
(*c*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*d*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*e*) Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 27[illegible]
(*f*) *Ex. Inf.*; [illegible] vol. i. pp. 2[illegible]
(*g*) *Newcastle Courant*, 4th July, 1767

* It has not been ascertained whether Hannah was the [illegible] of the [illegible]

5th Jan., 1748 9. Will of John Aynsley of Hexham, gent. Whereas my late son-in-law Mr. George Tweddell, deceased, and my daughter Mary his now widow were indebted to me in considerable sums of money in discharge of the incumbrances upon his estate of Thorp-Hesleden Hall and Stobb in the county of Durham, I renounce them, and I renounce the money paid to free the incumbrances of my other son-in-law, Mr. Robert Tweddell, late husband of my now daughter Ann Tweddell, on his estate called Monk-Hesledon, out of the love and affection I have to my said daughters and their children. To Ann, Mary, George, and Francis, children of my daughter Mary, £50 each. To my grandson Robert Tweddell, £50 when 21. To my daughter Anne for life my messuages in St. Mary Chair, Hexham, in possession of my said daughter and Mr. Bloom, then to her heirs. To my said daughter Mary Davison, £20 per annum for life out of my estate called Bingfield East Quarter. To my grandson, Francis Tweddell, my messuages in Silver Street, Durham, to him and his heirs, with remainder to my grandson George Tweddell and his issue male. To my trusty and well-beloved friend John Reed of Chipchase, esq., all my ma[illegible] of Aynsley Hall, otherwise Highwood, Threepwood Low Hall, otherwise Townsend Temple House, and my messua[illegible] etc., in Haydon Bridge and Elrington, my messuages of Woodshields and my messuages in the township of Corbri[illegible] and my messuages, lands, etc., in Bingfield, Bingfield East Quarter, Buteley and South Middleton, and my corn tithes in North Middleton, and my mansion-house in Hexham wherein I now live, etc., to pay debts, legacies, etc., and to

the use of John Aynsley my son for his life, and remainder to his sons and daughters in succession; remainder to my daughters Mary and Ann for their lives; remainder to my grandson Francis Tweddell, then to his children; then to my grandson George Tweddell and his children. The rents of my estate in Corbridge, purchased by me of Ralph Redhead the elder, to be paid to my daughter Jane Redhead. To my granddaughters Mary and Ann, daughters of my said daughter Ann, £100 each when twenty one. My plate to my daughters Mary, Ann, and Hannah. To Mr. Robert Allgood, son of Lancelot Allgood, esq., and grandson of my late dear friend Robert Allgood, esq., deceased, £5 when 21, in case he live long live and have an university education and be called to the bar, to be laid out in buying of books. Proved 2nd December, 1751. Raine, *Test. Ebor.* xi. 4, 5.

Under the will of John Aynsley, his property at Corbridge and elsewhere eventually passed to his grandson, Francis Tweddell, son of George Tweddell of Thorp Thewles by Mary Aynsley his wife, and, after being in the possession of the Tweddell family for a century, was sold in 1854 by the trustees for sale, and is now in the hands of various owners. The Low Hall is now the property of Mrs. H. S. Edwards of Byethorn.

Stagshaw Close House and the Corbridge property entailed by Thomas Gibson in 1707 eventually passed to his grandson, Jasper Gibson, who, upon the general enclosure in 1779, was allotted Shaw-well House farm in right of his holdings in the common fields. These lands and the Chantry farm (purchased in 1798) and Stagshaw Bank farm (purchased in 1817) were sold on the 15th December, 1821, by George Gibson, grandson and heir of the said Jasper Gibson, to the Rev. John Thompson of Warden, whose only child and heir, the Rev. Francis Thompson, sold on the 2nd May, 1839, to William Crawhall of Allenheads. The Crawhall family sold these lands on the 30th December, 1854, for £35,000 to John Dryden of Cramer Dykes House in the county of Durham, who resold on the 17th March, 1862, to Robert Hawthorn, for £27,150. Mr. Hawthorn died 26th June, 1867; and on the 4th February, 1868, the trustees of his will sold to Mr. John Straker of Tynemouth, whose eldest son, Mr. John Coppin Straker of Hexham Leazes, is the present owner.[1]

A family of equal antiquity with the Baxters of Corbridge were the Chesters, who trace their origin to Lionel Chester and John Chester, men-at-arms present at the battle of Agincourt.[2] 'Leonellus Chester de Corbrigg, gentilman' was found by a coroner's jury in 1425 to have been acting in self defence in slaying one William Dod.[3] He was bailiff of

[1] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.

[2] See vol. ii of this series, p. 173. Mr. C. J. Bates's suggestion that Lionel Chester was a member of the family of Craster of Craster, and that that name, anciently spelled Craucestre, was pronounced Crauchester, is an improbable surmise.

[3] Inquisicio capta apud Bywell in comitatu Northumbriae die dominica proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tercio (20th May, 1425), coram

Corbridge in 1431, and in that year witnessed a deed whereby John Chester 'armiger et burgensis ville de Corbryge' conveyed a tenement in that town to John Whytlok.[1] George Chester occurs among the freeholders of Corbridge in Cartington's rental of 1500. His holding descended to John Chester who, on the 12th April, 1564, settled all his burgages and lands in Corbridge upon himself for life and his lawful heirs male, with subsequent successive remainders in tail male to two bastard sons, Alexander and John.[2] Alexander Chester succeeded him, and left a son and heir, William Chester, who, on the 22nd October, 1594, conveyed certain freehold lands in Corbridge to William Hudspeth of Cawsey Head,[3] and subsequently, on the 10th May, 1597, conveyed to trustees his capital house in Corbridge in trust for himself, his wife Agnes, and their heirs male.[4] He died in 1629, leaving a son and heir, Benjamin Chester, who, in October, 1630, sold his stone house and the remainder of the Chester lands in Corbridge to Sir Edward Radcliffe.[5] The stone house was subsequently, 25th June, 1652, sold by the said Sir Edward to John Weldon.[6]

Nicholao Turpyn, uno coronatore domini regis comitatus predicti, super visum corporis Willelmi Dod ibidem interfecti, per sacramentum Ricardi Wright de Bromle, Walteri Dale de eadem, Johannis Walker de eadem, Roberti Rawe de eadem, Willelmi Walker de eadem, Willelmi Andrewson de Bywell, Ricardi Fuystor de eadem, Johannis Horsele de eadem, Roberti Daveson de eadem, Willelmi Knarisdall de eadem, Johannis Thomson de eadem, et Johannis Dikson de Redle, juratis; qui dicunt super sacramentum quod Leonellus Chester de Corbrigg in comitatu Northumbriae gentilman, die mercurii proximo post festum Invencionis beate Crucis anno tercio supradicto (9th May), quendam gardinum suum dicte ville de Corbrigg contiguum pro catallis suis depascendis circa horam septimam post nonam intravit, et adtunc et ibidem venit quidam Willelmus Dod et alii armati et modo guerrino arraiatti cum gladiis, Carleleaxes et baculis ex malicia precogitata, in ipsum Leonellum insultum fecerunt, et ad ipsum interficiendum cum armis suis predictis circumquaque gardinum predictum recenter et violenter insecuti fuerunt, ipsumque ad clausuram dicti gardini ultra quam ipse exire aud exscariare non potuit fugere compulserunt; dictusque Leonellus, videns se ipsum in tali sue mortis periculo existere, se revertendo et descendendo cum quadam arma vocata spayth quam tenuit in manibus suis, dictum Willelmum Dod super capud suum percussit, et dedit ei plaga unde idem Willelmus Dod per quinque dies tunc proxime sequentes languens obiit. Et sic idem Leonellus dictum Willelmum Dod, se defendendo et in defensione vite sue et non ex malicia precogitata aud aliquo alio modo, interfecit. Dicunt eciam dicti jurati quod Robertus Collenwod de Corbrigg de comitatu predicto yoman, Andreas Hudspath de eadem de comitatu supradicto yoman, Nicholaus Burn de eadem de comitatu predicto sadiller, Johannes Holme de eadem de comitatu predicto walker, Robertus Chester Scote de eadem de comitatu predicto yoman, Alexandreus Baxstar de eadem de comitatu predicto baxstar, Thomas Scote de [ ] de comitatu predicto yoman, et Johannes Fawsid de eadem de comitatu predicto laborar, dictum Leonellum, scientes ipsum dictum Willelmum Dod in forma predicta interfecisse, ipsum apud Corbrigg predictam receptaverunt, die anno et loco supradictis. In cujus rei testimonium jurati supradicti huic inquisicioni sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum die anno et loco supradictis. Ten small seals attached. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 474.

[1] Appendix II. No. 11.

[2] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 22, 23.

[3] *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 1680; Mr. J. H. Straker's MSS., schedule of deeds.

[4] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 24.

[5] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 26-33.

[6] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 47. The counterpart of this deed was in the possession of the Walker family, but the house cannot be identified with certainty.

STRAKER OF STAGSHAW CLOSE HOUSE.

ARMS—*Azure, on a chevron argent between two arrows barbed and feathered in pale points downwards in chief and a mullet in base a like cross between two mullets and in the centre chief point a mullet, all counterchanged* (*c*).

GEORGE STRAKER, of Newcastle, afterwards of Memel, East Prussia (*b*), = Sarah, daughter of Joseph Bulman of Newcastle, subsequently of Walker (*d*); will dated 9th December, 1805; proved 1806 (*e*), died 23rd December, 1805, aged 67 (*e*). married at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 28th June, 1765; died 7th Dec., 1805 (*d*).

George Straker of Newcastle, born 16th September, 1769 (*b*); died 13th May, 1854, aged 85; buried at St. Cuthbert's, Gateshead.

Isabella, daughter of Henry Smith of Gateshead, married 15th October, 1796 (*b*); died 22nd April, 1815, aged 46.

Joseph Straker of North Shields, born at Newcastle (*a*), February, 1779 (*c*); died 13th October, 1867 (*c*).

Anne, daughter of Henry Smith of Gateshead (*c*); married at Gateshead 18th July, 1809; died 31st August, 1854 (*c*)

John Straker of Dublin, baptised 26th April, 1780 (*b*).

Isabella, wife of William R. Robinson of Memel (*b*).
Sarah, wife of Professor Yakish of Memel (*b*).

Henry Straker of Newcastle, died 1849 (*b*).

Elizabeth, wife of James Edwards of Dublin, afterwards of South Shields; married at Earsdon, 1st September, 1821. ↓
Isabella, wife of Richard Wellington Hodgson of Gateshead. ↓

Other children died in infancy.

Henry Straker, baptised 29th April, 1811 (*a*); died young.

George Straker of Tynemouth, baptised 11th February, 1812 (*a*); died 5th February, 1896; will proved 2nd May, 1896.

= Dorothy, daughter of George Pawson, married at Holy Saviours, Tynemouth, 12th Nov., 1860.

John Straker of Stagshaw Close-house, baptised 10th December, 1816 (*a*); died at Torquay, 4th April, 1884.

Isabella, daughter of John Coppin of North Shields married 4th November, 1846 (*c*).

Anne, baptised 13th September, 1819 (*a*); married at Brancepeth, 1856, her kinsman, Henry Straker of Dipton, near Corbridge.
Other children died young.

John Coppin Straker of Stagshaw Close-house, born 16th December, 1847 (*a*).

Alice W., daughter of Rev. James Allgood of Nunwick, married 2nd October, 1884.

Joseph Straker, born 23rd June, 1850 (*a*); of Howdon Dene, Corbridge.

Henry = Charlotte M., dau. of Bingham Turner, major-general; married 21st September, 1893.

Edith Helen.

Mary Josephine.

Charles Edmund Straker, born 30th April, 1853 (*a*); of High Warden. ↓

= Anne Grace, daughter of General Hill.

Herbert Straker, born 12th May, 1855 (*a*); of Hartford Grange, Richmond. ↓

= Gwendoline, daughter of Christopher Cradock, married 8th April, 1891.

Alfred Hassell Straker, born 1st October, 1860 (*a*).

Frederick Straker of Angerton, born 28th April, 1862.

= Edith G., daughter of Rev. James Allgood of Nunwick.

Marianne (*a*).
Isabella (*a*), wife of C. A. P. Reed of Aydon.
Ann Elizabeth (*a*), wife of Edward Ellison Bigge of Ovingham.

John Allgood Straker, son and heir, born 25th August, 1888 (*c*).

Roy Merlin, born 30th December, 1894; died 16th May, 1895 (*c*).

Kathleen Alice, 2nd wife of James Harold Cuthbert of Beaufront.
Helen Isabella.

Vida Williamson.
Daphne Eyre.
Phyllis Loraine.

(*a*) *Tynemouth Registers.* (*b*) Welford, *Men of Mark.* (*c*) Pedigree recorded at Heralds' College.
(*d*) *Newcastle Courant*, 14th Dec., 1805. (*e*) *Ibid.*, 28th Dec., 1805.

The Chester lands, purchased by William Hudspeth of the Cawsey Head from William Chester in 1594, were conveyed by him, along with the Cawsey Head parcel of the lands of the suppressed chantry of St. Mary in the parish church, to Roger Hudspeth *alias* Heron, by deed

dated 8th June, 1628. The latter, on the 5th September, 1639, sold to John Sanderson of Healey, whose son and heir, William Sanderson, sold, on the 17th May, 1660, to Ralph Carr of Marley Coat Walls. Carr sold the Cawsey Head lands in moieties in 1665 to Cuthbert Redhead and Ralph Lumley.[1]



Fig. 3.—Cottage in St. Helen's Street, Corbridge, 1886.

The tenement called Cawsey Head may be identified with an old thatched cottage that stood on the north side of St. Helen's Street, adjoining to the 'Wheat Sheaf Inn,' now destroyed. The date 1670 appeared over the gable window above the door, and the date 1698 over the doorway. On the lintel of a doorway in the stables of the 'Wheat Sheaf' is the date 1695 and the initials 'I L' and 'R L' for John Lumley, son and heir of Ralph Lumley, the original purchaser, and his eldest son, Ralph Lumley.

[1] *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 1680; Mr. J. H. Straker's MSS. schedule of deeds.

REDHEAD OF CORBRIDGE AND SHILFORD.

I. Cuthbert Redhead purchased a moiety of the Cawsey Head lands in Corbridge, 20th January, 1664/5; buried 25th April, 1671; will dated 22nd April, 1671. By his wife Jane, to whom he devised his lands in Corbridge [and who was buried 29th October, 1695], he had issue two sons, John Redhead of Shilford (II.) and Ralph Redhead of Corbridge (Ia.).

Ia. Ralph Redhead of Corbridge purchased Richard Hudspeth's lands in Corbridge, 27th May, 1686, and sold certain lands there in 1691 to John Aynsley. He died at the age of 102, and was buried 20th April, 1743. His first wife, Jane, was buried 27th December, 1682, and he married secondly Elizabeth Parker of Haydon, widow (bond of marriage 17th December, 1684), who was buried 15th January, 1734/5. He had issue by both marriages, but left only one surviving son and heir, Ralph Redhead of Corbridge, baptised 10th November, 1693; married 25th October, 1732, Jane, daughter of John Aynsley of Hexham, and successively widow of Whitfield Greenwell and of Samuel Brewer; buried 13th April, 1763.

II. John Redhead of Shilford, eldest son of Cuthbert Redhead, made his will 25th May, 1709, and was buried on the 29th of the same month. By his wife [Alice, buried at Bywell St. Andrew, 6th April, 1721] he had surviving issue Cuthbert Redhead (III.); Ralph Redhead of Broomley, buried 17th March, 1765, will dated 18th December, 1759; Jane, married 12th February, 1711/2, at Bywell St. Andrew, Christopher Redchester of Broomhaugh; and Mary who married at Bywell St. Andrew, 26th January, 1724/5, Joseph Newton of Allendale.

III. Cuthbert Redhead of Shilford and afterwards of Broomley, son and heir of John Redhead, married 7th May, 1719, Isabel daughter of William Hudspeth of the Hole, and was buried 2nd December, 1733. By his wife, who was buried 1st August, 1755, he had, with other issue, a son and heir, Allgood Redhead of Broomley, who was baptised 28th April, 1725, and sold his lands in Corbridge to Eliezer Birch, 23rd April, 1754.[1]

Eliezer Birch, who purchased, in 1754, the Redhead moiety of the Cawsey Head lands, also bought two smaller properties in the village, and built for himself the house in Princes Street called the Cross House, at the north end of Gormire.[2] He died 11th July, 1767, having devised his real estate by will to Charles Potts of Ollerton, near Knutsford, in Cheshire. Immediately after the enclosure the property was sold in accordance with the terms of Mr. Potts's will, made 5th June, 1772, Bartholomew Winship being the principal purchaser.[3]

The Herons, another old Corbridge family, became possessed of lands in Corbridge by the marriage (before 1500) of Roger Heron of Hallington with Margaret, daughter and sole heir of William Naddell of Corbridge. Roger Heron also received, in 1517, a demise in perpetuity of Gormire Hall and the lands in Corbridge belonging to the church of St. Margaret's, Durham, and had, in 1528, a grant from his kinsman, Sir John Heron of Chipchase, of a burgage and two acres of land there called Heron's Piece. The Heron property descended from father to son for eight generations. Their house, called Heron's Hill, now demolished, stood on or close to the site of the present post-office, and gave its name to the street—

[1] Based on registers of Corbridge and Bywell St. Andrews, Raine's *Test. Ebor.* and a schedule of deeds *penes* Mr. J. H. Straker.

[2] For some particulars regarding this gentleman see Forster, *History of Corbridge*, pp. 110-111.

[3] Mr. J. H. Straker's deeds, abstract of title.

Heron's Hill, now Hill Street, in which it stood. This house and certain lands were granted, in 1714, by Thomas Heron of Corbridge to Nicholas Greenwell of the same place, in exchange for a house in Main Street and the close called Bloody Acre, and the property thus acquired in exchange was subsequently, on the 5th April, 1738, sold by the Heron family to John Aynsley.[1]

HERON OF HERON'S HILL, CORBRIDGE.

ROGER HERON of Hallington, held lands in Corbridge *jure uxoris* in 1502 (*a*), which lands were brought into settlement, 1510/1 (*a*); had a demise in perpetuity of land there belonging to St. Margaret's church, Durham, 8th July, 1517 (*b*), and a grant of Heron's Piece at Corbridge from his kinsman, Sir John Heron of Chipchase, 6th August, 1528 (*a*) (*b*). — Margaret, daughter and one heir of William Nadlell of Corbridge (*g*), and widow of ..... Shaft (*a*).

Alexander Heron of Corbridge, son and heir (*a*); sold two burgages in Corbridge to James Heron of Sheal-hall in Slaley, 10th October, 1549, and a house in Prince Street, Corbridge, to David Carnaby of Beaufront, 14th June, 1561 (*e*); will dated 24th February, 1571/2; to be buried in Corbridge church (*b*). — Barbara, who, under her husband's will, had his lease of the Hall walls for life (*b*).

Anthony Heron of Corbridge, son and heir (*a*); sold certain lands in Corbridge to Matthew Wilkinson, 1579 (*a*); administration of his personal estate granted to his widow, 16th February, 1595/6 (*d*). — Lucy, daughter of Thomas Crane of Crawhall; married secondly ..... Baite, and was living a widow, 13th March, 1621/2 (*c*).

William (*b*).
Agnes (*b*).
Margery (*b*).

Thomas Heron of Corbridge (*a*), sold a burgage in Corbridge to Edmund Heron of Dilston, December, 1608, being then a minor (*e*); nuncupative will made 13th March, 1621/2; proved 2nd April, 1622 (*b*). — Margaret [sister of Christopher Weldon] (*b*).

Alexander Heron of Corbridge, son and heir (*a*), whose tuition was granted in 1622 to his uncle, Christopher Weldon, and in 1628 to his mother, Margaret (*b*); was rated for lands in Corbridge in 1663, and conveyed the same to his son, Thomas Heron, in 1665, reserving to himself a life estate in one moiety (*a*); died 24th May, 1689; buried in Corbridge church (*c*); inventory exhibited 30th May, 1689 (*a*).

Isabel (*a*).
Mary (*a*).

Thomas Heron of Corbridge, son and heir (*a*); party to Exchequer suit in 1680 (*a*); received a release of his lands in Corbridge from Stephen Heron of Durham, 19th June, 1694 (*f*); voted for the same in 1698 and 1710. — Ann Hudspeth, married 3rd August, 1665 (*c*); buried 7th April, 1722 (*c*).

Other issue (*c*).

Thomas Heron of Corbridge, son and heir (*f*); baptised 28th October, 1666 (*c*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1698, 1710, 1715 and 1722; sold Heron's hill to Nicholas Greenwell, 16th August, 1714 (*f*); buried 29th August, 1723 (*c*); will dated 26th August, 1723; proved by his widow, 2nd June, 1724 (*d*). — Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tindall of West Brinkheugh (*f*); articles before marriage, 23rd June, 1691 (*f*); married at Long Framlington, 7th July, 1691; settlement after marriage, 2nd June, 1699 (*f*); had a release of Heron's hill from John Aynsley, 30th April, 1726 (*f*); will dated 10th December, 1726; proved June, 1731 (*d*).

William Heron of Newcastle, cooper, tenant of a parcel of demesne in Corbridge sometime belonging to Thomas Heron, senior, his father, 1724 (*g*), named in the will of his sister-in-law Elizabeth Heron.

Isabel Teasdale, married at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 19th November, 1692.

Lancelot Heron, baptised 18th July, 1671 (*c*).
Ann, baptised 2nd June, 1681, buried 5th March, 1681/2 (*c*).
Elizabeth, baptised 25th December, 1674 (*c*).

Ann, married at St. John's, Newcastle, 21st October, 1725, John Letteny; living in Newcastle, a widow, 19th September, 1745, when she renewed her father's lease (*g*).

[1] Newcastle Public Library, Coleman deeds.

Thomas Heron,* = Anne Heron (*f*). Baptised 11th December, 1642 (*c*); apprenticed to Thomas Thompson of Newcastle, barber-surgeon, 13th November, 1710; party to deed of Heron's Hill, 10th August, 1714 (*f*), named in his mother's will.

John, baptised 22nd April, buried 10th June, 1645 (*c*).

William, baptised 25th October, 1696; buried 12th May, 1701 (*c*).

William Heron, baptised 26th January, 1706/7 (*c*); devisee under his mother's will; voted for a freehold in Corbridge in 1734; was residing at North Shields, 5th April, 1738 (*f*).

Lancelot Heron, baptised 12th May, 1709 (*c*); named in his mother's will.

Cuthbert Heron, baptised 28th June, 1713 (*c*); was living at Corbridge, 5th April, 1738 (*f*).

Elizabeth, married before 4th April, 1738, John Bell of Newcastle (*f*).

Isabel, baptised 27th April, 1699; buried 18th May, 1712 (*c*).

Anne, baptised 28th December, 1701; buried 17th March, 1705/6 (*c*).

Anne, baptised 4th March, 1710/1 (*c*); living unmarried, 5th April, 1738 (*f*).

Isabel, baptised 15th November, 1717 (*c*); living unmarried, 5th April, 1738 (*f*).

(*a*) Exchequer Bills and Answers.
(*b*) Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*
(*c*) *Corbridge Register.*
(*d*) *Durham Probate Registers.*
(*e*) Greenwich Hospital deeds.
(*f*) Coleman deeds in Newcastle Public Reference Library.
(*g*) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
(*h*) Dodsworth MSS. vol. 49, fol. 8b.
(*i*) *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. ii. p. 38.
(*k*) Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 288, No. 52.

* In a pedigree printed in vol. iv. p. 345 of this work, and based on a pedigree in the Hodgson MSS. drawn up *circa* 1819, this Thomas Heron of Newcastle, barber-surgeon, is identified with Thomas Heron of Newcastle, butcher, the father of "Sir" Cuthbert Heron who laid claim to the baronetcy of Heron of Chipchase. In default, however, of corroborative evidence, the identification of the butcher and the surgeon must be regarded as doubtful.

Evidences to Heron Pedigree.

1549. Be it knowen to all men present and to come that I, Alexander Heron off Corbrydgh, within ye counti of Northumberland, gent., for and in consideracyon of xij^{li} sterling to me truly payed at ye day of makyng herof ye last peny by James Heron of ye Shelhaull within ye sayd cowntie, yoman, gyweth and grawnteth, etc., to ye forsayd James Heron two burgages as they doo lye in ye town of Corbrydgh, the on lyeng in ye stret called ye churchgat, betwixt a burgage off John Elrington of ye est part, and a burgage of ye Lady Chawntre of ye west part, with iij rood of land in ye feld of Corbryg, that is to say, halff a acre lying on Colchester of ye west syd of ye Gorboll, and a rood ryg lying of ye south syd of ye Gorboll est and west, and a clos in ye sayd feld called ye Dowscotclos lying of ye sowth syd of ye Trinite church, and a acre of land in ye est feld of Corbryg, lying on Langtres bowndyng of John Chester of ye est end and Alexander Heron of ye west end, with a garth and a hows buylded of ye sam burgage; the other as it lyeth in ye same town, bownding betwixt a burgage of ye kyng's off ye sowth syd and ye church gat of ye north syd, with halff an acre of land lying within ye est feld of ye sayd town, and ij oxen gatt within ye lordship of Corbryg, within ye feld and pasture called Farnelay, etc., etc. Thomas of Moralle and John Heron of the Halbernis to give seisin. Dated 10th October 3 Edward VI. [1549.] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 12 b.

1596, April 14th. Will of Thomas Heron of Corbridge. To be buried in St. Thomas's porch in Corbridge church. Half of my goods to my wife Dorothy Heron. To Christopher, Isabel, Catherine, and Barbara Carr, twenty shillings each. Margaret and Dorothy Heron, natural and lawful children of John Heron. Edmund Heron and Edward Carr, executors. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

1598/9, March 12th. Will of Dorothy Heron of Corbridge parish, widow. To be buried in the south porch of Corbridge church. *Ibid.*

1694, July 3rd. Lancelot Heron, butcher, and Sarah Marley, spinster, married. *All Saints, Newcastle Register.*

1726, December 10th. Will of Elizabeth Heron of Corbridge, widow. I give and bequeath unto the Rev. Mr. John Walton vicar of Corbridge, my brother Mr. William Heron of Newcastle and to Thomas Nicholson of Corbridge (whom I do hereby appoint trustees for my children of this my will and testament) that close in Corbridge Eastfield known by the name of Bloody Acre, or Bloody Flat, to be by them sold and disposed as hereafter named. That the sum of £20 out of the said sale and the remainder arising of the said sale be paid to my five children Lancelot, Cuthbert, Elizabeth, Anne and Isabel, if they be then of the age of 21 years. Nevertheless that if William Heron my son and executor or either of his brothers, Lancelot or Cuthbert, who may succeed in the executorship, shall think fit to keep the said Bloody Acre or Bloody Flat at the price of £120, and shall give security to the satisfaction of my said trustees together with £20 more to be paid out of the remainder of my real and personal estate, that then the said William or Lancelot or Cuthbert who shall succeed

to the executorship shall enjoy the said Bloody Acre or Bloody Flatt to them and their heirs for ever. In which case I order and appoint that the said executor shall pay the sum of £74 to my said children at the ages following, namely: to Lancelot his share when he attains 25; to Cuthbert at the age of 24, to Elizabeth at the age of 23; to Anne at the age of 22, and to Isabel at the age of 21. And in case any two or more aforesaid die without issue and before the age prescribed, their shares to go to the executor and the remainder to my said children; and in case any daughter be before marriage with her or their share shall go to the surviving [illegible] daughters. I give to my eldest son Thomas Heron the sum of half a guinea, to my son William the close behind the gate, and all my [illegible] to my daughters. All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, viz., my dwelling-house in Corbridge with outhouses, the free rents belonging to me, and all other lands, houses and effects unto my son William Heron whom I appoint sole executor, and in case of the death of the said William before he attains 21 and without issue, to go to the said Lancelot his brother, and in case of the death of my son William Heron and Cuthbert under age and without issue to my three daughters aforesaid. Proved June, 1731. *Durham Probate Registry.*

About the same time that the Corbridge Herons disposed of their family house they sold the bulk of their lands in the common fields to Jasper Gibson of Stonecroft, younger son of Thomas Gibson of Stagshaw Close House. Mr. Gibson and his assigns conveyed the same, 9th November, 1723, to Cuthbert Heron, a Hexham tanner. By his will, dated 6th November, 1732, Cuthbert Heron devised to Robert Heron, the eldest son of his second marriage, his lands in Corbridge, Riding Mill, and the Snape in Hexham parish, and his house in Pudding Row, Hexham, called Parker's House. Robert Heron of Newcastle, merchant, made his will 10th June, 1754, devising the said freehold lands to his only child, Jane Heron. She brought them by marriage to Ralph Sparke of Hexham, son and heir of Isaac Sparke of Yarm, Yorkshire (marriage settlement dated 31st March, 1769). Their only son and heir, Isaac Sparke of Long Newton, county Durham, made his will 15th September, 1816, and thereby directed his lands in Hexham, Corbridge and Riding Mill to be sold. The Corbridge property, including the cottages called Foulsike at the west end of the village, was consequently sold by the trustees for sale; it was purchased, 1st August, 1823, by the Rev. John Thompson of Stagshaw Close, and thus became annexed to the Stagshaw Close House estate.[1]

Another Corbridge family of antiquity was that of Hudspeth. The name of Robert Hudspeth occurs among the witnesses to Corbridge deeds as early as 1356.[2] He left many descendants. It is impossible to disentangle all the branches of the family, but two main lines are apparent, namely, the Hudspeths of Prior Mains, of whom an account is given below under the head of the rectory lands, and the Hudspeths of the Hole.

[1] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.

[2] Appendix I. No. 90.

HUDSPETH OF THE HOLE.

I. Richard Hodspeth held in 1500 certain burgages and freehold lands in Corbridge at the rent of 9s. and 1 lb. of pepper, and other burgages and freehold lands, formerly Kyplyng-land, at the rent of 2s. 4d.

II. Thomas Hudspeth held in 1586 the same lands.

III. William Hudspeth and Elizabeth his wife mortgaged to Sir Edward Radcliffe, 15th February, 1621-2, the Hole with the closes and grounds thereunto belonging, Waterflat and Stagshaw Bank close.

IV. Thomas Hudspeth of the Hole, son and heir, married first, Winifred, daughter of John Adamson of Corbridge (marriage settlement 26th April, 1622), by whom he had issue a son, John Hudspeth, who petitioned the Lord Protector in 1656 for the lands comprised in his mother's marriage settlement, and a daughter, Dorothy. He married secondly, at St. John's, Newcastle, 19th February, 1630/1, Barbara, daughter of Henry Lewen of Throckley (marriage settlement, 29th December, 1630), in whose name the Lewens obtained a verdict against Ralph Hudspeth and Catherine his wife, 1641-2; and by her, who married secondly ..... Wrightson, had issue.

V. Robert Hudspeth of the Hole, probably a son of Thomas Hudspeth by his second marriage, married, 30th June, 1659, Isabel Hudspeth; made his will 27th July, 1681, and was buried 1st August following. By his wife, who survived him, he had surviving issue a son and heir, William (VI.), and two daughters, viz., Barbara and Elizabeth (baptised 7th June, 1677).

VI. William Hudspeth of the Hole, son and heir [baptised 31st October, 1672], married, 10th August, 1697, Isabel, daughter of Sampson Hudspeth of Prior Mains, and by her had, with other issue, a son and heir, Robert Hudspeth, baptised 3rd June, 1707, and a daughter, Isabel, baptised 22nd May, 1698, married, 7th May, 1719, Cuthbert Redhead of Shilford. On the 21st March, 1729/30, William Hudspeth and his son Robert joined in the sale of the Hole farm.[1]

John Morpeth, who purchased the Hole and Chantry farms from William Hudspeth in 1730, was the builder of the present Hole farm (now called Orchard Vale). This is a substantial square-built house of three storeys, having its external angles enclosed with projecting quoins. The entrance, placed between rooms on either side lighted by two windows, has pilasters supporting a cornice, and the inscription 17 . . IMK (for John Morpeth and Katherine, his wife). The staircase and interior woodwork are simply treated in the style of the period.

John Morpeth was buried 14th December, 1746, and was succeeded by his son, John Morpeth, junior (buried 20th April, 1772), whose only sister and heir, Elizabeth Morpeth, brought the inheritance by marriage (30th May, 1770) to Joseph Walker. Walker was awarded Prospect Hill farm upon the enclosure of 1779, in lieu of his rights on the common. This farm continued in the Walker family, but the Chantry was sold by him, 12th May, 1798, to George Gibson of Stagshaw Close House, and has since continued to form part of the Stagshaw Close estate. The Hole farm appears to have been conveyed at the same time, but passed, in 1849, under the will of Mr. William Crawhall of Stagshaw Close, to Mr. Isaac Crawhall, the testator's brother.[2] Captain Cuthbert of Beaufront is the present owner.

[1] Based on duke of Northumberland's MSS, schedule of deeds with Mr. J. C. Straker, *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 21 O. 12 and 35, and Corbridge Register.

[2] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.

Certain burgages acquired in the sixteenth century by John Swinburne of Chopwell were forfeited by him in the rebellion of 1569. The following particulars regarding them are recorded in Hall and Humberston's survey:

SURVEY OF JOHN SWINBURNE'S LANDS IN COPPEDGE, 1569.

Tenant.	Holding.	Rent. s.	d.
Edmund Hudespethe	1 tenement in Sydegate, leased 15th August, 1554, for 21 years	1	0
Thomas Hudespethe	1 waste burgage in Sydegate	0	[illegible]
William Hudespethe	2 burgages with lands, paying 7s. rent to the earl of Northumberland and 3s. 4d. rent to Corbridge chantry	13	4
William Hudespethe, junior	2 burgages with lands	13	4
Andrew Dobson	2 burgages	[illegible]	8
Agnes Hopkyrke	2 burgages and courtyard	3	0
Sampson Hudespethe	1 burgage	3	[illegible]
William Eynesleye	1 burgage with lands	7	0
George Carnaby	1 burgage	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	50	[illegible]

These premises were granted by the Crown, 11th June, 1611, to John Eldred and William Whitmore,[2] and were sold by them, 28th November, 1616, to John Errington of Beaufront and the Rev. Richard Lambert, vicar of Corbridge.[3] Errington and Lambert forthwith conveyed the same to various Corbridge freeholders. The holding occupied in 1569 by William Hudspeth was granted by them to Lionel Winship. It formed the capital messuage of Swinburne's lands, and can be identified with probability as the 'Angel Inn.'

The 'Angel Inn' stands at the west end of Main Street. Its central portion is the oldest, and in the interior are several ancient features, including beams, rafters and the balustrade of the staircase leading to the attics. In a room to the right of the entrance are indications of a large stone fireplace with a 'spit,' and the jambs of a doorway. The semi-arched door and the mullioned window to the east of it are the only features that belong to the original structure. The wings on each side of the centre block are much altered additions, but the offsets at the rear are of early date. In the west gable are two small circular openings, and above the door is a sundial bearing the inscription E^W A, 1726, for Edward Winship and Anne his wife, and a stone bearing the emblems of the Incorporated Company of Masons of Newcastle.

[1] *Exchequer K.R. Miscellaneous Books*, vol. 38, fol. 217.

[2] *Patent Roll*, 11 James I. part 6.

[3] *Close Roll*, 14 James I. part 25, no. 24.

Lionel Winship acquired various pieces of freehold in Corbridge between 1598 and 1622, in addition to Swinburne's lands, and devised them by will to his two sons, Henry Winship and William Winship, in equal parts. Edward Winship of Corbridge, younger son of Henry Winship, acquired in 1673, jointly with his brother-in-law, Reynold Langlands, the Corbridge property previously owned by the Milburnes of Chirton.[1] This consisted of several pieces of freehold bought about the year 1617 by George Milburne.[2] His son and heir, Edward Winship, succeeded under



The Angel Inn, Corbridge.

the will of his uncle, Lionel Winship of Aydon, eldest son of Henry Winship aforesaid, to the Corbridge lands formerly held by the said Henry

[1] *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 1680. Pedigrees of the Winship and Langlands families are given below in the account of Aydon. Reynold Langlands' land descended to his son, Reynold Langlands of Newcastle, tanner, by whom it was sold, 24th August, 1714, to Robert Spaine, and ultimately came to Joseph Walker of the Hole. Mr. J. C. Straker's schedules of deeds.

[2] A pedigree of the Milburnes of Chirton is given in vol. viii. of this series, p. 324. George Milburne, the purchaser of freehold lands in Corbridge, with whom that pedigree commences, was son of George Milburne of Corbridge who held a lease of Swinburne's lands from the Crown in 1586. The elder George Milburne made his will, 10th October, 1599, and thereby directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Corbridge, in a place called the lady porch. 'And whereas I gave my consent that the two parts of Swinburne lande latlie in the occupation of William Hudspethe should be leased to the use and behoof of the said William his children, yet forasmuch as the right of the said land did belong to me and my heirs, I freely give the right and the title thereof to my sonne George Milburne for ever, and in case he die before the expiration of the lease, I then give the title and right to George Milburne my cosenn.' He appointed his wife, Cecily Milburne, his son, George Milburne (a minor), and his daughter, Dorothy Milburne, executors. *Durham Probate Registry.*

Winship. Edward Winship the younger was succeeded by his son and heir, Bartholomew Winship, who received, upon the enclosure of the common fields, the lands forming the Milkwell farm. Bartholomew Winship devised his property by will to his natural daughter, Mary, who subsequently married John Walker, son of Joseph Walker of the Hole, by Elizabeth Morpeth his wife. The Milkwell farm was sold by Mr. John Walker, 13th May, 1876, to Mr. John Straker of Stagshaw Close House. The closes called East and West Howden, now Howden Dene, passed with the rest of Bartholomew Winship's property to John Walker and his wife, and were sold by them, 14th May, 1806, to Bartholomew Lumley of Gallow Hill. By his will, dated 27th February, 1824, Bartholomew Lumley, then of Corbridge mill, devised Howden to his second son, Robert Lumley; and on the 19th May, 1865, Bartholomew Lumley of Osmotherley, in the North Riding, surgeon, sold to Mr. John Wilson of Newcastle. These premises and Greenwich Hospital lands in Gallow Hill and Thornbrough Haugh, purchased by Mr. Wilson from the Admiralty in 1868, were sold on the 29th August, 1890, by Mr. Wilson's representatives to Mr. Joseph Henry Straker, the present proprietor.[1]

'Eastfield,' formerly the residence of the Walker family, stands on the north side of Main Street and adjoins the Low Hall on the west. It appears to combine two houses, the western portion having a central four-centred doorway, mullioned windows, and a gable with water table and finials similar to those of Monk's Holme described below. The eastern portion has a similar door, which has occupied a central position with windows on either side and above. These are now altered, and the second floor is a later addition.

At the east end of Main Street, and just opposite to the Low Hall, is a house formerly called the 'New Inn,' and now Monks Holme. It is 'L' shaped on plan, with its principal elevation to the town. It has a central doorway and mullioned windows on either side of it and on the upper floor. Effective gables break the roof, having water tabling with finials to the foot and apex stones. Since the sketch here reproduced was made, the house has been restored (1891) and a porch added. It was the residence, in the eighteenth century, of the Gibsons of High Balk near Great Whittington, who acquired freehold property in Corbridge

[1] Mr. J. H. Straker's deeds.

through the marriage of Reginald Gibson in 1706 with Jane, daughter and co-heir of Cuthbert Nicholson by Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Hindhaugh of Corbridge.[1] It descended to their grandson, Reginald Gibson, who was declared a bankrupt in 1784,[2] and was purchased, 21st December, 1786, by Anthony Surtees of Newbiggen. It is now the property of Mrs. H. S. Edwards.

HINDHAUGH OF CORBRIDGE.

I. Cuthbert Hindhaugh purchased lands in Corbridge from William Chester, 1596-7 and 1602-3; administration granted to his wife, Jane, 22nd May, 1615.

II. Thomas Hindhaugh, son and heir of Cuthbert Hindhaugh, purchased Evers' lands from Sir Edward Radcliffe, 10th May, 1629, and other property in Corbridge from Richard Carr, 1634-5, and from Ralph Carnaby of Halton.

III. Ralph Hindhaugh, son and heir of Thomas Hindhaugh, purchased a house in Water Row from Robert French in 1658; will dated 1st February, 1660/1; proved 1661. By his wife, Isabel, daughter of Richard Gibson, who married secondly John Radcliffe,[3] he had issue Thomas Hindhaugh, son and heir (IV.), Mark Hindhaugh, baptised 10th July, 1659, and Elizabeth, both living in 1677.

IV. Thomas Hindhaugh, son and heir of Ralph Hindhaugh, made his will, 28th August, 1677,* and was buried on the following day. By his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Gibson, who married secondly, 13th February, 1679-80, Edward Elliott *alias* Elwood, he had issue a son and heir, Thomas Hindhaugh, who died in infancy and was buried 15th May, 1681; and a daughter, Elizabeth.

V. Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heir of Thomas Hindhaugh, married, 5th February, 1681/2, Cuthbert Nicholson, and by him had a daughter and heir, Jane, who married, 3rd August, 1706, Reginald Gibson of the High Balk.[4]

* 1677, Aug. 28th. Will of Thomas Hindehaugh of Corbridge, yeoman. To my wife Dorothy Hindehaugh, all my lands and houses in Corbridge for her life, excepting the moiety thereof unto the heirs begot between her and me, to enter into the moiety of the same when the said heir shall attain the age of 21 years; remainder to Elizabeth Hindehaugh my sister and the heirs of her body; remainder to Mark Hindehaugh my brother and the heirs of his body. To my cousin Richard Gibson of Hexham, sadler, twenty shillings to be disposed of as I told my father-in-law, Richard Gibson. Item I will and order that these goods and household stuff hereafter mentioned shall stay and remain in my mansion house of Corbridge as heirlooms to the said house, viz. two cupboards, a table in the hall and forms belonging to the said table, one great chair, three iron chimneys, one bed called the green bed. To my brother Mark Hindehaugh my house wherein John Browne now dwells. I make Dorothy Hindehaugh my wife sole executrix, and hereby acknowledge to have received £20 in part of a bond of £60 due to my wife from her brother Thomas Gibson. Mr. J. C. Straker's MS. Collections.

[1] A pedigree of the Gibson family is given below in the account of Great Whittington.

[2] *Newcastle Courant*, 19th June, 1784.

[3] According to a book of Radcliffe pedigrees compiled by William Radcliffe, Rouge Croix, now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, of Old Swan, Liverpool, John Radcliffe of Corbridge, was son of William Radcliffe by Anne Harrington of Brierley in Yorkshire, and grandson of Anthony Radcliffe by his second wife, Jane, widow of William Farewell of Blanchland. William Radcliffe of Brierley is stated to have had three sons: William Radcliffe who married Anne Vescy and left an only daughter; Edward Radcliffe, ancester of the Radcliffes of Thrybergh Hall and Darley Hall in Yorkshire; and John Radcliffe of Corbridge. The last named was buried at Corbridge, 11th November, 1669, having made his will two days previously, wherein he made mention of his sons, John, Edward, and Francis. Edward Radcliffe was buried at Corbridge, 12th June, 1674,. According to Radcliffe, Rouge Croix, John Radcliffe of Corbridge also left issue, a son William, who married and had issue, and a son Thomas Radcliffe of Dilston, who married Agnes, daughter of Francis Thornburgh, of Selside, Westmorland. Thomas Radcliffe of Dilston was buried 2nd November, 1737; his wife, Agnes, on the 14th March, 1720/1; and their son, Thomas, on the 18th March, 1706/7. William Radcliffe, possibly the brother of Thomas Radcliffe of Dilston, was buried at Medomsley, 24th January, 1729/30.

[4] Based on *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 1680; duke of Northumberland's MSS. and *Corbridge Register*.

Reginald Gibson had previously, on the 25th November, 1765, sold all his lands in the common fields of Corbridge to Paul Hall of Thornbrough. Paul Hall received, upon the general enclosure, Stagshaw Bank Low House and lands, now part of Stagshaw Bank farm, and devised them by will, dated 13th June, 1780, to his grandson, James Hall, who sold them, on the 26th November, 1817, to George Gibson of Stagshaw Close House.[1]



'Monksholme, Corbridge,' from sketch made in 1888.

A seventeenth-century house, now demolished, once stood at the gates of the present drive to Byethorn, next to 'Monksholme' and fronting the Low Hall. It belonged to a branch of the Carnaby family, from whom it descended by inheritance to the families of Carnaby Charlton and Carnaby Forster.

[1] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.

CARNABY OF CORBRIDGE.

Hector Carnaby held lands in Corbridge and Dilston, called Cherryland in 1585 (*b*); purchased other lands in Corbridge in 1583 and 1585 from Anthony Hedley (*b*). Administration granted to Margaret his widow, 16th February, 1595 6, to the use of his children, John, William*, Robert, Lancelot, Lionel, and Margaret (*h*).

John Carnaby of Corbridge in 1653, held land there formerly belonging to Hector Carnaby (*b*); buried 15th — .. .. March 1677 8 (*d*).

William Carnaby of Corbridge, son and heir (*b*); 'lineal heir to Hector Carnaby' (*c*); party to suit in Court of Exchequer, 1680 (*c*); buried 31st December, 1696 (*d*).

Jane Surtees of the Horsegate in Ryton parish; married 5th July, 1670 (*d*); buried 9th January, 1691 2 (*d*)].

Ralph Carnaby, buried 26th July, 1658 (*d*).
Lancelot Carnaby, buried 9th March, 1674 5 (*d*).

Mary Dunn of Carr-houses, married 2nd May, 1695 (*d*); buried 17th March, 1696 7 (*d*).

Richard Carnaby of Corbridge, baptised 31st March, 1672 (*d*), conveyed his lands in Corbridge to his grandchildren, Richard Carnaby Charlton and Mary Charlton, 20th April, 1763 (*f*); buried 25th July, 1763 (*d*); will dated 30th September, 1762.

Hannah Gibson of Styford (*a*); married at Durham Cathedral, 2nd March, 1697/8; buried 5th November, 1760 (*d*).

Lancelot, baptised 8th June, 1676 (*d*).
John, baptised 28th April, 1686 (*d*).

Jane, baptised 3rd April, 1679 (*d*); buried 10th August, 1686 (*d*).
Elizabeth, buried 20th March, 1693 4 (*d*).

William, baptised 5th February, 1695 6 (*a*); buried 6th March, 1696 7 (*d*).
Jane, baptised 7th March, 1696 7 (*d*), died young.

Mary, baptised 26th March, 1699 (*d*); married William Charlton (*a*).
Jane, baptised 31st December, 1700 (*a*); married 24th June, 1724, William Brown (*d*), [and secondly, ... Weir, a cavalry officer (*a*).
Hannah, baptised 11th July, 1703 (*d*); married John Snowball (*a*).
Sarah, baptised 16th September, 1705 (*d*); married at Halton, 5th October, 1729, Joseph Pig of Haydon Bridge (*a*) (*d*).
Elizabeth, baptised 23rd December, 1708 (*d*); married ..... (*a*).
Martha, baptised 5th April, 1711 (*d*); married 2nd June, 1734, William Hoggard of Corbridge (*a*) (*d*).

* Hector, son of William Carnaby of Corbridge, was apprenticed, 1635, to Lancelot Carnaby of Durham, glover.

(*a*) Pedigree, Bell Collection.
(*b*) Corbridge Court Rolls, etc.
(*c*) Exchequer Proceedings, 1680.
(*d*) *Corbridge Registers*.
(*f*) Mr. J. C. Straker's abstract of title.
(*g*) Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*
(*h*) Durham Consistory Court.

Evidences to Carnaby Pedigree from Raine's *Test. Dunelm.*

23rd May, 1578. Will of Thomas Carnaby of Shilfurth. To be buried in Bywell Andrew. To my eldest son William my free land in Corbrige and Wooler. My son Henry. My wife Janet. My daughter Janet. My son Chubart. My son William if he follow the sonne of Mr. Carnabie. Mr. Carnabie, supervisor.

20th December, 1597. Proof of will of Thomas Carnaby of Corbridge parish. Barbara his wife. Lancelot and Agnes children under age.

2nd April, 1599. Proof of will of John Carnaby of Corbridge parish.

16th November, 1610. Inventory of John Carnaby of Corbridge deceased. Grant of administration 24th Nov., 1610, to William Carnaby his brother. Robert, Lancelot, Lionel and Margaret his brothers and sister.

31st December, 1636. Will of Agnes Carnaby of Corbridge, widow. My sister Dorothy Lee, daughter of Anthony Lee my own father. My sister Edith Lee. My aunt Elspeth Sharpe. James and Jane Lee. John Lee, my brother, executor. Proved 1637.

29th July, 1641. Grant of administration of Lancelot Carnaby of Corbridge to Thomas Hudspeth his brother-in-law.

21st March, 1647. Will of Isabel Carnaby of Newcastle, widow. To be buried at St. John's church quire. To my cousin Thomas Errington and Ann his wife and their heirs for ever the Riding Mill, the house in Westgate in which I live, the Raw house in the lordship of Bywell, my lease of Shelford for 7 years to come. To my cousin Isabel Errington then daughter £100 in my uncle Sam Hudspeth's hands. To Ann her sister £50. My cousin Jane Drydon daughter of William Drydon. Peter her brother. Mark her brother. My sister Mabel Bell. My sister Sarah Carnaby. My cousin William Carnaby. My cousin William Sharper. My cousin Ann Sharp. My uncles Sam and Thomas Hudspeth. My cousins Thomas Errington and Ann his wife executors.

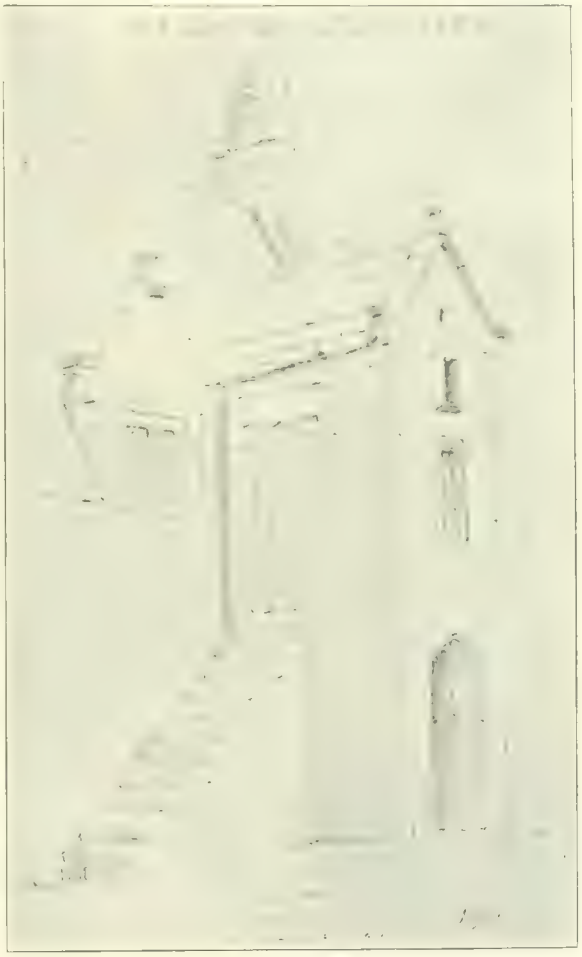
CHARLTON OF CORBRIDGE.[1]

I. William Charlton, married Mary [illegible] Richard Carnaby Charlton and (2) Mary Charlton, 3rd November, 1782), devisees of their grandfather, Richard Carnaby, and (3) Hannah, wife of William Turnbull.

II. Richard Carnaby Charlton married at Halton, 16th June, 1762, Eleanor H[illegible] 19th August, 1790, had issue, with other children who died young, Richard Carnaby Charlton (III.); Ann, bapt. 22nd July, 1764, married 25th August, 1790, John Ramsay [illegible] and Mary, baptised 21st June, 1767, married 27th July, 1797, William [illegible] Eshells, and had issue Richard Carnaby Forster.

III. Richard Carnaby Charlton, baptised 11th June, 1793, [illegible] and had by her a daughter, Eleanor Charlton.

Hampstead farm, assigned at the enclosure to Mr. John Errington of Beaufront, represents the family lands of the Greenwells of Corbridge, purchased by the said John Errington, 31st January, 1756, and sold by him, 11th October, 1780, to Reginald Gibson. Gibson, as has already been mentioned, became bankrupt shortly afterwards, and, on the sale of his estate, 12th May, 1786, Hampstead farm found a purchaser in William Thompson, a South Shields merchant.[2] Mr. Reed is its present owner. Farnley Gate farm, allotted to John Errington upon the enclosure, is now the property of Mr. William Lawes.



OLD HOUSE AT CORBRIDGE, BEARING DATE 1567, FROM A SKETCH BY WM. TWOPENNY IN 1834.
(Antiq. Museum Print Room.)

When Leland came to Northumberland in the reign of Henry VIII., he described Corbridge as 'ful meanely builded.'[3] The chief era of building in the town was the later part of the seventeenth century, and although the place was found by Hutchinson in 1776 to be dirty and disagree-

[1] Based on pedigrees in Bell collection, Alnwick Castle, portfolios 358, 386, and *Corbridge Register*.
[2] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds, abstract of title. [3] Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, vol. v. p. 56.

able,[1] and by John Hodgson in 1830 to be 'dirty and, in all the streets except that through which the Newcastle and Carlisle road passes, filthy with middens and pigsties.'[2] Main Street and Heron's Hill must always have been picturesque, while the houses in the former street must, in their original state, have formed a group equal in picturesqeness to the similar stone houses of the Cotswolds. The old cottages on the north side of Heron's Hill include one to the north of the church having good moulded stone architraves and, above the door, a stone bearing the date 1700, while portions of a Roman plinth course and some broached stones are visible in the walling. The adjoining house possesses a few details of seventeenth century character and a stone roof; and further west is a house, much altered, with square stone architraves to the windows, and yet another house with fragments of a chamfered window. At the further (east) end of the row stands the 'Golden Lion,' a building of later date and simple treatment, built, it is said, of stones from Dilston Hall.

GREENWELL OF CORBRIDGE.

ANTHONY GREENWELL of Corbridge (according to a pedigree at Heralds' College, second son of Peter Greenwell of Wellingham, a younger son of Peter Greenwell of Greenwell, co. Durham), took to farm a tenement at Dilston in 1503 (*a*), purchased lands in Corbridge, 33 Eliz., from Edward Hudspeth (*g*), administration of his personal estate granted to his widow, 1620 (*c*). — Agne (*c*).

Ralph Greenwell of Corbridge, son and heir, purchased Rushwoth' portion of the Corbridge chantry land in 1617 (*g*); a freeholder in Corbridge in 1628 and 1630; dead, before 1647 (*g*). — Isabel, daughter of Ralph Fenwick of Dilston (*c*); buried 20th February, 1657 8 (*a*).

John (*c*). William (*c*). Agnes (*c*). Alice (*c*).

William Greenwell of Corbridge, was rated for lands there in 1663; living in 1680 in possession of lands purchased by his father and grandfather, but 'in the late troublesome times ..... being of the king's party, sustained great damage by the armies on both sides being in and about Corbridge' (*g*); buried 30th November, 1688 (*a*); will dated 26th October, 1688; proved 1689 (*b*) (*c*). — Mabel, daughter of Nicholas Leadbitter (*g*) of Warden, sole executrix of her husband's will.

Anthony Greenwell of Corbridge, was rated for lands there in 1663; buried 24th January, 1671 2 (*a*); will dated 21st January, 1671; proved 1679 (*c*). — Elizabeth ..... named in her husband's will.

Isabel, daughter and co-heir, married William Todd (*g*).

Mary, daughter and co-heir, married John Hudspeth (*g*).

Matthew Greenwell of Corbridge, buried 27th February, 1670 1 (*a*).

Mabel ... party to deed 18th January, 1664 5 (*c*); named in the will of her son Ralph, 18th December, 1673 (*c*); buried 16th November, 1678 (*a*).

Arthur Greenwell of Durham, named in the will of his brother William; party to deeds, 22nd December, 1682, and 4th February, 1696 (*b*); buried at St. Mary in the South Bailey, Durham, 7th September, 1696.

George Greenwell, named in the will of his brother William.

Ralph Greenwell, baptised 28th July, 1654 (*a*), buried 9th February, 1673 4 (*a*).

Frances, daughter of Richard Whitfield, of the parish of Haltwhistle; bond of marriage, 10th May, 1683; marriage settlement, 4th April, 1683; buried 9th December, 1694 (*a*).

Nicholas Greenwell of Corbridge, baptised 17th July, 1659 (*a*); was residing at Kingwood in 1699 (*b*), party to deeds, 25th July, 1699, and 10th November, 1711 (*b*); buried 9th January, 1714 5 (*a*); administration of his personal estate, 20th June, 1716 (*c*).

Hannah ..... living 16th Aug., 1714; named in her daughter Elizabeth's will; buried 11th Oct., 1747 (*f*).

John Greenwell of Corbridge [baptised 25th June, 1662 (*a*)]; 30th December, 1710, sold his lands to his brother Nicholas (*a*).

Barbara Hudspeth of the parish of Corbridge; bond of marriage, 9th August, 1684; party to deed, 30th December, 1710 (*b*).

A B C

[1] Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 144. [2] Raine, *Memoir of John Hodgson*, vol. ii. p. 172.

William Greenwell, baptised 12th May, 1698 (*a*); buried 10th November, 1708 (*a*).

Mabel, baptised 3rd November, 1700 (*a*); living 1711.
Margery, living 1711, [illegible]; executrix to her sister's will (*k*).
Elizabeth, living at Hexham unmarried, 17th May, 1737, when she made her will; will proved 11th March, 1743/4 (*k*).

William Greenwell, [illegible] November 1[illegible] Roger [illegible] November 1[illegible] [buried 2nd November 17[illegible] (*a*).
Ralph [illegible] April 1[illegible] (*a*).

[illegible] baptised 6th January, [illegible] (*a*) [illegible] Giles (*a*).
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Whitfield Greenwell of Heron's Hill, Corbridge; was residing at Elrington in 1714 (*b*); a captain in the army; fell in the fight at the Pass of Glenshiels in 1719; administration of his personal estate, 17th July, 1720 (*c*).

= Jane, daughter of John Aynsley of Hexham, articles before marriage, 23rd February, 1713/4 (*b*); bond of marriage, 26th February, 1713/4; married 28th February, 1713/4 (*a*). she married, secondly, 25th August, 1725, Samuel Brewer, and thirdly, 25th October, 1732, Ralph Redhead of Corbridge (*a*); party to deed, 31st January, 1756 (*b*); buried at West Boldon, 9th January, 1770; monumental inscription.

William [illegible] baptised 24th July, 1[illegible] (*a*).

Ralph Greenwell, bap[illegible] [illegible] Aug[illegible] (*a*).

Mary Greenwell [illegible] Ralph Greenwell, married at Haydon, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] June, [illegible]

Whitfield, baptised [illegible] July, 1711 (*a*).
William, baptised [illegible] November, 1717, buried 10th July, 1719 (*a*).

Frances, baptised 19th [illegible] (*a*).
Mary [illegible] September [illegible] (*a*).

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Wharton of Shildon, co. Durham; baptised at St. Andrew, Auckland, 12th February, 1714/5; married at the same church, 23rd June, 1737; party to deeds, 2nd August, 1743, and 31st January, 1756 (*b*); buried 6th September, 1763 (*a*); first wife.

John Greenwell of Corbridge and of Follingsby, surgeon R.N.; born at Elrington; baptised at Haydon, 18th November, 1714; resided successively at Newcastle, Westoe, Boldon, and Corbridge; buried 2nd February, 1774 (*a*); by will dated 28th January, 1773 (proved 28th April, 1774), devised all his property to John Tweddell of Unthank (*k*).

Margaret, widow of Robert Simon of Newcastle, merchant, and daughter of John Smart of Belford (*c*); married at Alnwick, 17th April, 1765 (*l*); [illegible] [illegible] 21st July, 1780 (*c*); buried September, 1786 (*m*); second wife.

Barbara ..... buried 12th April, 1742 (*f*).

= Nicholas Greenwell, baptised 5th July, 1716 (*a*); of Hexham and afterwards of Marylebone; party to release, 24th February, 1742/3 (*f*).

= Catherine Hickman, married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11th November, 1744.

Whitfield Greenwell, baptised 5th February, 1718/9 (*a*); surgeon's mate R.N.; died unmarried, 25th October, 1742; will dated 31st October, 1741; proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20th July, 1742.

a quo Sir Walpole E. Greenwell, bart.

Whitfield Kellet Greenwell of North Shields, baptised 20th August, 1742 (*a*); admitted freeman of Newcastle Trinity House by patrimony, 1st March, 1779; described, 6th May, 1802, as of North Shields, senior.

= Margaret, daughter of William Hood of Newcastle, baptised 16th March, 1743/4 (*a*); married 18th March, 1780 (*a*).

Anne, baptised 12th May, 1738 (*a*), [illegible] November, 1742 [illegible] (*a*).
Hannah, baptised 3rd July, 1740 (*a*), [illegible] May, 1772, [illegible] Nicholas) Durham (*a*); marriage settlement, [illegible] May, 1772.

Whitfield Kellet Greenwell, the younger, born 7th May, 1786; baptised 8th July, 1787 (*a*); [illegible] Foot.

Hannah Eleanor, buried 7th July, 1793 (*a*).

[illegible] [illegible] July, 1782 [illegible]

(*a*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*b*) Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.
(*c*) *Durham Probate Registry.*
(*d*) *St. John's Registers*, Newcastle.
(*e*) *All Saints' Registers*, Newcastle.
(*f*) *Hexham Registers.*
(*g*) Duke of Northumberland MSS.
(*h*) Dilston Court Rolls.
(*i*) Rev. William Greenwell's MSS.
(*k*) [illegible]
(*l*) *Newcastle Courant*, 20th April, [illegible]
(*m*) [illegible]

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

The few facts known regarding the history of the parish church of Corbridge, before it came into the possession of the monastery of Carlisle, have been set out in the chapters dealing with the early history of the town and may here be briefly recapitulated. Its origin was monastic. It served as a missionary station, and was doubtless the home of a few priests and monks who gave spiritual ministration to a wide tract of country. Yet, although built as a monastic church, there is no trace of any western forecourt or stone monastic buildings attached to it, as at Monkwearmouth. The religious persons who dwelt here doubtless lived around the church in wooden huts, of which all trace is gone. Their church must not be regarded as built primarily for the needs of a small religious body, like the monastic churches and college chapels of later times, but as the devotional centre of a wide district; yet it cannot strictly be called parochial, since the systematic grouping of townships into ecclesiastical parishes had not yet begun.

The length and form of the chancel are unknown, but it is otherwise possible to recover the plan of the first church. The lower portion of the western tower and the walls of the nave arcade are the outer walls of the original structure. It was largely built of dressed Roman stones from Corstopitum, and the voussoirs of the arch opening from the tower into the nave have been taken bodily from some building in the neighbouring Roman town. Its architectural features require an early date to be assigned to the building, and it was probably erected early in the eighth century. Its dedication to St. Andrew[1] suggests a connexion with Hexham, and it was probably founded by one of the first bishops of Hexham upon land granted for that purpose by a Northumbrian king.

The earliest mention of the church occurs in an entry in the Northumbrian Annals for the year 786, recording the consecration at Corbridge of Bishop Aldulf. The monastery in which that bishop received his consecration was doubtless extinguished in the Danish inroads of the late ninth century; but its church survived and became the parish church of

[1] The earliest evidence for the dedication occurs in a suit, Dyvelston *v.* Heron, A.D. 1250; *Curia Regis Roll*, No. 143.

all the townships that were once included in the royal manor of Corbridge. In the eleventh century its western porch was raised and converted into a belfry tower similar to those that were built, about the same date, at Bywell, Ovingham and Warden in the Tyne valley. The extinction of the monastery had left the church without a patron; it was quietly re-absorbed in the royal estate, and so was part of the patrimony that passed to the Norman kings upon the resumption of the earldom. Henry I. settled the church of Corbridge and the churches of three other of his Northumbrian manors upon his chaplain, Richard d'Orival, for life, on the 24th June, 1107, and subsequently, about the year 1122, granted the reversion of these churches, and those of Newcastle and Newburn, to the Augustinian monastery then founded at Carlisle.[1]

Henry I.'s charter failed to carry with it an undisputed title, since the tithes of four of the six churches thereby annexed to Carlisle, namely those of Corbridge, Newburn, Warkworth and Rothbury, had been granted by earl Robert Mowbray to the monastery founded by him at Tynemouth about A.D. 1090, and Mowbray's grant had received the confirmation of King Henry himself.[2] A grant of advowsons without tithes was an empty gift, and it is possible that Mowbray's alienations were treated as invalid in spite of their inclusion in later royal charters of confirmation made to Tynemouth priory. However that may be, Tynemouth priory was deriving in 1254 a pension of 36s. 8d. from Corbridge rectory and of twelve marks from the vicarage.[3] Carlisle appears to have bought out these annual payments before 1291, but the memory of them survived, and about 1540 the vicar of Corbridge told Leland that 'the personage was ons impropriate to the priory of Tinmouth, sins by exchaunge to Cairluel.'[4]

For some time after the possession of Corbridge and its three companion churches had fallen to the canons of Carlisle by the death of Richard d'Orival, that monastery farmed out its parochial churches to secular clergy. Monastic grants of churches to clerks in orders were usually made for life, but the parson who held the benefice was seldom the officiating priest, and no systematic provision was made for a resident ministry. In 1194 Peter de Ros, archdeacon of Carlisle, held one

[1] For the date of this charter and of the foundation of Carlisle priory, see Prescott, *Wetheral Register*, Appendix B. The charter was confirmed by Henry II. *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 352.

[2] Vol. viii. of this series, p. 49 n.

[3] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. iii. p. 424.

[4] Leland, *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin-Smith, vol. v. p. 56.

moiety of the rectory lands, tithes, and spiritual offerings of Corbridge, and paid a pound of incense as yearly rent for the same to the prior and canons, the other moiety being retained by them in their own hands. On the 21st February of that year (1193/4) Bishop Pudsey issued an ordinance, confirming the prior and convent of Carlisle in the churches which they held in Durham diocese and enjoining that, on the deaths of the present incumbents, the monastery should retain the vacant churches to their own use and appoint to each a vicar who should serve the church and have cure of souls. The ordinance provided for the payment of *synodalia* and archdeacons' procurations by the convent of Carlisle, as well as of forty marks a year as a composition fee for bishops' procurations from the said churches.[1] The ordination of the vicarage of Newcastle was drawn up on the 24th January following.[2] That of Corbridge is lost, but was probably included in the same document.

Peter de Ros died in 1196,[3] and upon his death the prior and canons of Carlisle became entitled to enter into immediate possession of the moiety of the benefice that Ros had held for life, and to institute a vicar. But their tenure was interrupted. Taking advantage of the vacancy in the see of Carlisle, King John disposed at his own pleasure of churches in the gift of Carlisle, presenting his own clerks to the churches of Newcastle, Rothbury, Corbridge and Warkworth.[4] No partition of the property settled upon Carlisle had yet been made between the bishop and the prior and canons. The bishop and prior were still in the position of joint tenants; and consequently it was possible for the sovereign, during an episcopal vacancy, to exercise patronage in churches that were in the gift of Carlisle, disregarding the interest held therein by the canons. Alienations of the Northumbrian churches and of the church of Penrith in Cumberland seem to have been made, during the vacancy of the see, by the canons themselves, without regard to the rights of the bishop.

In 1218 the see of Carlisle was filled by the appointment of Henry, abbot of Beaulieu, at the instance of Gualo, the cardinal-legate. Immediately upon his election the new bishop made complaint to the king's

[1] Bourne, *History of Newcastle*, appendix. The church was subsequently charged with payments of five shillings for bishop's procurations, and twelve shillings for archdeacon's procurations.

[2] *Ibid*, p. 57. [3] *Chronicon Rogeri de Hoveden*, vol. iv. p. 14. [4] *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 591.

council of the dissipation of the property of his see, and a letter was accordingly despatched from the council to the college of cardinals at Rome, requesting its good offices.[1] A second letter, written on the 17th February following, to Pope Honorius III., asked for the revocation of the grants whereby the said churches had been alienated from the see.[2]

A division of the possessions and rents of the church of Carlisle between the bishop of the diocese and the prior and canons being held to be imperative, Cardinal Gualo issued an ordinance directing such division to be made. His sudden departure from England at the close of 1218 stayed proceedings, but these were taken up by his successor Pandulf, who caused a division to be carried out by his commissioners, the abbot of Holm Cultram and the prior of Hexham. A supplementary award was made by the dean, one of the canons, and the official of Carlisle, master G. de Louther, and T . . . . , sheriff of Carlisle. Both partitions were approved by the bishop and accepted by the prior and convent, and received the confirmation of Pope Honorius on the 29th April, 1221, and again on the 1st May, 1223.[3]

By the terms of the deed of partition the churches of Newcastle, Warkworth, Corbridge and Whittingham were settled in equal moieties upon the bishop and upon the prior and convent, while Newburn and Rothbury appear to have been assigned wholly to the bishop. The church of Warkworth was, however, at this time in the possession of a certain S. de Heind, while master Michael Belet held, or laid claim to, a moiety of the parsonage of Corbridge. The hearing of the cause was delegated by the Pope to his legate, Pandulf, who gave his award in favour of the church of Carlisle, and directed the priors of Tynemouth and Hexham to give possession of the disputed churches to the bishop and to the prior and convent.

Upon the recovery of the churches of Warkworth and Corbridge, Bishop Hugh de Beaulieu made offer to the prior and convent of a yearly rent of sixty marks, upon condition that he might retain both moieties of Warkworth church, undertaking at the same time to bear all the burdens incidental to that church, including the support of the vicar,

[1] *Patent Rolls*, 1216-1225, p. 214. [2] *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*, vol. i. p. 405.

[3] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 363; *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. i. pp. 81, 91.

the proportion due from the said church of the yearly rent of forty marks to the bishop of Durham imposed by Bishop Pudsey's charter, and archidiaconal procurations. The prior and convent accepted his offer and quitclaimed to the bishop their moiety of Warkworth church.

The advowson of the church of Warkworth thereby became vested in the bishop of Carlisle. The right of presenting to the churches assigned in equal moieties to the bishop and to the prior and convent would normally have been exercised by each party alternately; but the partition appears to have contained no express stipulation on this point, and the bishop took advantage of the omission to collate to the livings upon every vacancy. Prior Bartholomew accordingly petitioned the Pope, complaining that the bishop retained the patronage of all the churches that were in the gift of Carlisle.[1] On the 22nd June, 1226, Pope Honorius issued a mandate to the deans of York and Northumberland and the archdeacon of Northumberland, ordering them to make enquiry and to report to him.[2]

A long legal process followed. Sentence having been given in favour of the bishop, the prior and convent appealed against the decision to the Pope, by whom the case was referred to the archbishop of York, the prior of Kirkham and the archdeacon of the East Riding, 17th January, 1247/8.[3] Finally the bishop and the prior and convent submitted their differences to the arbitration of John Franc', canon of Lichfield, master W. of Gloucester, canon of Chichester, and master P. Legat, official of the bishop of Carlisle, who gave their award at Appleby on the 2nd September, 1249, and thereby decreed that the advowsons of Rothbury and of Newcastle should remain to the bishop and his successors, and that both moieties of the churches of Corbridge and Whittingham should remain to the prior and convent.[4] In this manner the church of Corbridge, after having been held till 1221 by the bishop and the prior and convent of Carlisle jointly, and from 1221 to 1249 by the said two parties in equal moieties, became vested wholly in the prior and convent.

[1] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. pp. 363-365. [2] *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. i. p. 112.

[3] *Ibid*, p. 256. In a second commission, dated 7th March following, the name of the prior of Newburgh is substituted for that of the archdeacon of the East Riding. *Ibid.*

[4] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 365.

Some three years earlier, in 1246, Silvester, bishop of Carlisle, had obtained for himself and his successors and for the priory a confirmation from Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham, of the grant of Bishop Pudsey, pledging his successors to pay to Durham an increased yearly rent of forty pounds in place of the pension of forty marks provided for in Bishop Pudsey's deed.[1] At some date between 1246 and 1386 the pension was further raised from forty to forty-eight pounds, of which sum twenty pounds was paid by the bishop of Carlisle out of Warkworth and one moiety of the church of Newcastle, and twenty-eight pounds by the prior out of the other moiety of Newcastle and the churches of Corbridge and Whittingham.[2]

Robert de Morevill, prior of Carlisle, who had been party to the dispute with Bishop Silvester over the advowsons, became more intimately associated with Corbridge. Fearing to be removed from his office by the bishop on the score of misconduct, he resigned, and was ordered by his bishop to reside at the church of Corbridge with one canon at least, and to pay forty marks a year to the prior and chapter, keeping the rest, estimated to amount to ninety marks, for his own maintenance. On the petition of the convent he was admitted to the living of Corbridge by the bishop of Durham, but, while engaged in his spiritual avocation as a parish priest, he broke out, it is said, into dissolute living. The prior and convent of Carlisle consequently petitioned the Pope that their former ruler might not be allowed to perish, removed from all restraints of discipline; and on the 17th December, 1258, Pope Alexander IV. issued orders to the priors of Hexham, Lanercost and Wetheral, to make enquiry into the ex-prior's conduct, and, if they found the charges true, to order him to return to his cloister.[3]

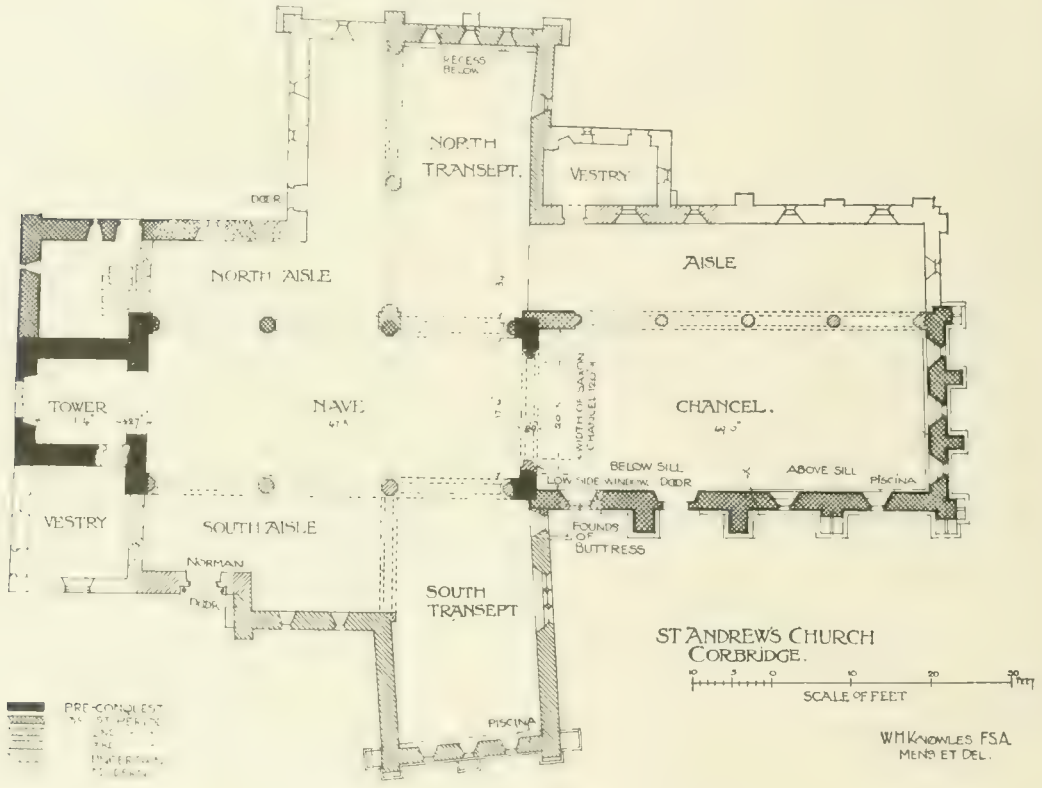
Although the respective claims of the bishop and the prior to the advowson of Corbridge had found satisfactory solution, the claims of the

[1] The confirmation of the prior and convent of Durham is dated 7th August, 1246. Bourne, *History of Newcastle*, appendix. On the 22nd October, 1248, Silvester, bishop of Carlisle, and Robert, prior of that place, gave an obligation of indemnity to the prior and convent of Durham in respect of this grant. Bourne, *loc. cit.*, and Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. III. vol. ii. p. 144, from *Durh. Treas.* 4^{tn} 1^{mus} Spec. 34. The seals of the bishop and convent attached to this deed are reproduced in the *Victoria County History of Cumberland*, vol. ii.

[2] *Bishop Hatfield's Survey*, Surt. Soc. Publ. No. 32, p. 266; *Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres.* Surt. Soc. Publ. No. 9, p. cccvi.; *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. v. pp. 273, 276. Under the Commonwealth the pension of £28, payable by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, was settled as an augmentation upon Eglingham vicarage. Lambeth Palace MS. 1007, p. 10.

[3] *Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. i. p. 361.

Crown had not been abandoned. In 1231 an enquiry into the question whether the king had ever collated to the churches of Newcastle, Newburn, Rothbury, Corbridge and Warkworth, was stayed until the king's return from abroad.[1] The case again arose in the *Quo Warranto* proceedings of 1293, in which the title of the prior and convent to the advowsons of their several churches was formally acknowledged.[2]



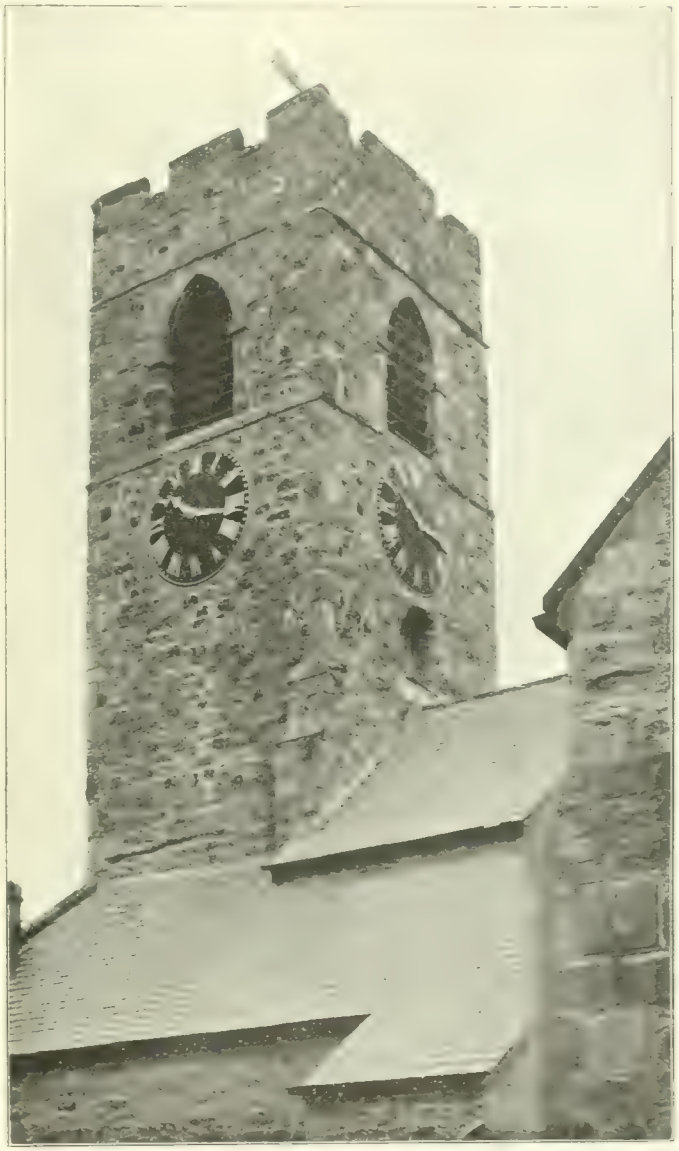
CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 1.—GROUND PLAN.

At the same assize the prior was summoned to show by what warranty he claimed that no king's bailiff should enter his lands in Corbridge to perform any office beyond taking pleas of the Crown, and to prove his title to freedom for himself and his men from toll throughout the realm, and from common fines and amercements of the county court, and from suit to the courts of county and wapentake; and likewise to prove his title to have the amercements of his men, in whatsoever king's

[1] *Curia Regis Roll*, No. 108.

[2] *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 591.

court they were amerced, and infangenthef, and gallows, and the chattels of his men who committed felony or fled. He produced a charter given in 1233 by Henry III. to Walter Mauclerk, bishop of Carlisle, and to the prior and convent, according to them these privileges in all their possessions, and consequently had recognition of them.[1]

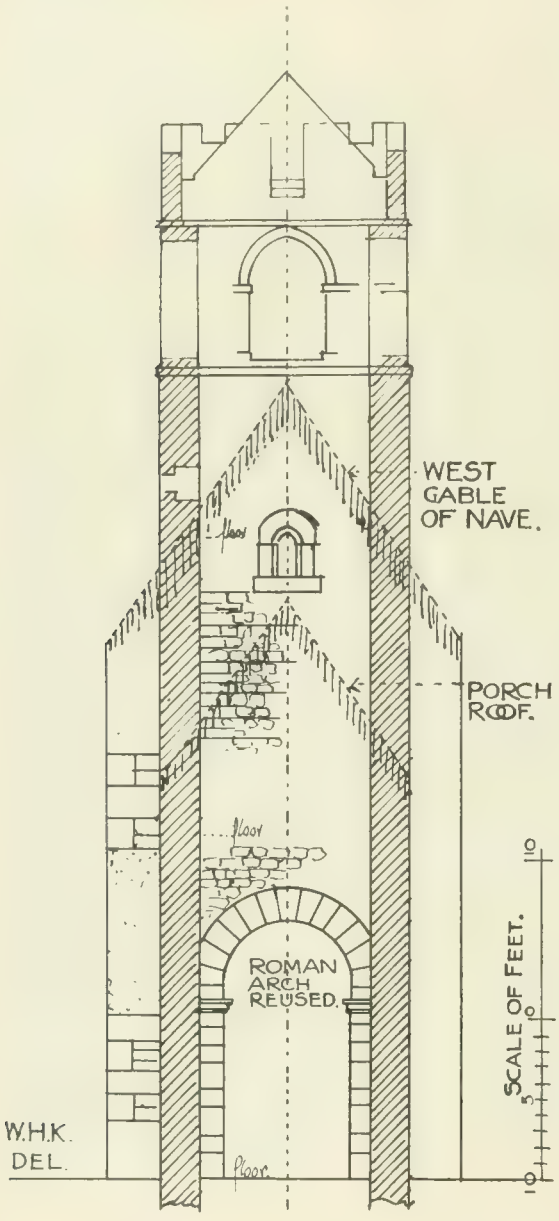


CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 2.—TOWER, SHOWING ORIGINAL WEST G[illegible]

Large additions made to the church in the course of the thirteenth century brought it to approximately its present form. The present plan comprises a cross church with western tower, the nave having a north and south aisle, the chancel a north aisle, and the north transept a west aisle. The development of the plan as we can now trace it, proceeded from the Anglian church which consisted of nave, chancel and western porch. The first alteration was the heightening of the porch into a tower in pre-Conquest times, followed in the twelfth century by the insertion of a doorway in the nave wall and the widening of the chancel arch. During the thirteenth century

[1] *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 559.

repeated extensions were made in the following sequence. Firstly, the north nave wall was pierced by an arcade and an aisle erected and the existing chancel was built. Afterwards the south nave aisle was formed, the transepts were erected and an aisle was added to the chancel. At a later period the aisle to the north transept was constructed, and still later the south aisle of the nave was increased in width.



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 3.—SECTION OF TOWER.

The Anglian nave was characteristically long and high; it measured on the interior 47 feet 3 inches by 17 feet, and from floor to roof was about 34 feet, or twice as high as it was wide. It was lighted by three windows on either side. The head of one of these can be seen on the north side in the spandril between the arches, at 19 feet from the floor level. It is semi-circular in form, the opening possibly about 6 inches to the exterior, with widely splayed jambs spreading to 3 feet 6 inches on the interior. The head is formed of two stones in the thickness of the wall, and on the interior, in which the wide splay is formed, measures 7 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 3 inches in height. Another window, though much altered, remains in the high pitched west gable, and opened above the level of the porch roof. Many of the angle quoins

to this gable are 4 feet in length and retain lewis holes indicating their Roman origin (see fig. 2).

The foundations of the east gable exist below ground to the extent of about 6 feet from the north and south angles respectively, indicating that the chancel arch was possibly 9 feet in width. As this is rather wide for the period, it may, like the west arch, have been formed of Roman material. The chancel walls have been entirely demolished, but some loose foundation of clay and cobbles justifies the supposition that the width of the chancel was 12 feet.



COLCHESTER CHURCHES, FIG. 2. TOWER ARCH.

The western porch measures on the interior 11 feet 4 inches from west to east, and 10 feet 9 inches from north to south. On the exterior it is 16 feet in width. Its height and the pitch of the roof are visible on the interior of the tower (see the section fig. 3). To the eaves it was about 26 feet and to the ridge 37 feet in height. The external door opening (now built up) was 4 feet 10 inches in width, and was spanned by a semi-circular arch enclosed within a relieving arch, the voussoirs of which bear a rude ornament resembling a saltire in form. Immediately over the door is a window with widely splayed jambs, the head in two stones, that on the exterior 3 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, and that

on the interior 6 feet by 2 feet 10 inches in height. The window sill has been lowered and cut through the relieving arch at a subsequent period, and has afterwards been raised to a position approximating to the original. No other windows appear to have existed, although the porch is of considerable height.

The opening between the porch and the nave is entirely formed of Roman material, the jambs and voussoirs being of single stones running the full width of the wall. The impost mouldings are of classical character and of different section. The arch is stilted from an introduced square stone slightly less in width set over the moulded impost (see fig. 4).

At Monkwearmouth, where the pre-Danish porch was afterwards heightened as at Corbridge, there are openings at the ground level in the side walls which communicated by way of an atrium with other (monastic) buildings. At Corbridge, notwithstanding excavations undertaken for the purpose, no trace could be discovered of foundations in the vicinity of the tower.

The first alteration to the Anglian church consisted in raising the porch walls and thereby constructing the tower. This occurred in the eleventh century. On each face of the tower there is an opening at the belfry stage. These openings probably resembled those in like position in the towers at Bywell St. Andrews (vol. vi.) and Ovingham, erected at the same period, and comprised twin arches supported on an impost carried on a mid-wall shaft. The pointed arches which now disfigure the tower were introduced possibly in 1715 when new bells were provided, or in 1767 when the church clock was put up, and the curious entry occurs in the churchwardens' accounts 'paid to Surtees and Rewcastle for making the old steeple into a new one'. The date of the parapet and string course above the openings is quite problematical, and may also be no earlier than the eighteenth century, since the masonry is not of the character of that below.

Alterations made about the middle of the twelfth century are represented by the south doorway and several arch stones. The doorway is a typical example of Norman work; it is of two orders, decorated with zig-zag ornament within a hood moulding. The inner order rests on the

door jamb which is a double roll in section, and the outer order on a detached shaft with scalloped capital, the moulded abaci of which are continued as an impost to the inner order. The doorway is not in its original position. In all probability it supplanted an older door or was introduced into the south wall of the Anglian nave.



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 5.—NORMAN DOORWAY.

The restorations of 1853-1867 brought to light some voussoirs dressed on three faces, ornamented on the soffit and moulded on the sides, and suited to an arcade or chancel arch. As it is unlikely that an arcade if erected in the twelfth century would be entirely removed in that following, it is probable that these voussoirs belong to an arch inserted between the Anglian nave and chancel about 9 feet in width and that this in turn gave place to one yet wider in the thirteenth century.

Repeated additions made in the thirteenth century nearly obliterated all trace of the Anglian work, and resulted in a church of the general dimensions that we see to-day. The first additions to be made were a new aisleless chancel and a north nave aisle. The chancel is both wider and longer than the nave (an unusual circumstance), and viewed from the south side, (see fig. 6) it is the most ornate feature of a fabric otherwise devoid of any claims to architectural pretensions. It bears a general

resemblance to the chancel of Ovingham and Rothbury, a similarity which may be due to the fact that the churches both of Corbridge and Rothbury were in the gift of Carlisle. It is divided externally into four bays by buttresses of fair projection with gabled offsets mid-way in their height. A deeply splayed and moulded base and two string courses further relieve the elevation. Between the buttresses are simple lancet windows,



Corbridge Church, Fig. 6.—South Wall of Chancel, Exterior.

two of which are trefoiled below a moulded hood. The rear arch in each case is of trefoil shape. In the third bay of the south wall is a door with trefoiled head within a hood moulding springing from a moulded impost. The south-west buttress was removed when the transept was built, and at a later date the double light low-side window seen in the illustration was cut through the wall. The lancets at the east end were introduced in 1853 in place of a Venetian window of the early nineteenth

century, but follow the original lines.[1] Only the lower portion of the east gable is old masonry; buttresses cap the angles, and below the three lancet windows are two dwarf buttresses finishing below the window sill and preserving more or less the original form. The north wall was altered when the aisle was added.

The north nave wall was next pierced by an arcade of three pointed arches of two chamfered orders, supported on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases and opening into the north aisle. The masonry of a portion of the aisle wall yet retains a few courses of the jamb stones of a north doorway opposite to the Norman arch in the south aisle. The aisle appears to have been continued across the north side of the tower, and at its west end was lighted by a small lancet window. On the north side is a small window amidst much altered masonry. The adjoining doorway is a later insertion, as is the wall continuing the west gable of the nave, both dating from the period when a gallery was erected and projected from the tower at the west end of the nave. There are traces of two floors at the west end of the aisle, a circumstance perhaps indicating that the portion of the aisle that abuts on to the tower was cut off from the nave and served as an anchorage.[2]

The additions which followed about doubled the area of the church and were made not long after those just described, though the work may have proceeded slowly. They comprised a north aisle to the chancel, a south aisle to the nave, and transepts. The chancel wall, like that of the nave, was pierced by three arches of two chamfered orders with a chamfered hood moulding resting on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases. Portions of the aisle wall are incorporated in the masonry near the organ chamber. The chancel arch, which is of exceptional height above the floor level, resembles in form and details the chancel arcade. It is carried on shafted corbels set above and projecting in front of the moulded capital of the octagonal jambs below. These latter are of different date. If the arch always occupied its present position it may be supposed that the jambs supporting it were cut away, the octagonal responds built under and the opening increased in width. It is equally possible that the arch was raised and re-erected over the responds.

[1] Raine, *Memoir of John Hodgson*, vol. ii. p. 172.

[2] On the 18th April, 1354, Thomas de Anderstowe, hermit of Corbridge, received the king's pardon for stealing a pig. *Cal. Patent Rolls*. 1354-1358, p. 30.

The south aisle of the nave was formed by an arcade of three arches with features slightly differing from the north arcade. Its width is indicated by the western portion containing the Norman door.

The transepts have been much altered but retain in the lower portions of the walling some ancient masonry. They are lighted at the north and south ends by three lancets, and on the east side of the south transept by a three light traceried window of simple form without cusping. The lancets are modern introductions, and it is impossible to say whether they were copied from the eastern lancets or reproduce the original form. Yet again within a short period an aisle of two bays was added to the north transept on its western side (and not as is usual on the east side of the transept) to form chapels. At the church of St. John, at Newcastle, the aisle is similarly situated, but it is an unusual feature. An equally exceptional feature is the comparatively great length of the transepts.



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 7.—FRAGMENT OF ANGLIAN MEMORIAL CROSS.

Another incongruity of the plan is to be observed in the south aisle. A portion of this has been increased in width and the opening of the transept spanned by a flat fourteenth century arch.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the church repeatedly suffered at the hands of restorers. Windows in the style of the period were inserted in 1772 and again in 1802. In 1835 a vestry was attached to the south-west corner of the church where a school had been erected in 1726. The roof and walls received attention five years later. In 1853 the chancel was restored, and this was followed in 1867 by the rebuilding of two-thirds of the chancel aisle and of the north transept aisle (both of which had previously lain in ruins) and the opening out of the blocked-up arch openings. At the same time a new vestry was erected (since transformed into an organ chamber) and the transepts and north nave aisle were entirely rebuilt.

In the adjoining vicar's pele there is now preserved an interesting

collection of monumental fragments. They include examples of fluted pilasters and carved work of the Roman period, a portion of a memorial cross, and a finial cross of Anglian date. On the memorial cross is a vigorously carved nondescript animal with intertwining tail entering the mouth, of fine Anglian (probably eighth century) workmanship. The finial cross with square ended attached arms has surmounted a gable; it is later in style and resembles one from the church of St. Crux at York.[1] Another sculptured stone found at Corbridge and now in the Blackgate museum, Newcastle, representing a muzzled bear's head worked on a corbel, is of the same period and no doubt from the church of St. Andrew.[2] An inscribed stone in the vicar's pele, which has been regarded by some as Roman, is more probably an Anglo-Danish tombstone, commemorating one Eric: [HIC JACE]T YRIC.



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 8.—ANGLIAN FINIAL CROSS.

Of the Norman period are the voussoirs mentioned above and other arch stones. There are several medieval grave covers of the thirteenth and fourteenth century with floriated cross heads and a variety of emblems such as the chalice, book, sword and scissors, including that delineated on fig. 10 on which is the inscription 'HIC JACET ALICIA UXOR WILLMI DE TYNDAL ORATE [PRO ANIMA]'. Another grave cover bearing the inscription 'HIC JACET IN TERRIS ASLINI FILIUS HUGO' is preserved in the north transept of the church.



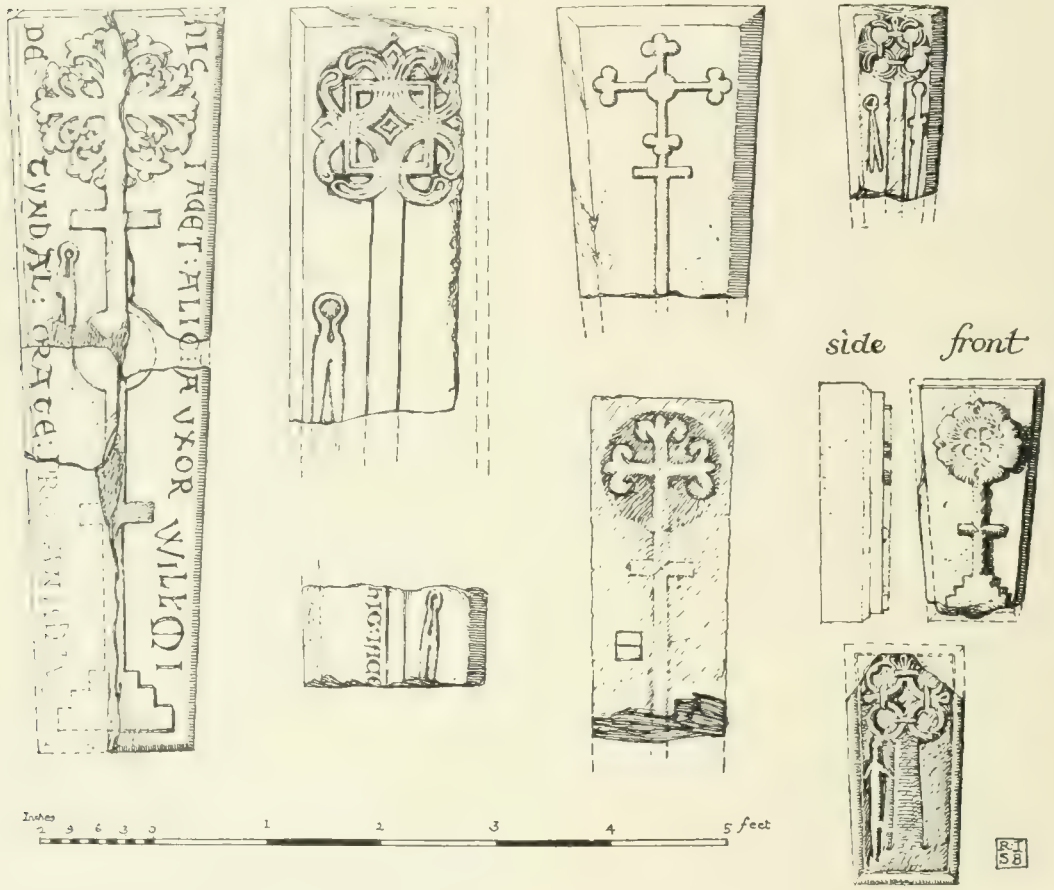
CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 9.—FRAGMENT OF ANGLO-SAXON (?) INSCRIPTION.

Part of the church—possibly the choir aisle—was adapted for use as a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This chantry may have been

[1] *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xx. p. 194.

[2] *Proc. of Newc. Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. ii. p. 167, where there is a woodcut.

in existence in 1368, since a tenement belonging to the Blessed Mary is mentioned in a deed of that date,[1] but it was not until 1374 that it received a regular endowment, when William de Farnham, rector of Walkington in Yorkshire and vicar-general of the bishop of Durham, petitioned for leave to appropriate lands in Corbridge to the said



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 10.—MEDIAEVAL GRAVE COVERS, 1-8.

chantry. An inquisition taken on the 15th September of that year found the proposed endowment to consist of three messuages and ten acres held of the prior of Carlisle at 10s. 6d. rent, and five messuages, fourteen tofts, and thirty acres held of Lord Percy at 2s. 7d. rent, the whole being of the annual value of £2 4s. 7d.[2] The king's licence for the

[1] Appendix I. No. 45. It must, however, be remembered that the chapel on the bridge was also dedicated to the Virgin.

[2] *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 384. No. 13.

appropriation was given on the 2nd January following,[1] and on the 15th of the same month Lord Percy gave an inspeximus of the king's letters patent.[2] On the 20th March, 1374-1375, the community of the town of Corbridge gave its consent by deed-poll in full court to the first presentation to the chantry being made by Lord Percy, and ratified the presentation of his nominee, John de Ebchester, rector of Knaresdale.[3] The bishop of Durham directed William de Farnham, on the 24th May, 1379, to present John de Ebchester to the chantry.[4] The following are the known chaplains of the chantry:

CHAPLAINS OF THE CHANTRY OF ST. MARY IN CORBRIDGE.

1376. John de Ebchester, rector of Knaresdale, first incumbent.

1386. Adam Prest *alias* Adam Raufson, party to deed dated 25th June, 1386. Appendix I. No. 57.

1512. Robert Gibson, gave in this year a hundred years' lease of chantry lands to George Hudspeth at 13s. 4d. rent. *Exchequer Bills and Answers*, 1680.

1548. Ralph Eltringham, last incumbent; described in 1548 as 'of the age of l. years, well learned, of honest conversation and qualytes, having no other lyving.' *Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes*, p. lxxxiii. In 1559 he was acting as curate in the parish church, the vicar being non-resident. Gee, *Elizabethan Clergy*, p. 86.

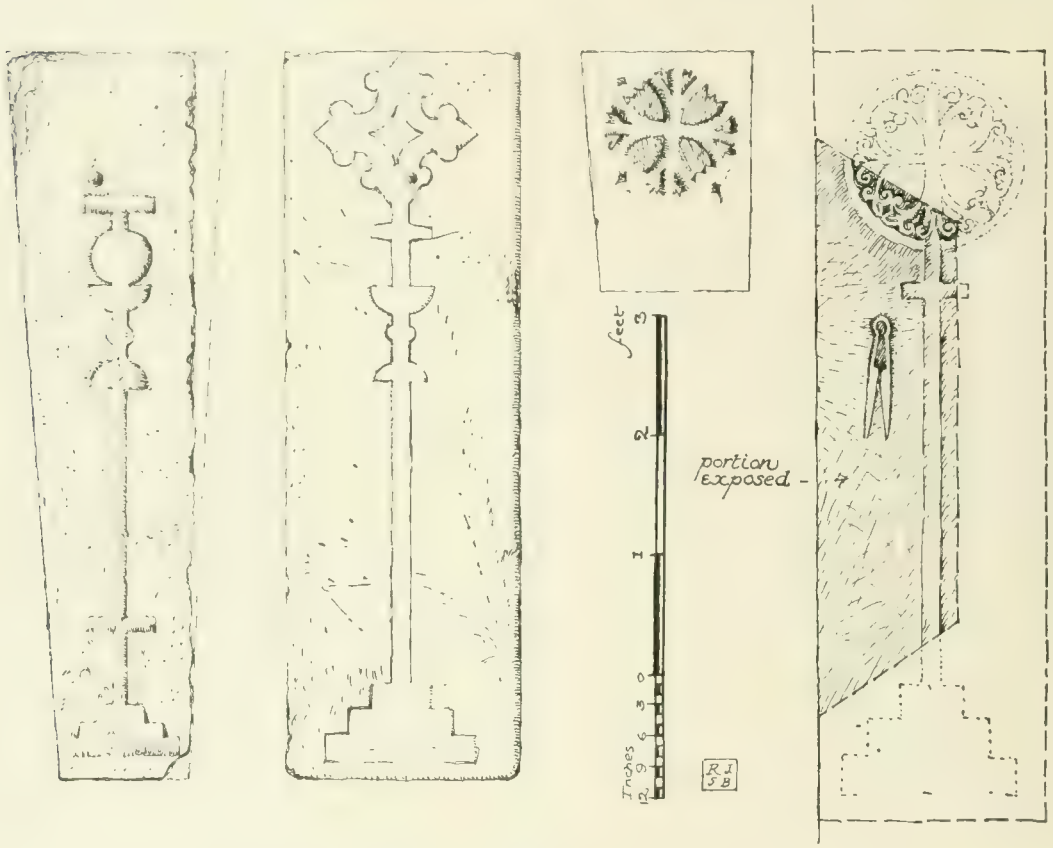
[1] The original letters patent were formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds* (15 L. 28b), but are now missing.

[2] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 828. The original (Box 15 L. 29b) is now wanting.

[3] Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, communitas ville de Corbrigg salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos unanimi consensu coram Johanne de Muteford' senescallo, in plena curia de Corbrigg, ad instanciam domini nostri domini Henrici domini de Percy, consentisse ac omnes voces et voluntates nostras dedisse, quod predictus dominus noster de Percy primam presentacionem ad cantariam beate Marie in ecclesia de Corbrigg ista vice habeat, et super hoc dominum Johannem de Ebchestre cappellanum presentatum suum in predicta curia ad dictam cantariam recepisse et eundem dominum Johannem ratum et gratum habuisse, ita quod faciat et conservet ordinaciones prout in composicione inter predictum dominum nostrum de Percy et nos inde ordinata plenius continetur. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune est appensum. Datum apud Corbrigg in curia predicta, die Martis in festo Sancti Cuthberti in quadragesima mensis Marcii, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo septuagesimo quarto. [20th March, 1375.] (Part of a yellow bag which contained the seal remains attached.) *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 30b.

[4] Thomas, etc., dilecto filio Willelmo de Farnham vicario nostro generali Dunolmensi, salutem, gratiam et benevolentiam. Presentavit nobis nobilis miles Henricus dominus de Percy Johannem de Ebchestr', capellanum ac rectorem ecclesie parochialis de Knaresdall nostre diocesis, ad cantariam beate Marie virginis in ecclesia Sancti Andree de Corbrygg dicte nostre diocesis vacantem et ad suam presentacionem spectantem ut dicit; quocirca vobis committimus et mandamus firmiter injungentes quater an dicta cantaria vacet, quomodo et quo tempore vacavit, et quis sit ipsius verus patronus, et quis ultimo presentavit ad eandem, et an sit ydoneus, ac de articulis hujus debitis et consuetis per viros fidedignos convicinos tam clericos quam laieos juratos diligenter faciatis fieri inquisitionem. Et si repereritur dicta cantaria modo ut premittitur vacare et ad presentacionem dicti domini de Percy spectare, dictusque presentatus ydoneus fuerit nec aliquod canonicum eidem presentato obstet quin dictam cantariam una cum dicta ecclesia licite valeat retinere, tunc prefatum Johannem de Ebchestr' presentatum per eundem vice et . . . . nostris admittatis ad eandem et in corporalem possessionem ejusdem inducatis vel induci faciatis et defendi inductum, jure et dignitate nostris et ecclesie nostre Dunolmensis in omnibus semper salvis. De die vero recepcionis presentium et quid feceritis in premissis nobis vestris litteris patentibus et clausis harum seriem continentibus sigillo autentico sigillatis et eorum nomina cum eorum sigillis pendentibus per quos capta in hac parte fuerit inquisicio fideliter intimetis. Valete. Datum London', xxiij die mensis Maii, anno Domini, etc., lxxvj, et consecrationis nostre tricesimo primo. *Bishop Hatfield's Register*, fol. 84v. Four days later John de Ebchestr' had licence to absent himself from the church of Knaresdale for three years. *Ibid*, fol. 87.

The chantry was suppressed in 1548, its gross yearly value being then returned as £4 15s. 9d., and the net value as £3 19s. 4d.[1] Its goods consisted of 'ij olde vestments of fustyan and worstett with th'appurtenances, one masse boke, a crewet, ij alter-clothes, one almery, and iij oxen.'[2] The chantry lands were sold by the Crown, 21st June,



CORBRIDGE CHURCH, FIG. 11.—MEDIAEVAL GRAVE COVERS, 9-12.

1607, to William Birch and William Blake,[3] who conveyed, 7th June, 1608, to Robert Morgan and Roger Rant.[4] Morgan and Rant conveyed the same, 28th June, 1610, to George Ward,[5] by whom the lands were sold in various parcels to Corbridge landowners. The property included the site of Stagshaw hospital on which stands the farmhouse still called

[1] *Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes*, Surt. Soc. Pub. p. lxxxiii. There is no entry for the chantry in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

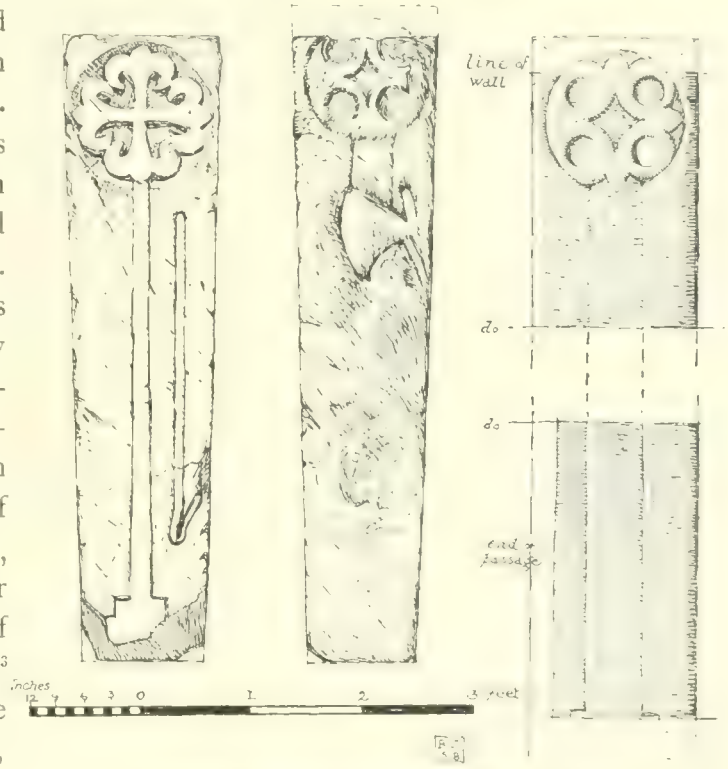
[2] *Inventories of Church Goods*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 97, p. 163.

[3] *Patent Roll*, 5 James I. pt. viii. [4] *Close Roll* 1936, No. 44. [5] *Close Roll* 2026.

the Chantry, and the tenement near the Wheatsheaf Inn called Cawseyhead. A survey taken about 1650 gives the names of those who occupied lands formerly belonging to the chantry.

Imprimis. Thomas Hudspeth of the Hole for the hospitall and Staggshaw with 20 ackres more or les, with a milnstead. *Item*, Roger Hearon *alias* Hudspeth for a burgage called the Cawsehead and some parcells of land, about vij acres. *Item*, *idem* Roger for a burgage sometymes John Maughan. *Item*, William Hudspeth, mason, for one burgage. *Item*, Cuthbert Joplin for one burgage sometymes Bayt's. *Item*, Henry Winshopp for the lands of this said burgage called Bayte's, being vj ackres. *Item*, *idem* Henry for 3 ackre of chantry lands sometymes William Hudspeth of the Hole. John Smith, weaver, for one burgage with 5 ackres of arable lands to the same. *Item*, Gilbert Sharpe for one burgage. *Item*, Rowland Trowlopp and George Milburne for one burgage and certeyne arable lands. Ralph Grenwell for Spurnston, one burgage with a tofft and certeyne arable lands. *Item*, Ralph Greenwell for Rushford, one burgage with certeyne arable lands. *Item*, *idem* Ralph for one burgage sometymes Rowland Fawsyde and certeyne parcells of land with the same rent 3s. 4d.[1]

There was a second chantry in the parish church dedicated to St. Thomas.[2] This appears to have been in the south transept, in the south wall of which is a piscina. No certificate of this chantry was made by the Edwardian Commissioners, and its endowment, as recorded in Cartington's rental of 1500, was very small, consisting only of four and a half acres of arable and meadow.[3] St. Thomas's lands were leased by the Crown, 8th June, 1569, to John Errington, and the reversion was granted on the 28th March, 1575, to Sir John Forster.[4]



Corbel at Church, Fig. 12.—Mediæval Grave Covers 13-14.

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[2] Allusion to St. Thomas's porch is made in a will of 1590. See above, p. 104.

[3] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. [4] *Patent Roll*, 17 Eliz. pt. 1.

by whom they were settled, with his Hexham property, upon his grandson, John Fenwick of Wallington, 25th April, 1601.[1] They subsequently passed into the possession of the Greenwell family.

The value of the vicarage (which, as is above stated, was established about 1195) is given in Pope Innocent's valor of 1254 as twelve marks (£8),[2] in Pope Nicholas's taxation of 1291 as £9 16s.,[3] and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1536 as £11 11s. 8d.[4] By the time of the Commonwealth its value had risen to £50.[5] No augmentation was then granted to it, but after the Restoration the Dean and Chapter, finding it to be of so small a value as not to be a suitable maintenance for the minister, granted an augmentation of £20 per annum.[6] The living was valued by archdeacon Thomas Sharpe in 1725 at £90, and by archdeacon Singleton in 1828 at £400. At the present date it produces an income of £445, the vicarial tithe rent-charge being £203 14s. 4d.

A survey of Corbridge vicarage made July, 1650, contains the following items :

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY OF CORBRIDGE VICARAGE, 1650.

	£	s.	d.
All that the viccaridge house, a fouldgarth, two little ruinous outhouses, a garden, a dovecoate, and a grasse garth abutt upon Prince Street on the east and Thomas Smythe's ground on the west, containing one acre, worth per annum...	1	10	0
Certaine parcells of arable ground lying dispersed in the towne feilds of Corbridge intermixt with other lands, and containe by estimacion six acres	0	18	0
The tithe woll and lambs	10	0	0
The tithe hay	5	10	0
Prescription monye paied for hay and other tithes[7]	6	0	0
The tith of piggs, geese, hews, calfes, mortuaries, oblacions, and other church dues[8]	6	10	0
Total...	£30	8	0[9]

[1] Abstract of Wallington Deeds.

[2] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. iii. p. 424.

[3] *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, p. 316.

[4] *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. v. p. 328.

[5] Lambeth Palace MS. 1006, p. 371. In 1663 the stipend was returned as £60. *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xvii. p. 258.

[6] Bourne, *History of Newcastle*, p. 111 note.

[7] The following list of moduses anciently payable is derived from the tithe commutation awards. Except where otherwise stated, the payments are in lieu of tithe of hay only : A close in Corbridge called West field, parcel of Prior Manor farm, for tithe of hay and all small tithes, 1s. Two closes in Corbridge called Troddles and Appletree, parts of the Low-hall farm, 1s. Corbridge mill, in lieu of all tithes, 2s. Dilston demesne, for tithes of hay and all small tithes, 19s. Thornbrough, 2s. Aydon Castle, 2s. Aydon ancient enclosed lands, 5s. Little Whittington, for tithe of hay and calves, 7s. 6d. Halton, in lieu of all predial tithes except corn and grain, £3, and four bushels of wheat at Christmas. Halton, in lieu of all tithes other than predial, 5s. Carrhouses, for tithe of hay and calves, 2s. Clarewood, 2s. Halton Shields, 1s. Great Whittington, 5s. Great Whittington mill, for all tithes, 11s.

[8] Easter offerings throughout the parish were : for every new-calved cow, 1½d. ; for every farrow cow, 1d. ; for every foal, 1d. ; for every score of ewes, 4d. ; for every hive of bees, 1d. ; from every house or farm in lieu of tithes of eggs and poultry, 6d. In Little Whittington township 3d. was paid by the occupier of each house for smoke and wind.

[9] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. p. 58.

Details of the glebe land are given in a terrier drawn up 16th January, 166– :

A true and perfect terrior of the vicarage house with the glebe lands belonging thereto. One vicarage dwellinghouse only boundred on the south with the street called Prince Street, on the west with the yard belonging to the said house, on the east and on the north with the lands belonging to Cuthbert Redhead and the yard belonging to the said house..... ; one yard..... ; one little close called the garden close..... ; one close called the Dovecoate close ..... ; one acre in the north field ..... ; one acre lying under Casternes ..... ; one half acre lying above Dodridge ..... ; one little acre lying in Stonebridge close ..... ; two riggs more on the back of Stonebridge hill ..... ; three butts lying doune the common ..... ; three butts in Short-deen ..... ; one butt above Brick Pott Hole balkes ..... ; three butts in Colchester ..... ; one garth called Trinity-Kirk-garth ..... ; two butts at a place called the Crookes in the east field ..... ; six stints belonging to the above said vicarage in the pasture called the Lees ..... ; eight stints through foggs, faughes and commons. (Signed) John Fenwicke, vicar of Corbridge ; Henry Robinson, Ralph Carr, churchwardens.[1]

In 1841 the glebe is given as consisting of—

	A.	R.	P.
The vicar's croft and garden	1	1	3
Caystones croft and Caystones roadside	3	1	39
Trinity churchyard close	0	3	36
Allotment in the Eales and Farnley bank	26	0	15
Allotment in the south common	15	3	31

It has now been sold, and the money is in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The incumbent is entitled to rent-charges in lieu of tithes amounting to £324 3s. 9¾d.

By order in council, made 30th April, 1877, certain portions of Corbridge parish on the east were separated off to form part of the new chapelry of St. James, Newton Hall; and by another order, 27th February, 1891, the townships of Great Whittington and Clarewood were detached from Corbridge parish and annexed to Matfen.

Vicars of Corbridge.

1107. Richard de Aurea Valle had a grant of the church of Corbridge for life from Henry I., 24th June, 1107 (*Percy Chartulary*, p. 283).

1194. Peter de Ros, archdeacon of Carlisle from 1180 (Le Neve, *Fasti*), occurs as parson of a moiety of Corbridge church, 21st Feb. 1193/4 (Bourne, *History of Newcastle*, appendix) ; died 1196 (*Chronicon Rogeri de Hoveden*, vol. iv. p. 14).

1216 (before). Walter, the king's clerk, presented by King John (*Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 591).

1221 (*circa*). Michael Belet, held a moiety of Corbridge church, but resigned in compliance with an award given by Cardinal Pandulf (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 364).

1239. T———, vicar of Corbridge, witnessed deed dated Whitsuntide, 1239 (*Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A. 3).

1258. Robert de Morevill, formerly prior ot Carlisle, held the parsonage at a rent of 40 marks; orders for an enquiry into his conduct were issued by the Pope, 17th December, 1258 (*Cal. Papal Letters*, vol. i. p. 361).

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

1290. Walter de Warthewyk, executor of the will of Sir Thomas de Divelston, who died 1290 (*Assize Roll*, No. 650). On the 3rd November, 1313, Bishop Kellawe issued a commission of enquiry into the state of the vicar's health; the return, dated the 11th of the same month, reported that he was as capable as his age allowed. A second commission was issued on the 12th June, 1314, and the vicar was this time reported to be incapacitated, whereupon, on the 25th June, a commission was granted to Simon de Fresingfeld to administer the church. On the 7th November, 1315, he resigned (*Reg. Pal. Dunelm*, vol. i. pp. 464, 560, 570; vol. ii. p. 758).

1315. William de Glasgow, *per resig.* Warthewyk; instituted 20th November, 1315 (*Reg. Pal. Dunelm*, vol. ii. p. 759); witnessed deed dated 19th November, 1322 (Appendix I. No. 77).

1355. John de Cotesford, vicar of Corbridge; party to a fine, April, 1355 (*Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 13, No. 103); had a conveyance of half an acre in Colchester, 27th Oct. 1356 (Appendix I. No. 90).

1371. John de Bromfeld, witnesses deeds dated 28th Feb. 1370/1 (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart, 469), and 3rd May, 1374 (*P.R.O. Ancient Deeds*, B. 3719).

1379. Thomas de Ormesheved, instituted 3rd Sept. 1379 (*Hatfield's Reg.* fol. 172 verso); living in 1391 (*Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. iv. p. 330).

1410. John Brigg, party to deed, 25th November, 1408 (*Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 35); occurs as vicar 6th Jan. 1409/10 (*Langley's Reg.* fol. 30 verso); appointed sequestrator for Northumberland 18th Sept. 1410 (*ibid.* fol. 34 verso); living 4th Feb. 1435/6 (*ibid.* fol. 224). He is to be distinguished from the contemporary prior of Brinkburn of the same name, who resigned office 16th Sept. 1418 (*ibid.* fol. 101).

1454. John Holme, party to deed dated 13th Feb. 1453/4 (Lord Allendale's Deeds).

1501. . . . Dacre, occurs as rector (*sic*) 16th Nov. 1501 (*Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes*, p. xxiii).

1528. Anthony Musgrave (Randall's *Churches*, p. 33).

1544. Richard Marshall, instituted 26th July, 1544 *p.m.* [Musgrave]; patrons, William Clifton, LL.D., John Tyndall and William Tyndall of Yorkshire, gents, 'hoc vice ratiene advocationis eis per nuper priorem et conventum dissoluti monasteris de Carleolo facte' (*Tunstall's Register*, fol. 34); living 1586 (Duke of Northumberland's MSS.); returned at Commissioners' visitation of 1559 as non-resident; Ralph Eltringham, curate (Gee, *Elizabethan Clergy*, p. 86). At the chancellor's visitation, 25th Jan. 1577/8, Thomas Lidaill is returned as curate, unlicensed; Christopher Stocke as schoolmaster, unlicensed; and William Hudspeth, Roger Hudspeth, William Burne and Thomas Spurneston as churchwardens (*Ecclesiastical Proceedings*, p. 29). William Wilkinson occurs as minister 12th Feb. 1585 (Randall, *ex Lib. Test.* p. 109).

1588. John Dobson (Randall); living 18th January, 1610/1; presented on 17th June, 1605, for brewing drink to sell (*Consistory Visitation Books*).

1614. Richard Lambert, A.M., instituted 13th August, 1614 (Sharpe MSS. vol. xlix. p. 174); died shortly before 7th Feb. 1648/9 (Duke of Northumberland's MSS.). On 16th Sept. 1626, William Wilson, clerk, late curate of Corbridge, was absolved from his suspension (*Neile's Register*, p. 88).

1650. Stephen Anderton, 'a preaching minister' (*Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. p. 59); a member of the Baptist congregation at Hexham (see Douglas, *History of the Baptist Churches in the North of England*); appointed master of Hexham grammar school, 1st Sept. 1642 (vol. iii. of this series, p. 224); bailiff of Hexham, 1653-1662 (*ibid.* p. 65); buried 21st Sept. 1669 (*Corbridge Registers*).

1663. John Fenwick, S.T.B.; occurs as vicar 10th June, 1663, 'of the age of sixty years and upwards' (Duke of Northumberland's MSS.); buried 28th March, 1674 (*Corbridge Registers*). By his will, dated 16th March, 1673/4, he directs his body 'to be buried without pomp, either in the quire of the parish of Corbridge or in ye ground

belonging to ye vicaridge-house of Corbridge and adjoining to Jaine Todd's pue in ye above-mencioned church. If I dye in ye winter I desire I may be buryed att 9 of ye clocke att night, and if in summer att 10 of ye clocke att night or thereabouts.'

1674. Jerome Nelson, A.M.; instituted *p.m.* Fenwick, 25th April, 1674; of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; B.A. 1660; A.M. 1664; curate at Stanhope; rector of Elsden, 28th June, 1662; collated to prebendary stall at Carlisle, 4th June, 1667; married at Stanhope, 18th May, 1671, Mary, daughter of Dr. Isaac Basire; instituted vicar of Stanwix, 21st Aug. 1674; died 1685; buried in the south aisle of Carlisle cathedral (Randall).

1685. Robert Troutbeck, *p.m.* Nelson (Randall), youngest son of George Troutbeck, rector of Bowness, and grandson of Robert Troutbeck of Blencowe, perpetual curate of Newton in Cumberland; by his will, dated 12th May, 1706, left 'to the poor of Corbridge parish and Halton the land late Thomas Tate's for ever, the rent thereof to be distributed by a Troutbeck or the minister and churchwardens; to the poor of Dacre parish in Cumberland, the place of my nativity, £50, the interest to be distributed every year by the Troutbecks of Blencow, if there be any living; to George Troutbeck, son of Ralph Troutbeck, and his heirs in tail male, my lands in the Riding'; buried 19th May, 1706 (*Corbridge Register*).

1706. Henry Guy, *p.m.* Troutbeck (Randall); buried 31st August, 1708 (*Corbridge Registers*).

1709. Thomas Todd, M.A.; instituted *p.m.* Guy, 27th April, 1709 (*Liber Institutionum*); son of Thomas Todd, rector of Hutton in the Forest, Cumberland, and younger brother of Dr. Hugh Todd, prebend of Carlisle (for whom see *Dictionary of National Biography*); born at Hulton in the Forest, 1666; matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 28th March, 1683; B.A. 1687; M.A. 1689 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*); married at Hexham, 31st July, 1711, Sarah, sister of John Aynsley of Hexham, attorney; buried at Corbridge, 16th June, 1718; monumental inscription.

1718. Charles Whittingdale, instituted *p.m.* Todd, 10th Dec. 1718 (*Liber Institutionum*).

1720. John Walton, instituted 7th March, 1719/20 (*Liber Institutionum*, *Corbridge Register*); son of Thomas Walton, rector of Knaresdale; born at Knaresdale *circa* 1682; matriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge, 4th July, 1701; licensed curate of Crosby Garret, Cumberland, 9th June, 1707 (*Carlisle Episcopal Registers*); appointed to mastership of Carlisle grammar school, 23rd Nov. 1710 (*ibid.*), which post he resigned on his appointment to Corbridge; died 28th July, 1741, aged 59; buried at Corbridge; monumental inscription. His widow was buried in the same place, 6th June, 1745.

1742. John Walton, son of the above; instituted on his father's death, 29th January, 1741/2 (*Durham Episcopal Registers*); baptised at Crosby Garret, 5th January, 1709/10; educated at Carlisle grammar school, and afterwards at Durham grammar school; matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1st July, 1728 (*Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge*); B.A. 1731; licensed as curate to his father, 4th Sept. 1732 (*Chandler's Register*, p. 63); will dated 26th May, 1765; buried 21st June following (*Corbridge Registers*). The Rev. Thomas Martindale was licensed curate of Corbridge at salary of £25, and as schoolmaster there, 20th September, 1756 (*Chandler* and *Butler's Register*, p. 314). Several of John Walton's letters to Stukely are printed in *Stukely's Diary and Correspondence* (Surt. Soc. Publ). By his will, dated 26th May, 1765, Mr. Walton bequeathed 'my altars, inscriptions, fossils and cabinets, with medals, coins and intaglios, and my pictures, to the right worshipful Dr. Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, provided he is willing to pay £60, £50 or £40 for them.' (Raine, *Test. Ebor*). Wallis states that Mr. Walton's collection of Roman and other antiquities was sold by his executors to Mr. Graham of Netherby (*History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 128 n.); but Gough was informed that Mr. Graham purchased only the Astarte altar. Gough adds that the collection had been purchased, since Mr. Walton's death, by the dean and chapter of Durham, and that his

MS. account of these antiquities had been mislaid (*British Topography*, 1780, vol. ii. p. 63). No part of Mr. Walton's collection can, however, be traced as being at Durham, and its fate rests unknown.

1765. Robert Wardale, M.A.; instituted *p.m.* Walton, 12th Nov. 1765 (*Liber Institutionum, Trevor's Register*, p. 99); son of John Wardale of Orton, Westmorland; matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 2nd November, 1725, aged 19; B.A. 1729; M.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge, 1750 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*); presented to Brampton in Cumberland in 1750, which living he afterwards held in conjunction with Corbridge; instituted prebend of Carlisle, 8th May, 1765; died April, 1773 (Randall).

1773. Thomas Wilson, M.A.; instituted *p.m.* Wardale, 16th Sept. 1773 (*Liber Institutionum, Egerton's Register*, p. 32); son of Thomas Wilson, dean of Carlisle; matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, 27th May, 1766, aged 17; B.A. from Merton College, 1770; M.A. 1773 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*); held the living of Corbridge in conjunction with that of Brampton in Cumberland (Randall), the former cure being served by the Rev. Ralph Brocklebank; assumed the additional surname of Morley.

1785. George Wilson, M.A.; brother of the above; instituted 14th May, 1785 (*Liber Institutionum, Durham Episcopal Registers*); of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1778; A.M. 1781; died 20th September, 1829, aged 74; buried at Corbridge; monumental inscription.

1829. Henry Gipps, M.A.; instituted 30th Dec. 1829, *p.m.* Wilson; son of the Rev. George Gipps of Risingwood, Kent; matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, 2nd March, 1816, aged 18; B.A. 1819; M.A. 1822; fellow of Worcester, 1822-1824; examining chaplain to the bishop of Carlisle, 1827-1856; appointed canon residentiary of Carlisle, 24th May, 1845; vicar of Crosthwaite from 1855 to his death, 10th December, 1877 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*).

1853. Frederick Gipps, M.A.; son of the above, *per resig.* Gipps; matriculated at University College, Oxford, 20th March, 1846, aged 18; B.A. 1850; M.A. 1853; succeeded his father as vicar of Corbridge; died 25th Oct. 1874, aged 46 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*); buried in Corbridge cemetery; monumental inscription

1874. George Courteney Hodgson, *p.m.* Gipps; died Easter day, 1886, aged 64; monumental inscription, Corbridge.

1886. Francis Richardson, M.A., *p.m.* Hodgson; matriculated at Caius College, Cambridge, 1848; B.A. 1852; M.A. 1855; died 21st March, 1904.

1904. Henry Lonsdale, M.A., *p.m.* Richardson; matriculated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1871; B.A. 1875; M.A. 1879; honorary canon of Carlisle, 1902.

Visitations, etc.

1593. The church is decaied. They want a surpclothe. (*Durham Consistory Visitation Books*).

1595/6, Feb. 16. Office against the churchwardens; the church is in decaie in slate, and the church flore is most undecent. Office against Lancelot Carnaby, farmer of the rectory; the quere is in great decaie. Office against Edward Henderson and William Milburne; they deteyne in there hands 50s. of the church money, and will not be accomptaunts for the same, nor paie to the nowe churchwardens. Office against Francis Radcliff of Dilston, Ralph Fenwick, Lucy Dening, widow, Percy Dod, Elizabeth Young, widow, Elizabeth Sadler, Agnes Heard, Robert Errington of Linnels and his wife, Robert Errington of the Wood, Thomas Charleton, and Edward Fotheringham and his wife, recussants. (*Ibid.*)

1600, Nov. 10. Office against Michael Weldon, Barbara Carnabye and Edward Greve; they refuse to paie there cessements. (*Ibid.*)

1601. Robert Errington of Lynnels presented that he kepeth a scholemaster in his house not licensed, whose name is unknown, also that his children are christened and his wife is churched out of his parish church, but by whom is unknowen. Anne Robinson and others presented to be notorious scolds and defaymers of their neighbours. (*Ibid.*)

1608, June 27. They lack a pulpitt clothe, a cushon, a table of the ten commandment, a convenient seat for the vicar to read service in, and the roof of their church is in decay. Office against Lancelot Carnaby, farmer of the rectory; their chancell is not repaired with glasse, and the floare is undecent. (*Ibid.*)

1621/2, Feb. 25. Office against Gilbert Hudspeth for disturbing Peter Langlands the churchwarden and pulling him out of his seat or pew in the church with vyolence; and, the said churchwarden craveing the king's peace on him, he, the said Hudspeth, answeared him sayeing that he should neyther have the king's peace nor anie other peace. (*Ibid.*)

1663. The parish church of Corbridge, especially the chancel (belonging to ye dean and chapter of Carlile) is very ruinous. In the late wars ye Scots did burne all the seats. (*Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. xvii. p. 257.)

1677. Payd to John Browne for a bell whele, 4s. (*Corbridge Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

1678. To Matthew Willman for plastering the church, £2. For a new church doore, 15s. (*Ibid.*)

1680, Oct. 6. Presentments for not coming to church: Thomas Bradley of Dilston, gent; Benedict Errington of Linnells, gent; Thomas Gibson of Corbridge, yeoman; Richard Hayles of Dilston, yeoman; Thomas Kirsupp of Corbridge, yeoman; Richard Thornbrough of Dilston, gent; Edward Troop of Dilston, yeoman; Francis Radcliff of Dilston, bart; Anne Addyson of Dilston; Richard Gibson of Corbridge, yeoman; Bridget Gibson of Corbridge, widow; Alice wife of Richard Hayles of Dilston, widow; Margaret wife of Robert Moore of Dilston; Ephraim Selby of Dilston, gent; Anne wife of Richard Thornbrough of Dilston, yeoman. (*Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. i.)

1710, July 17. Order'd, considering ye arrears that the parish lays under, ye present great decay of ye church, and the contingent repairs, that there be lay'd and forthwith raised a sess of four pence per pound for ye uses above mentioned. (*Corbridge Church Books.*)

1711. For a bolt for the great bell. 1s. 4d. (*Corbridge Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

1715. For the timber for the bells, 18s.; for the brasses for the bells, 8s.; for nails for the bells, 2s. 10d.; the screwing work for the bells, £2 5s. 9d. (*Ibid.*)

1720. Paid for mending the communion chalice, 2s. 6d. (*Ibid.*)

1721, May 10. We, ye minister and churchwardens of Corbridge, do hereby give leave (as far as it concerns us so to do) to Mr. Thomas Reed of Aydon Whitehouse, together with his brothers in law, if they think fit to join in ye expences, to erect a pew on ye east side of ye north porch in a vacant place adjoining to ye pew of Michael Lintel. (*Corbridge Church Books.*)

1723, Sept. 14. This day ye parish church of Corbridge was visited by ye archdeacon, and, upon a view of ye defects, ye following directions were given by him to ye churchwardens: *Imprimis*, to point ye roof wherever it is wanting. 2. To provide a new linnen cloth for ye communion. 3. To provide a table of marriages. 4. To mend ye ladder in ye bell-loft and ye stairs which lead to it. 5. The bell now cracked to be exchanged or new cast and made tunable to ye other two. 6. A new decent pulpit to be erected. 7. The seats to be floored. (Signed) Tho. Sharp (*Corbridge Register*).

1729. Paid to John Lumley for painting ye frames, writing ye Creed and Lord's Prayer, 12s.; for laying flags in ye middle alley of ye church, 6d. (*Corbridge Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

1730, May 20. Order'd by ye vicar, churchwardens and four-and-twenty, in pursuance of publick notice given for that purpose, that fourpence a pound be levied immediately in ye parish of Corbridge for new casting ye bell and ye ordinary expences of ye parish for ye current year. (*Corbridge Church Books.*)

1730 (*circa*). Families, 300 Presbyterians, 7 Papists, with single persons of both sorts. Mass in Dilston house. Several petty church schools. Service on Sundays twice, morning and evening, 5 times in 3 weeks in ye church, twice in 3 weeks in ye chappell. Catechism in summer. Sacrament 4 times; about 150 come. N.B.—Cursing and swearing, etc., reigning. (*Bishop Chandler's Visitation.*)

1734. To Mr. Bushby for wood for ye steeple, 15s. 6d.; for a salver, 3s. (*Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

1738, April 10. Upon publick notice given on Sunday last for that purpose, we, ye minister, churchwardens and four-and-twenty, do hereby consent that two rows of common pews with three rows of seats or benches be erected by voluntary contributions against the west end of Corbridge church for ye inhabitants of ye said parish. (*Corbridge Church Books.*)

1749. For ringing June 11th, 1748; Nov. 5th, 1748; peace proclaimed; thanksgiving for peace; April 16th, 1749; May 29th, 1749; June 11th, 1749; 2s. on each occasion. (*Corbridge Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

1750. Leading 10 fother of slate from Hedley, £1 10s.; slates, £1 10s.; wood for the church roof north side, £2 12s. 10d.; leading the wood from Newburn, 5s.; slating the north side of the church, £2 10s. 8½d. (*Ibid.*

1752. John Forster for a scutchion for the church door, (*Ibid.*)

1763, July 8. Directions given by the archdeacon upon his visitation. . . . 6. All the pews in the church that have no floors to be floored either with boards or stone. 7. All the pews throughout the church to be well repaired where wanting and furnished with moveable kneeling boards. 8. The flags throughout the church where sunk to be laid even. 9. The flags in the chancel where sunk to be laid even. . . . 12. The west end of the north ile to be flagged, plastered, white-washed and made decent. 13. The flaggs to be new laid in the porch belonging to Greenwich Hospital. . . . (Signed) John Sharp. (*Corbridge Registers.*)

1764. To Thomas Richley altering ye sounding board, 15s. 9d. (*Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

1767. Paid Surtees and Rewcastle for making ye old steeple into a new one, flagging before ye church door, paving to ye south and west churchyard gates, laying ye steps of ye latter paving without it, turning ye school-door, etc., £10 3s. 4½d. (*Ibid.*)

1768, Oct. 10. [Orders given upon the archdeacon's visitation] That the chancel be plaistered and whitewashed where necessary, and the flaggs within the communion rails laid even. That the old communion table be repaired or a new one provided.[1] That a master of arts hood be provided and a decent bason for the offertory. That the ten commandments be painted upon wood, fraimed and hung up against the wall near each end of the communion table. (Signed) John Sharp. (*Corbridge Church Books.*)

1774. The public service is read in the church on the mornings and evenings of Sundays, excepting the morning of every third Sunday, on which it is read in the chapel of Halton by the minister of Corbridge, and a sermon is preached in the parish every Sunday. The sacrament is administered in the parish nine times in every year. There are about 200 persons in the parish who communicate at the greater festivals. There are about 340 families in the parish, some reputed papists and some dissenters, but no meeting house. We have no almshouse or hospital. We have no public school or charity school. (*Bishop Auckland MSS., Bishops' Visitations.*)

1789. Expended on the 19th of March in illuminating for the king's recovery, £1. (*Churchwardens' Accounts.*)

1792. My parish is about eight miles in length and two in breadth. It contains ten townships comprehending three hundred houses. There are no families of rank or great estate in it. The principal people in the parish are farmers. There are twelve reputed popish families in my parish, but none of note. No person has been lately perverted to popery within my observation. There is no place in my parish where they assemble for the purpose of Divine worship. No popish priest resides in or resorts to my parish, neither is their any popish school in it. There are some few persons in my parish who are denominated methodists, but they attend the church, and there are some few presbyterians who also frequently attend. There is no meeting house in the parish nor any licensed teacher within my knowledge, neither have I been able to observe any increase in the number of such as appear to dissent from the established church. (Signed) Geo. Wilson. (*Bishops' Visitations.*)

1807, June 12. For a pitch pipe for the use of the singers, 8s.[2] (*Churchwardens' Accounts*).

[1] £5 0s. 11d. was paid in 1770 for a new altar-table. A fragment of the pre-Reformation stone altar-table is built into the south wall of the nave, east of the Norman door, and another fragment is preserved in the vicar's pele.

[2] The pitch pipe was presented to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, 29th April, 1885, and is now in the Blackgate museum.

1810. There is no popish priest resident in my parish, but one attends occasionally and has a small room hired in the village of Corbridge for Divine worship, whose name is Hickerson. There is no regular methodist or dissenting meeting house in my parish nor in the chapelry of Halton.[1] There are some who may be denominated methodists, who, I am told, talk wildly and incoherently about the new birth. There is no methodist or dissenting preacher resident in the parish; but sometimes a man of the name of Scott, an itinerant, of what trade or profession I know not, sometimes makes his appearance in the village, and extemporizes in some private room hired or lent for the purpose. (Signed) George Wilson. (*Bishops' Visitations.*)

1820. For black cloth to hang the pulpit, etc., £3 12s. 6d. Tolling the bell on the day of interment of his most sacred majesty, King George the third, 2s. A string for the base fiddle, 1s. 8d. Postage of a letter to Alnwick, 7½d. (*Churchwarden's Accounts*).

1828. For painting and gilding charity boards, £5 18s. 4d. (*Ibid*).

1828, Oct. 7. Memorandum of a parochial visitation of the vicarage of Corbridge held by the archdeacon of Northumberland. The church and churchyard are upon the whole well maintained, but the roofs and ribs of the two side aisles are in a bad state and must be repaired. Indeed it would be highly desirable if the cumbrous grey slates could be removed and blue slates substituted in their room. (*Corbridge Church Books.*)

1828, October 1. The Easter dues are collected, the vicar finding the elements for the communion at Easter; at the other three sacraments they are found by the parish. The population of the parish is 1800. The church will contain 400, the chapel at Halton 150. There are about twenty catholics and a priest, 50 protestant dissenters and a methodist meeting-house. They have service at Halton every third Sunday in the morning, and at Corbridge twice a day with a sermon, except on the Halton Sunday, when the morning duty at Corbridge is dropped .... Their plate is bad, consisting of one small cup with the smallest patten I ever saw .... The clerk is appointed by the vicar and paid by groats and fees from house to house at Easter. They sing the new version. The sexton is paid partly by fees and partly by church cess. There are two churchwardens, one appointed by the vicar, the other by the parishioners. The select vestry consist of twenty-four, and they meet on Easter Monday .... The school-house adjoins the church; it is kept in repair by the parish and is of course rent free to the master .... The church is a perfect cross, but has suffered much by tasteless alterations and repairs. The fine old lancet windows are barbarised, but the buttresses and fantastic-headed door of the chancel, and above all the fine old Saxon arch, are worthy of much admiration. (*Archdeacon Singleton's Minute Book.*)

An inventory of the church goods taken 18th August, 1552, gives as belonging to the church 'a selver challes, iij westments, iij belles, iij alterclothes, iij albes, iij towelles, ij caundelstykes of copper, a handbell.'[2] The church plate now consists of a silver cup,[3] a silver paten, made by William Ramsey of Newcastle, silversmith, about 1681; a set of communion plate comprising a flagon, two chalices and two patens, presented by Miss Elizabeth Sheldon in 1891; two pewter flagons; a pewter dish stamped with the name of O. (?) Lowes; and a curious brass alms dish[4]

[1] The earliest dissenting chapel at Corbridge was one erected by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1820. A chapel for the Methodist Reformers or Primitive Methodists was opened in 1854, and the United Free Methodists have a place of worship built in 1885.

[2] *Inventories of Church Goods*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 97, p. 165.

[3] Figured in *Proc. Newc. Soc. of Ant.* 2nd series, vol. iii. p. 143.

[4] *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1837, N.S., vol. viii. p. 330.

of Dutch make, *circa* 1500, embossed with the figures of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, and having the inscription in Roman letters round the rim—VREESOT . GODT . ONDER . HOVT . SIN . GEBODTG.[1]

The three bells entered in the inventory of 1552 appear to have continued in use down to 1888, when they were replaced by a peal of six presented by subscription in memory of the Queen's Jubilee. One of the bells then removed is now at Farnley Grange and bears the inscription : AARON : PEEVER : FECIT : JOHN : WALTON : VICAR : 1729 : , having been recast in that year.[2] The other two bore no inscriptions. The church clock was put up in 1767. On a buttress of the south wall of the nave is a dial bearing the date 1694.

The parish registers commence in 1657. Extracts from them are given below :

Select Entries from Corbridge Register.

1666, May	17.	Richard Gibson of the West Boat House and Phillis Addison of Corbridge, married.
1667/8, Jan.	5.	Elizabeth Carnaby of the Whitehouse, widow, buried.
1669, Oct.	21.	Francis Tweddell of Burddussell, Cumberland, and Eliner Joplin of Halton Sheeles, married.
1669, Nov.	11.	Mr. John Radcliffe of Corbridge, buried.
1670, April	28.	Robert Mowbray of Western Dukesfield and Elizabeth Sharpe of Dilston, married.
1671/2, Feb.	8.	John Lumbley of Corbridge and Isabel Winship of Long Witton, married.
1672, March	27.	Ralph, son of Mr. Ralph Carnaby of Halton, baptised.
1674, June	12.	Edward, son of John Radcliff late of Corbridge, deceased, buried.
1674, June	30.	Fenwick, son of Mr. John Lucas of Corbridge, baptised.
1675/6, Jan.	13.	.....daughter of Phillip Constable, esquire, in Dilston in the parish of Corbridge, baptised.
1678, Oct.	14.	Frances, daughter of Bennit Errington, buried.
1693, April	17.	Michael Errington of Hexham and Ann Hudspeth of Corbridge, married.
1694, Sept.	14.	Mr. John Ogle of Adon, buried.
1697, May	25.	Mr. Midford of Dilston, a papist priest, buried.
1706/7, Mar.	18.	Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Radcliffe of Dilston, baptised.
1714, Oct.	27.	Ralph, son of George Troutbeck of Rideing, baptised.
1719, April	30.	Mrs. Barbara Errington, wife of Mr. Edward Errington of Aydon, buried at Stannington.
1719, Sept.	6.	Mr. Edward Errington of Aydon, buried at Warden.[3]
1720/1, Mar.	14.	Agnes, wife of Mr. Thomas Radcliffe of Dilston, buried.
1722/3, Jan.	21.	Mrs. Jane Aynsley of Corbridge, widow, buried at Hexham.
1728, June	3.	Mr. Joseph Jacques of ye parish of Whickham, minister, and Jane Liddale in the parish of Hexham, married.
1728, Sept.	6.	Mr. Francis Anderson of Annwick and Mrs. Sarah Todd of Corbridge, married by licence.
1729, April	20.	Mr. Taylour White and Mrs. Ann Errington, married at Halton.

[1] The plate is more fully described by Mr. C. C. Hodges. *Proc. Newc. Soc. of Ant.* 2nd series, vol. iii. p. 142.

[2] For a note by Mr. R. O. Heslop on the bell-maker, see *loc. cit.* [3] See vol. iv. of this series, p. 192.

1731/2, Jan. 7. Alice, daughter of Richard Haswell of ye parish of Gate head, buried.
1731/2, Feb. 27. Mary, daughter of William Carnaby of the Hills, buried.
1733, July 28. Robert Newton in the parish of Ovingham and Hannah Sheel of Alandale, married.
1734, Oct. 29. William Wilkinson and Elizabeth Collinson, both of the parish of St. Margret's in Durham, married.
1737, Nov. 2. Thomas Ratcliff of Dilstone, buried.
1738, Aug. 20. Richard Harding and Margery Hall, both of the parish of Whickham, married.
1745, Aug. 26. The Revd. Mr. John Clark and Alice Harding, both of the parish of Whickham, married.
1745 6, Jan. 12. Ann, daughter of Mr. Haswell of Prior Mains, buried.
1746, July 19. Charles, son of Mr. Frank Selby of Corbridge, buried.
1750, April 12. Margery, wife of the Revd. Mr. Stokoe of St. John Lee, buried.
1756, May 30. Thomas Bates of Ovingham parish and Margaret Jameson of this parish, married.
1759, Mar. 13. William Holmes of Allendale parish in the diocese of York and Jane Reed of this parish, married by licence.
1767, Nov. 16. John Fenwick of Morpeth and Mary Hall of this parish, married by licence.
1770, May 30. Joseph Walker and Elizabeth Morpeth both of this parish, married by licence.
1773, Dec. 28. Mr. Richard Haswell of Corbridge, buried.
1775, Aug. 20. William, son of Robert Wemyss Spearman of Corbridge, gent., and Mary his wife, baptised.
1781, April 3. Nicholas Thornton of the chapelry of Haydon and Mary Boutflower of this parish, married by licence.
1781, May 29. Mrs. Isabell Bertram of Corbridge, widow, buried.
1782, June 22. Francis Selby of Corbridge, gent., buried.
1797, March 18. Nicholas Oley of the parish of Lanchester and Barbara Walker of this parish, married by licence.
1804, April 2. Miss Joyous Moor of Aydon castle, sister of Mrs. Bates of the same place, and daughter of Thomas and Ann Moore of Bishop's castle, Shropshire, buried; died 28th March, aged 78.
1806, Jan. 28. Mr. Joseph Whitfield of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stationer, buried; died 26th January, aged 53.
1808, Oct. 9. Ann Hodgson of Shoredean Brea, widow of Thomas Hodgson, a landholder formerly in the county of Cumberland, buried; died 7th October, aged 105.

Monumental Inscriptions.

In memory of John Cook of Aydon, buried here 7 Jan. 1679; Jane Cook of Aydon White House, 22 Dec. 1689; Catharine Cook [8th] Dec. 1699; Mary, wife of John Cook the younger [20th Aug.] 1702; Jane, daughter of John Cook, 6th June, 1706; John Cook, 9th Mar. 1711; Sarah, daughter of John Bates, 25th Jan. 1743, [aged 7] years; John, son of do., [27th Feb.] 1744, aged 3 years; Mary, dau: of do., 6th July, 1762 [aged 17] years; John Bates, grandson of John Cook the [younger, 6th Oct.] 1776, aged 75 [years]; Mary Bates, widow of John Bates, ... 15th Nov. 1797, aged 85 years; Joyous Moore, daughter of the late Thos. Moore of Bishops Castle, Shropshire, [2nd] April [1804], aged 79 years; George Bates, son of John Bates, 23rd Sept. 1816, aged 82 years.

Here lyeth the body of Richard Gibson, who dyed the fift of Fabuary, 1678, and the body of Bridget, wife of Thomas Gibson, who dyed the ninth of Febuary, 1694. Mr. Thomas Gibson of Stagshaw Close was buryed the 7th of Augt., anno Dni. 1720.

Mary, wife of Joseph Gibson of Corbridge, died the 19th Decr., 1753, ae. 45. Joseph Gibson, the 19th July, 1760, ae. 52. Christr., son of Regd. Gibson, the 31st March, 1768, ae. 1. Isabell, daughter of R. G., Decr. 27th, 1780, ae. 16. Also Mary, his dr., obt. June 1st, 1788, aet. 19.

Hannah Eliza, wife of John Grey of Dilston, died May 16, 1860, aged 66. John Grey died Jan. 22, 1868, aged 82 years.

Here lies ye body of Mr. John Reed, son of Mr. Tho. Reed of Aydon, who departd. this life Febry 27th, 1729/30, in ye 22d year of his age. Mary ye wife of Mr. Thomas Reed of Aydon, aged 80, died May 24th, 1754. Mr. Thomas Reed of Aydon, who died Novbr. 8th, 1754, aged 80. Elizabeth Reed, wife of Thomas Reed of Aydon, died ye 2d April, 1765, aged 44.

Near this place are interred the remains of Mr. Joseph Reed, merchant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died 2d December, 1810, aged 53 years.

[Here lieth] the body of Henry Simpson, gentelman, who departed this life the 23 of April, an. Dom. 1669; [also his t]hre daugh[ters, viz:] Elizab[eth . . . .] and Bar[bara. Eliz]abeth de[partd this] life 23 of . . . . . n. Dom. 1670; [also . . . .] the body [of . . . . .] Simpson, [wife of He]nry Sim[pson, who] departd [this life] the 23 of . . . . . n. Dom. 1683.

In memory of Cuthbert Snowball of Corbridge, who died May 21st, 1784, aged 71 years; John Snowball of Wharmley, son of the above named Cuthbert Snowball, who died May 24th, 1809, aged 69 years; Ann, wife of John Snowball, who died April 23rd, 1801, aged 57 years; Margaret, daughter of the above named John and Ann Snowball, who died December 29th, 1796, aged 21 years; also Joseph, their son, who died January 4th, 1806, aged 36 years; also John, their son, who died May 3d., 1839, aged 60 years.

Sacred to the memory of Cuthbert Snowball of Wharmley, who died August 28th, 1839, aged 72 years; also of Dorothy his daughter, who died July 17th, 1828, aged 26 years; John, his son, died Jan. 26th, 1832, aged 46 years; Joseph, his son, died Dec. 20th, 1837, aged 33 years; also Mary his wife, who died Feb. 27th, 1841, aged 76 years; Cuthbert, son of the above Cuthbert and Mary Snowball, died Dec. 18, 1860, aged 67 years; William, their son, died Feb. 8, 1862, aged 72 years.

Hic jacent reliquiae Thomae Todd è collegio Reginensi Oxon., artium magistri, anno Domini 1690, et hujus ecclesiae vicarii per spatium decem annorum, qui obiit decimo quarto die Junii, anno Domini 1718, in spe beatae Resurrectionis.

Hic jacet Joannes Walton, literarum non nescius, probus, pius, hujus ecclesiae pastor eximie diligens viginti amplius annos. Ob. A.D. 1741, Jul. 28, aet. 59.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, wife of Mr. Lancelot Weldon of Little Whittington, who deceased ye 24th of S'pmr. Anno Domini 1696.

Here lies the body of Lionel Winship of Aydon, who died the 15th of September, 1811, aged 76 years; also Hannah, his wife, [who died the 4th of October,] 1812, aged [80 years.]

Sacred to the memory of Lionel Winship of Aydon, who died at Corbridge, August 22nd, 1863, aged 42 years.

Charitable Benefactions.

1668. Lady (Elizabeth) Radcliffe, widow of Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, bequeathed by will, dated 18th December, 1668, £10 out of an annuity payable by Francis Sutton of Greencroft, co. Durham, to the poor within the parish of Corbridge, to be distributed upon St. Lucy's day. This payment came to be charged upon an estate at Nafferton in the parish of Ovingham, belonging in 1830 to Francis Cholmondeley of Bransby near York, and is still paid out it.

1680. Ursula Mountney of Stonecroft bequeathed by will, dated 16th July, 1680, and by subsequent appointment, twenty shillings a year (parcel of a larger sum) out of her estates of Stonecroft, Nunbush and Little Whittington, to the poor of Corbridge, to be distributed at Christmas. The payments continued to be made until 1822, when the estates on which they were charged were sold by the Gibson family to Mr. John Todd. Mr. Todd refused to make further payment, but was compelled to do so by decree given in the court of chancery.[1] This payment is still received from the owner of Stonecroft.

1699. Anne Radcliffe of Dilston bequeathed by will, dated 3rd October, 1699, £20 per annum, or the third part of the interest on £1000, to the poor of the parishes of Corbridge and Hexham, and the like sum to the putting of poor children to be apprentices. The payment, like Dame

[1] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 396.

Elizabeth Radcliffe's charity, is charged upon the Nafferton estate, and now realizes £20 per annum only, of which £10 was in 1830 distributed with Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe's charity and the communion money at Christmas and Candlemas amongst the poor of the parish in sums varying from two to seven or eight shillings, and £10 was carried to a separate account, from which premiums of about two guineas each were paid for poor children of the parish who were placed out as parish apprentices.

1702. Ann Swinburn of Dilston, by will dated 1st October, 1702, bequeathed £6 a year to the poor of Corbridge to be distributed upon St. Thomas's day at Dilston. This payment has ceased to be made since 1742.

1706. Robert Troutbeck, vicar of Corbridge, by will dated 12th May, 1706, bequeathed a house in Watling Street and land in Corbridge to the poor of Corbridge parish and Halton chapelry, the rent to be distributed by a Troutbeck or by the minister and churchwardens. The rents in 1830 amounted to £29 2s. 6d. clear, of which four or five shillings were given to such poor inhabitants of Halton as were most in want, and the remainder was added to the produce of the Radcliffe and Mountney charities. The Troutbeck and Rogers bequests (below mentioned) are now invested in Consols and produce £37 10s. per annum.

1712. John Cooke of Aydon White-house, bequeathed by will, dated 5th March, 1711/2, an annuity of £6 for a term of seven years, to poor householders in Corbridge parish, to be distributed by the vicar and the four-and-twenty upon St. Andrew's day and on Good Friday.

1722. William Weldon of Little Whittington gave to the poor of the parish £3, the interest of which was distributed at Easter. This benefaction was lost before 1763.

1800, May 3. Mary Robson and Hannah Brown, both of Corbridge, settled £100 in trust to pay the interest to twenty indigent people resident in Corbridge. The sum is invested in a house in Hill Street, and the interest, amounting to £4 per annum, was formerly distributed on New Year's day.

1826. Elizabeth Rogers of Gosforth in Cumberland, bequeathed by will, dated 2nd February, 1826, the interest on £200 to the minister of Corbridge, to be by him laid out in oatmeal to be given to the poor of the parish on the 22nd December every year. This benefaction has now been added to the Troutbeck charity.

All the charities now existing are distributed at Christmas and Candlemas by the vicar and other trustees who are appointed by the Corbridge Parish Council and the parish meetings of the various townships.

About fifty feet from the south side of the chancel of the church stands the medieval fortified vicarage or vicar's pele. It stands across the line of the present churchyard wall, which abuts on its east and west sides.

Although there is no record of its erection, the architectural features clearly indicate that it was built *circa* 1300.[1] The first mention of it occurs in the list of fortalices drawn up in 1415, wherein it is described as owned by the vicar.[2] Camden also refers to it as built by and

[1] The following entry occurs in the *Lay Subsidy Roll* for 1296: 'Manerium de Coys; summa bonorum vicarii de Corbr', £4 6s. 6d., unde regi, 7s. 10½d.' *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{15\text{S}}{1}$. There is no means of identifying the manor-house here named, in which the vicar of Corbridge had then his residence.

[2] Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 18.

inhabited by the vicars.[1] Clarke's survey, taken in 1663, describes it as 'a tower scituate on ye churchyard wall, to ye south-east of ye church, said to have been antiently ye lord's goale, but now is ye place where ye lord's court is usually kept, but ye roofe is in much decay.'[2]



Vicar's Pele, Corbridge, Fig. 1.

The tower is of one date and well constructed, the sandstone of which it is built being laid in courses, which diminish in size as they ascend; the lower courses are unusually large, many of the stones have cramp holes, and have been obtained from Corstopitum. It is a very good example of the smaller pele, and comprised a vaulted basement and two other floors, which yet exhibit in a very complete manner the details of the interior arrangements.

The tower is rectangular on plan, and measures on the exterior 27 feet 4 inches from east to west, and 21 feet from north to south. From the ground level to the parapet walk is 30 feet, and to the top of the parapet 5 feet more.

On the exterior the four elevations are generally alike (see fig. 1). They are perfectly plain, without string or offset courses, and are finished with an embattled parapet, which is carried round the four angles of the tower on projecting corbels, forming machicolations of equal dimensions on each side.

[1] Corbridge ecclesiam nunc tantum ostendit et juxta turriculam ab ecclesiae vicariis constructam et habitatam. Camden, *Brittania*, ed. 1607, p. 666.

[2] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

The entrance doorway is on the east side and at the ground level. It has an acutely pointed arch formed of two stones only. In it is an old wooden door covered on its outer face with an iron grate.[1]

Two small loops are the only other features on the east side. On the south elevation is a loop lighting the basement, and above it, at the first floor level, a window with a round trefoiled head, worked in one stone. To the east of this window are two small openings; the lower one, three inches square, is the sink waste-water outlet; and the upper one, six inches square, is to admit light. There are three other square-headed windows on this elevation—two at the first and one at the second floor level. The projecting hollow moulding supporting the parapet, between the machicolations, is pierced in two places for a spout of gargoyle form to throw off the roof water. The coping to the merlons and embrasures is chamfered only.

The north elevation has a trefoil-headed window at the first floor level, similar to that on the south side, and above it a square-headed window. There is also a projection carried on corbels containing the smoke-flue from the first floor fireplace.

The west elevation is pierced by a square-headed window at the level of the second floor and a loop at the basement.

All the windows are chamfered on the exterior face, and rebated within for shutters; the crooks on which they hung remain in many places. The basement or ground floor was entered by the door already described; it was 3 feet 3 inches wide, and was secured on the inside by a stout bar. Opposite the entrance door, another, arched in two stones chamfered but not rebated, leads into the semi-circular barrel vault, 18 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 2 inches, which occupies the basement, and is lighted by two loops, one on the west and the other on the south side. The walls on the north and south are each 4 feet 5 inches, and on the west 3 feet 8 inches in thickness. On the left of the entrance a stone stair 2 feet 3 inches wide, having a ceiling of large flat stones,

[1] The grate at Corbridge, which is similar in workmanship to that at Bywell castle (see vol. vi. of this work, p. 76), is comprised of five vertical and nine horizontal bars, within a frame which is shaped to fit the arched opening. The standards and rails now measure one and three-quarter inches by three-eighths of an inch; they are bound together at the intersections, alternately, with rivets and a kneed clasp welded on the back, as shown on the sketch of the Bywell door, and hung on two band hinges. As the Bywell example appears to be of the date of the castle, *i.e.* fifteenth century, and that at Corbridge is identical in design, we may attribute both grates to the same period.

ascends to the first floor in the thickness of the east wall, which here measures 5 feet. The stair is lighted by a small loop, and finishes in the thickness of the south wall.

On the first floor landing there is a stone sink and table formed in the wall, as shown on the plan. The sink stone is dished out on the top, and the outlet discharges through a small opening, above which is the aperture for light previously mentioned, both cut through stones only 4 inches thick (fig. 2). A pointed doorway, chamfered but not rebated, opens into an apartment 19 feet 3 inches by 13 feet 4 inches, lighted by three windows, one small and two larger, with trefoil heads placed opposite each other in the north and south walls. In the west wall are two lockers, and in the north wall a moulded square-headed fireplace, 4 feet 6 inches wide, with a chamfered curb to form the hearth. A small pointed door, 2 feet wide, leads on to a staircase, which rises above the stair below in the thickness of the east wall. It is lighted by a small loop. Near to the door and at the foot of the stair is a latrine, the shoot from which is in the thickness of the wall.



VICAR'S PELE, CORBRIDGE. FIG. 2.—FIRST FLOOR LANDING.

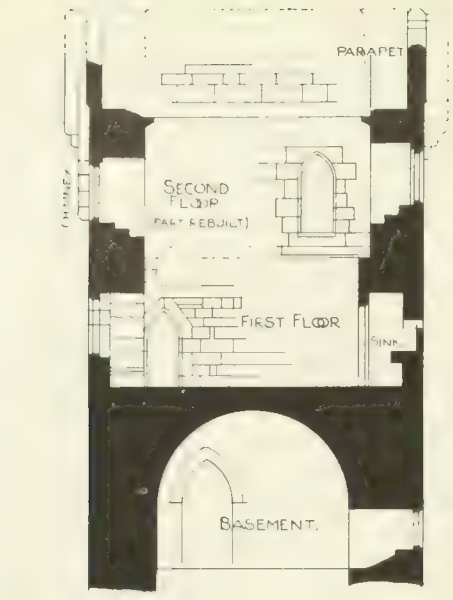
The timbers supporting the second floor were carried by an offset on the south wall, and by a wall-plate which rested on seven corbels, rounded on the under side, on the north wall (see section fig. 4).

The upper apartment is entered by a pointed doorway in the east wall, formed by over-sailing the ashlar courses and not by arch stones, as shown on the section looking east; it is chamfered and rebated. This

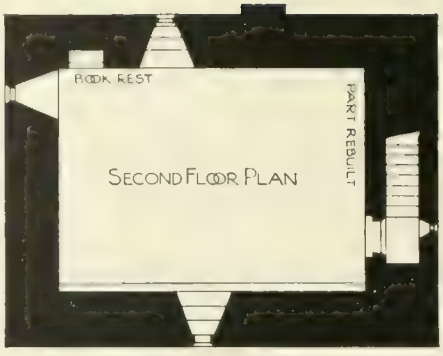


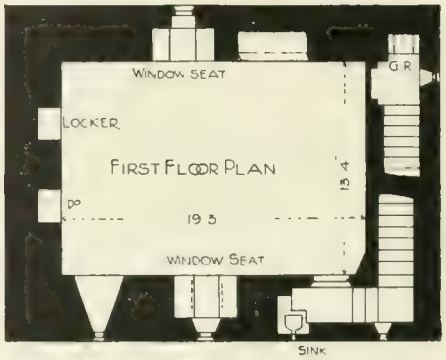
Vicar's Pele, Corbridge, Fig. 3.—First Floor.

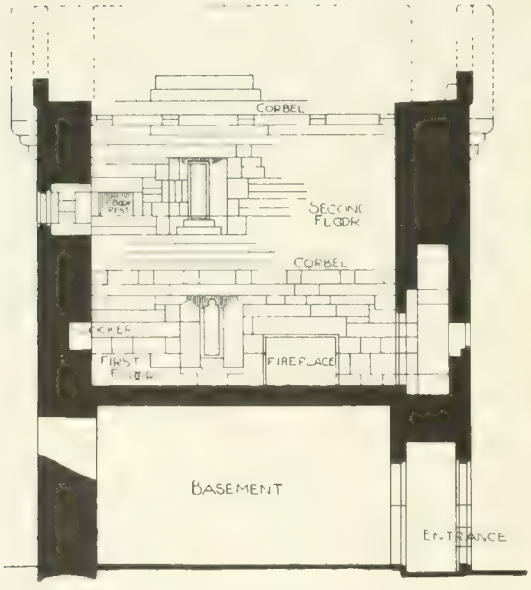
chamber is lighted by three windows, one on the west and two opposite each other in the north and south walls, each 1 foot wide by 5 feet 9 inches high; they have widely splayed internal jambs and stepped sills. In the north wall, near its west end, is a sloping panel set in a recess, 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 10 inches; it was undoubtedly intended for



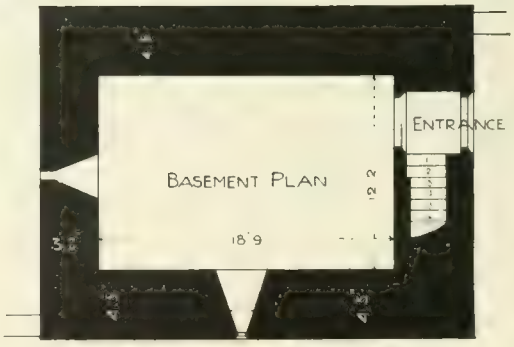
SECTION LOOKING EAST







SECTION LOOKING NORTH.



THE VICAR'S PELE. CORBRIDGE.

SCALE OF FEET.

W.H. KNOWLES F.S.A. MENSET-DEL.

VICAR'S PELE, CORBRIDGE, FIG. 4.—PLANS AND SECTIONS.

and formed a very convenient book rest,[1] on which the light fell from the west window (see second floor plan and section looking south). This window and the one in the north wall enabled the occupant engaged at the reading desk to command a view of the church and its approaches.

The roof timbers were supported by chamfered stone corbels, which yet remain on the north, south, and west sides. It is not apparent how the roof and parapet walls were gained—most probably from the east end, where the masonry has been rebuilt.[2]

The parapet walls are 1 foot thick and stand 5 feet 2 inches above the level of the walk. The embrasures are 2 feet 6 inches wide, and the jambs of the merlons have sunk holes for hanging shutters. At each of the four angles is a series of machicolations thrown out on five corbels, two on each side and one set angleways, all three projections rounded on the underside.

Conceivably the first floor was used as the living room, a portion of which may have been screened off at its west end, where are the two lockers and the small window. The second floor was apparently the private chamber, and the vaulted basement an excellent store.

Among the large lintel stones many grave covers may be observed.

A parish school was in existence as early as 1578, when, at a visitation held by the chancellor of the diocese, Christopher Stocke was returned as schoolmaster.[3] Under the Commonwealth six pounds a year out of the Bywell tithes was settled upon Corbridge school by the Commissioners for the Propagation of the Gospel.[4] The first recorded school building was erected in 1726, when a room was built for the purpose on to the south side of the church tower.[5] This building, described by the Rev. John Hodgson in 1830 as 'a dirty doghole of a school,'[6] was pulled down in 1834 to make way for a vestry. The Rev. George Wilson reported to his bishop in 1814:

[1] Stone desks, both recessed and projecting, are met with in churches; there is one on the north side of the chancel at Etwall, Derbyshire, and another in the same position is in St. Paul's church in Holderness.

[2] The tower has been very thoroughly repaired and covered with a stone roof by the present duke of Northumberland.

[3] *Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes*, Surt. Soc. Pub. p. 29.

[4] Lambeth MS, 1006, pp. 375, 435.

[5] May 12th, 1726. Order'd by ye vicar, churchwardens and twenty-four that fourpence a pound be laid on and collected immediately towards repairing ye south-west corner of ye church and making an addition to it for ye use of a school and other expences of ye parish for this present year. *Churchwardens' Books.*

[6] Raine, *Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson*, vol. ii. p. 172.

There is a school-room annexed to the church, but no endowment to it whatever. There are four schools in the parish for boys and girls, the masters and mistress being paid by the week or quarter by the parents of the children, who attend as agreed upon. The instructors belong to the church of England, and are careful in preaching our church catechism.[1]

The present Church of England school was built in the year 1855 through the exertions of the Rev. F. Gipps, aided by a grant from the National Society. In 1904 the building was completely remodelled at the cost of £1,370, raised by voluntary contributions, and was re-opened, 21st February, 1908.

Miscellanea.[2]

Si Dieu le voil suffere ieo voill estre enterre, sur payne de la maliceon de Dieu et le mene, lendemayn de ma moriaunce a Corbrige prevement devaunt jour a une preve messe en le maner qe ensuyte, ceo est a savoyre de a louere iiij sergez qe serrount en le eglise adunqes pur xld. saunz plus donere ou mayns a le haut autere, et xld. en offraunt saunz plus donere ; et qe mon corps soyt carie come autres genz de communz sount, et noun pas en une cyst. Et auxsi tost qe homme puyt qe homme doyve a chescoun ordyre de fres en Noif Chastelle de iiij ordrys xs. pur avere de chescoun ordyre ij trentales de messes en hast pur les aulmes mes auncestres, et pur la aulme Luce qe fust ma femme, et pur ma aulme et nos enfauntz, et pur les aulmes les auncestres Luce, et pur les aulmes de bien fessauntz de nous deux a queux nous sumes endettez, et pur les aulmes de touz Cristianes, et x.s. a les genz de West Spytelle en mesme la fourme par mesme le charge. Et ceo qe serra feyt pur lamur de Dieu soyt feyt en hast pur moy, ceo est a savoyre ij quarters de furment fourne en payne, ij bestes, saunz nul homme prier a Develestone le jour de le enterment, et apres le enterment xv jours ou troys semayns ou quant qe homme poura bonement soyt prie par letre de deux de mes plus procheyns amys une Abbe ou une Priour ou une Suppriour pur chaunter une messe pur ma aulme par note en le honour de Dieu a Corbrige, ij chivalers ou une pur fayre le honoure a le ordire de chivalere mes noun pas a moun corps, a auxsi meigne costage comme poyt, par acorde de Vicare de Corbrige ou de gardayne et de mes ditz amys, saunz nul homme prier a Develestone ou costage mettre forpris pur lamur de Dieu. En la volunte de ditz amys cetz choses seyount tenuz si mes bienz pussunt perfournere apres ceo qe mes dettz serrount acquitez ou pussount perfere en hast. *Endorsed:* Le enterment et autres divysez si les bienz puyssent perfournere. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1466. The document is a set of directions given by Sir William de Tyndale for his burial, A.D. 1374.

1678. May 30th. Paid to Stephen Armstronge in the Birkes for killinge of two foxes in Dilston Fell and bringing theire heads to our church doore . . . . . 1678/9, February 16th. Then collected in the parish church of Corbridge two shillings and threpence in behalfe of a great fire in the parish Patingham in the county of Stafford . . . . 1679/80, February 1st. Then collected in the parish church of Corbridge in behalf of a slave in Turke . . . . *Corbridge Churchwardens' Accounts.*

1716. Freeholders, inhabitants and residents within the town and parish of Corbridge: whereas it evidently appears that they have of late entertained strangers and others in their houses and cottages, who, being poor and in a low condition, become chargeable to the parish, they and their children, which burthen is very heavy and grievous ; it's therfor ordered that whatsoever freeholder, inhabitant or resident shall for the future harbour or entertain any such person or persons shall give security to save harmless and indempnifie the parish from the maintenance of such person or persons and their children ; and in case of refuseall or neglect, that such offender or offenders, on complaint made by one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace, shall be proceeded against according to law and justice ; and the churchwardens and overseers of the parish are required and enjoyned once every month to

[1] *Bishop Aukland Castle*, Bishop's Visitations.

[2] From the vestry minute-books except where otherwise noted.

view, search and examine all the messuages, houses and cottages in the town and parish of Corbridge for such strangers and inmates, and, in case they find any such person or persons harboured or entertained, that they do forthwith make complaint to one or more of his majesty's justices that such person or persons may be removed according to the law in that case made and provided; and publick notice is to be given of this order from time to time as often as the viccar and churchwardens shall think meet and convenient.

1720. Paid to William Craig for coals for the bone fires, May 28 and 29, 1s. 6d. *Churchwardens' Accounts.*

1722. To Milburne at ye Linold Wood for a wild-cat head, 4d. *Ibid.*

1722. March 26th. At a meeting of ye vestry or four-and-twenty of ye parish of Corbridge, order'd that ye four-and-twenty do observe five yearly meetings to concert and take care of ye parish business, viz., on Thursday after every Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day at 2 a'clock in ye afternoon, and on Easter Monday at 10 a'clock in ye forenoon.

1722. 15th June. Received the following briefs; the collections: Upper Darwen chappell in com. Lancaster, 1s. 10¼d.; St. John Wapping in com. Middlesex, 1s. 5½d.; Jenkin Vingoe in com. Cornwall, 1s. 7½d.; Bakewell church in com. Derby, 1s.; inundation in com. pal. Lancaster, £1 0s. ¾d.; Greatwood, Bilton, etc., in com. Stafford et Gloucester, 3s. 2d.

1727. July 12th. Corbridge parish. It's ordered that the severall townshipps, quarters, divisions or constablarys in the said parish that have agreed or shall hereafter agree and undertake to maintain and do maintain their own poor seperately and distinct from the parish in generall, shall from and after Easter next be discharged and not lyable to be assessed or pay anything to or for the maintenance of the poor of the parish in generall. *Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. vi. p. 481.

1729. December 14th. I herewith have sent to your care a small offering of books, being all you were pleas'd to recommend. I have writ upon each one that they should not be lent out of the vestry or church, but be there in common for every person:—One common prayer book in folio; Burkitt's paraphrase of the New Testament; six prayer books with the communion service in octavo; Nelson's Festivals; two books of the Whole Duty of Man; Hole's Exposition of the Church Catechism: Wheatley's Illustration of the Common Prayer; Taylor's Worthy Communicant; Burkitt's Poor Man's Help; another of the same: three volumes of Ostervall's Arguments of the Books of the Old and New Testament. Letter of Mrs. Alice Colpitts of Newcastle to John Walton, vicar of Corbridge, entered in the parish register.

1743. September 24th. Whereas it is advertised in the Newcastle Courant and Newcastle Journal that the estate called Wester Groundridge and another in Corbridge belonging to Mr. Gill Brown are to be sold, this is therefore to give notice to the person or persons who shall purchase the said estates that there is due from the said estates to the poor of the parish of Corbridge the yearly payment of six pounds, and that whoever is purchaser of the said estates will be liable to the said payment.

1756. January 7th. Be it remembred that we, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the township of Corbridge, with the consent of the major part of the inhabitants of the said township of Corbridge in the county of Northumberland, have agreed to hire a house in this our township of Corbridge and contract with a person for the lodging, keeping and employing of the poor of this our township, and take the benefit of their work and labour for the better maintenance and relief of such poor persons as shall then be chargeable to our said township; and in case any poor person shall refuse to be lodged, kept and maintained in such house as shall be rented for such purpose, he or she shall be struck out of the parish book and not be entitled to relief.

1766. Paid William Armstrong for a pair of stocks, £1 1s. *Churchwardens' Accounts.*

1767. February 9th. At a public meeting of ye inhabitants of ye township of Corbridge in ye county of Northumberland for that purpose respectively assembled upon usual notice thereof first given, it is contracted by and with ye consent of ye said inhabitants so assembled as aforesaid, and also with ye consent of Ralph Soulsby, esq., one of his majesty's justices of ye peace for ye said county, dwelling near ye township of Corbridge aforesaid, between Richard Brown and Eliezer Birch, churchwardens, and John Bowman and George Walton, overseers of ye poor of ye township of Corbridge of ye one part, and

John Ions of ye parish of Haltwhistle in ye county of Northumberland, weaver, on ye other part, that ye said John Ions shall and will for ye space of one whole year, to commence from ye 15th day of May next, at his own proper cost and charges in ye house called ye poor-house in Corbridge aforesaid, and for which he is to pay no rent during the time of this contract, provided he maintain ye windows whole, and at ye expiration thereof deliver up peaceable possession of ye same in good condition, necessary wear and tear excepted, find provide and allow unto all such poor people as shall be lawfully entitled to relief and maintainance from ye township of Corbridge aforesaid, and shall be brought to him by ye churchwardens and overseers of ye poor aforesaid or any of them or any of their successors for the time being, sufficient meat, drink, firing, washing, lodging, employment and other things necessary for their keeping and maintainance, and that he will at his own expence mend, keep clean, and manage to ye best advantage, as well ye cloaths of ye poor people aforesaid as also ye bedding which may be provided for them, and shall be accountable for ye same, as also of their other small effects which they may have in ye poor-house aforesaid, to the churchwardens and overseers of ye poor of Corbridge aforesaid or their successors for ye time being; and that he will not, during the term of this contract, agree with any other person for ye maintainance of any poor people whatsoever, such only excepted as shall be allowed of under ye hand-writing of ye churchwardens and overseers of ye poor of Corbridge aforesaid or their successors for ye time being; and that in consideration thereof the said churchwardens and overseers of ye poor and their successors shall pay or cause to be paid to ye said John Ions the sum of nine pounds, and also ye further sum of sixteen pence a week at four quarterly payments for and during ye time every poor person brought in by them for maintainance does continue in ye poor-house aforesaid. And further, ye churchwardens and overseers of ye poor of Corbridge aforesaid and their successors for ye time being shall provide necessary cloaths for their poor, which for men and boys shall be a wide horseman's coat, a waste-coat with sleeves, and a pair of breeches made of cloth of ye mixture of white and black wool of their natural colour with flat white metal buttons, one cap, one pair of stockings knit of ye same material, two shirts and one pair of cloggs; and for ye women and girls one gown lined in ye body and sleeves, and one petticoat made of stuff, the warp of linnen and wool dyed ash-colour for ye weft, one white under flannel petticoat, one apron of ye same sort as ye gown dyed blue, two white linnen caps, two shifts, two handkirchiefs for ye neck, one pair of knit stockings ye same as for ye men, and one pair of cloggs, together with bed and bedding. And in case any of ye poor people prove so ungovernable and refractory that there should be a necessity to have them committed to ye house of correction, it shall be done at ye expence of ye township of Corbridge aforesaid; and further, the churchwardens and overseers of ye poor aforesaid shall in case of death bury their own poor. The said John Ions to have moreover and take unto himself ye benefit of ye said poor people's work, labour and service during the said term, provided he maintain good order and give his attendance to what is ye proper business of ye house, and prevent ye selling and using, except in ye way of medicine, any spirituous liquors in ye house aforesaid, and cause a large Roman P, with ye first letter of ye place whereof such poor person is an inhabitant, of blue cloth, to be placed and continue upon ye shoulder of ye right sleeve of ye uppermost garment in an open and visible manner. And it is hereby agreed between ye parties aforesaid that if ye churchwardens and overseers of ye poor of Corbridge or their successors for ye time being shall agree with ye churchwardens and overseers for ye poor of any other township or parish to take their poor into ye house aforesaid, and signify ye same in writing under their hands to ye said John Ions, in such case the said John Ions shall take into ye house aforesaid such poor people as shall be brought him and are entitled to maintainance from such township or parish with whom such agreement is made, subject to ye forms and conditions which ye township of Corbridge is by this contract, the nine pounds a year only excepted. And further, it is agreed between ye parties aforesaid that the minister, churchwardens and overseers of ye poor of Corbridge and their successors for the time being shall have ye liberty at all reasonable times to go into ye house to see that all things are rightly conducted. In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands, this 9th day of February, 1767.

1768. March 6th. It is agreed that Slealy parish be allowed to come into a contract with the township of Corbridge to take their poor into Corbridge poor-house, and that a partition and some alterations be made in the poor-house at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers.

1770. November 25th. Ordered that Matthew Thompson, junior, be sent to Doctor Hall's lunatic hospital by ye overseers of the poor of this township, and agree with the said Doctor Hall for his keeping there at the expence of the township of Corbridge.

1781. May 28th. At a meeting of the vestry this day, pursuant to public notice given for the purpose on Sunday last, it is ordered that one penny in the pound be laid on and collected throughout the parish of Corbridge for paying the bounties due to men that have been balloted to serve in the militia by us.

The Rectory.

The rectory of Corbridge, held by the prior and convent, and subsequently by the dean and chapter, of Carlisle, consisted of the great tithes throughout the parish (excepting only the rectory lands, the vicar's glebe, and the Linnels farm) and lands in Corbridge township. It was valued at seventy marks in Pope Innocent's valor of 1254,[1] and at £75 in Pope Nicholas's taxation of 1291.[2] In 1340 the ninth of sheaves, fleeces and lambs in the parish was assessed at £84 16s.[3] An undated pre-reformation survey of the rectory lands gives their total acreage as 138 acres of arable, comprising 50½ acres of demesne land, 11 acres 3 roods of vicarage lands, 37 acres (afterwards called the Hill lands) held by John Barton, and the following holdings of minor tenants:

Richard Rochester, 4 acres 1½ roods; John Fresall, ½ acre; Alan de Corwell, 6½ acres; Iswold Sklater, 4 acres; Alan de Dalton, 2 acres; William de Blencow, 1 acre; John Parker, ½ acre; heirs of Thomas de Smithton, 3 acres; Adam Martin, 2 acres; William de Dalton, 7 acres 1½ roods; John Forster, 1 rood; Adam Jopson, 1 acre; John Hall, ½ acre; heirs of George Forster, 1 acre; William de Kendall, 1 acre 3 roods; heirs of George Forster, 1½ roods; heirs of William Megson, ½ acre; heirs of William Felton, 1½ acres.[4]

In the survey taken upon the dissolution of Carlisle priory in 1540, the total value of the rectory is given as £29 6s. 4d. only, the tithes of grain of the whole parish being let at £25 8s. 8d., out of which a payment of £12 was made to the bishop of Durham, while the demesne lands were let at a farm of £2 10s. 8d., and £1 7s. was received in free rents, viz.:

Heirs of William Kendall, 4d.; heirs of Alan Eurest, 8d.; heirs of .... Munkester, 12d.; heirs of William Baxter, 18d.; the chaplains of the chantry of the Blessed Mary, 4d.; the chaplains of the same

[1] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. iii. p. 424.
[2] *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, p. 316.
[3] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. III. vol. iii. p. xxxvii.
[4] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 21 O 27.

for lands late Matilda Haugh. 6d.; heirs of Robert Heryngton, 2s. 8d.; heirs of John Troloppe, 2s. 8d.; heirs of Robert Herryson, 4d.; heirs of Jerome Baxter, 8d.; heirs of John Barton, 13s. 4d.; heirs of John Medeford, 3s. (in decay).[1]

On the 6th May, 1541, the possessions of the dissolved priory of Carlisle, including the manor, rectory and advowson of Corbridge, were granted to the newly established dean and chapter.[2] The so-called manor, in reality a mesne manor within the manor of Corbridge, was surveyed in 1650.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF CORBRIDGE, PARCEL OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CARLISLE, MADE JULY, 1650.

	£	s.	d.
Free burgage rents	1	10	0
Customary rents due to the lord payable by the several tenants holding by fine certain and payable	1	16	5
Pension due to the lord of the manor by the vicar of Whittingham	2	0	0
Perquisites of courts, fines upon descent or alienation, etc.	1	0	0

All that tenement or mansion house called the Prior Mannour with one barn, a byre, a stable, and a foldgarth, a little garden, and a close of arable on the back side called Prior Close, containing 4 acres, abutting on the Hipping stones and Gossecroft on the east and on the street on the west.

One close of arable called Lammas close, abutting on the Lammas loaning on the east and Sir Edward's acre on the west, containing 3 acres.

One other close of meadow, containing 2 acres, called the Lammas, abutting upon Watling Street on the east and Sir Edward Radcliffe's land on the west.

West Field.

One flatt of land called Twenty Riggs abutting on Sir Edward Radcliffe's land east and west.

One flatt of six riggs at the north end of the Twenty Riggs flat.

Five riggs lying upon the Shoreden Flatt abutting upon Hexham way on the south.

Five riggs more there abutting upon the glebe land on the south.

North Field.

Four butts at Casten well abutting on the glebe on the west and Anthony Greenwell on the east.

Three ridges in Colchester Flatt abutting on Sir Edward Radcliffe's on the south and James Langlands on the north.

Three ridges on the back side of the lyme kill abutting upon Sir Edward Radcliffe on the west and the glebe land on the east.

Three butts called Under Castens abutting upon the glebe on the south and Henry Winshop on the north.

The ridges on Ditheridge abutting upon John Marshall on the east and Sir Edward Radcliffe on the west.

One close of arable containing one acre, called Stonebridge close, abutting upon Stonebridge bourne on the south and Sir Edward Radcliffe on the north.

Little Field.

Eight ridges on Stonebridge hill abutting on Sir Edward Radcliffe on the west and Stagshay way on the east.

[1] Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Books, vol. 376, fol. 16, 28.

[2] *Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII. vol. xvi. pp. 418-419.

Eight ridges more on the west side of the hill abutting upon the glebe land of [illegible] west.

Eleven butts in the head of the little field abutting upon the glebe on the east and Alexander Heron on the west.

Five ridges more of meadow called Longlands abutting on Watlyng Street on the west and Robert Hudspeth on the east.

East Field.

One flatt of arable containing 2 acres 2 roods called Easter Peece, being twelve ridges, abutting upon Hill Sheth on the north and Drayton Reene on the south.

Eight butts at Thorneburgh town-end abutting on Thornburgh way on the south and Sir Edward Radcliffe on the north.

One flatt containing two acres lying in the Crooks abutting on Adden feld on the north and Thorn burgh on the south.

Six ridges lying dispersed on Langtree Flatt.

Five beasts gates in the pasture called Farnley.

Eight beasts gates in the common pasture called Waddey leas.

All which premises are in the possession of Edward Hudspeth by lease for twenty-one years dated 11th July, 14 Charles I., at £1 17s. 2d. rent, but are worth upon improvement, over and above the old rent, £6 2s. 10d.

Customary tenants rents: Sir Edward Radcliffe, bart., 13s. 4d.; the same for Chester, 2s. 6d.; Mr. George Prinne, 6s.; Mr. Alexander Heron, 2s. 4d.; Lyonel Smyth, 2s. 4d.; Thomas Smyth, 2s. 4d.; George Milburne, 4s. 4d.; Richard Addyson, 8d.; James Lee, 4d.; Mr. George Prynne, Alexander Heron and Mathew Greenwell for three burgages converted into one dwelling house, 1s.; William Greenwell, 3d.; William Hudspeth of the Hole, 1s.

There hath beene a cort baron kept at the new dwelling house of Edward Hudspeth at Corbridge called Prior Mannour at the will of the lord, but of long tyme discontinued.

The earle of Northumberland is chiefe lord of the mannour of Corbridge and hath all the royalties belonging to the same, except the royalties belonging to the late dean and chapter and their tenants.

The customarie tenants of the said mannour pay to the lord upon discent or alienacion two yeares rent of assize as a fine certaine, and that the widdowes have a third part of what theire husbands dye seised of dureing theire widdowhood.

The tenants of this mannour have commonage of pasture upon the moores and commons adjoyneing.

There are noe mynes of tynne, lead, iron, or coales within the said mannour wrought or as yet discovered.

The mannour of Corbridge lyeth distant from Newcastle-upon-Tyne twelve myles and from Hexam three myles, being a great markett towne.

The presentacion nominacion and donacion to the severall viccaridges of Corbridge and Whittingham are in the lord of the mannour.[1]

A survey of the earl of Northumberland's lands, taken at about the same date, states: 'Neither the Carlyle tenants nor the chantry tenants doe any suite nor homage to my lord's courte, nor is dew to pay any sessments whatsoever, and they have nothinge but the bare arable lands in the feildes, and ther houses belongeing to the same.' Courts were held for the dean and chapter tenants at the mansion house of Prior Mains, and the tenants were admitted thereat as the few remaining court-rolls show.

[1] Carlisle Dean and Chapter Registry.

Extracts from Dean and Chapter Court Rolls for Corbridge.[1]

1668. Manner de Prior-raw in Corbridge.

William Greenwell desires to be admitted freeholder to a burgage within this mannor now possessed by Alexander Heron, gent., of the yearly rent of viijd. fre rent. We find by an admittance and a deed of conveyance that William Greenwell ought to be admitted tenant to this burgage.

We find that Sir Edward Radcliffe dyed seized of a frehold estate within this manner called the Hill of the yearly rent of xiijs. iiijd. We likewise find that he dyed seized of another freehold estate there called Chester's lands of the yearly rent of ijs. vjd. Sir Edward Radcliff left all the lands, etc., to Dame Elizabeth his wife for life, and the reversion to Sir Francis Radcliffe, bart., his son and heire.

William Greenwell desires to be admitted tenant to a rood of land within this mannor. We find that Ralph Greenwell, father of the said William, was admitted tenant to this rood of land of the yearly rent of threpence, and that the said William is heire to his father and ought to be admitted.

1675. We find Mr. Richard Gibson purchaser of a messuage or tenement of Sir Francis Radcliffe, bart., late Baxter's, of ye yearly free rent of six shillings foure pence due to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, lords of the mannor.

Wee find Reiginald Langlands and Edward Winshopp purchasers of one messuage and tenement in Corbridge of John Butler, late Milborne's, of ye yearely free rent of iiijs. viijd. due to ye said dean and chapter.

1675. Ad hanc curiam venit Johannes Robinson et ex sursum redditione Richard Addison de Corbridge prædicto capit extra manus decani et capituli predicti per senescallum suum unam domum et gardinum in Corbridge et duas pecias anglice butts terrae in loco ibidem vocato le Westfield annualis redditus octo denariorum, habendum et tenendum, etc., dicto Johanni Robinson, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum.

1678. We finde Paul Hudspeth sonne and heir to Sampson Hudspeth his father late deceased of one messuage burgadge or house, one barne and a garth on ye backside of the house lyeing or being in Pryor row in Corbridge.

The two principal tenements in the rectory lands were the rectory house, called Prior Manor or Prior Mains, and the Hill. The latter holding was owned throughout the fifteenth century by the Bartons of Ormside, in Westmorland, a village that had given a vicar to Corbridge in 1379, and so descended to Robert Barton of Ormside who, in 1504-1515, filed his petition in Chancery for the recovery of the evidences of his Corbridge lands from Roger Heron and Margaret Shaftoe, his wife.[2]

[1] Carlisle Dean and Chapter Registry.

[2] To the right reverend fader in God William, Archbysshop of Caunterbury, chaunceller and prymat of Englond. Humbly sheweth unto your good and gracious lordship your daily oratour, Robert Barton of Ormeshed, in the counte of Westmerland, that where your said oratour is sesid of a mesuage and lx. acres of land with thapurtenaunce in Corbrigg in the counte of Northumbr' in his demene as of fee, and so it is, good and gracious lord, that dyverz evydences, charters, escriptis and mynumentes concernyng the premysses be come unto the hand and possession of on Margaret Shaftowe of Corbryg aforsaid widowe and nowe the wife of Roger Heron, and your said oratour hath often tymes and many requyred the said Margaret to delyver the said evydences, charters, escriptis and munumentes, which to do the said Roger and Margaret haith utterly refusid and yet doith, contrary to all maner of right and good conciens; and forsomoche your said oratour knowith not the nombere ne the certanty of the said evydens, chartres, escriptes and mynumentes, nor whether they be conteigned in bag box or chyst, he is without remedy by course of the commen lawe except your good and gracious faivor to hym be shewed in this behalffe, it may therfor pleasse your said good lordship, the premyssis tenderly considered, to graunt wrytt *sub pena* to be directed to the said Roger and Margaret, commaundyng them by the same to appere

The same Robert Barton made a settlement of his lands in Westmorland, Yorkshire, and Northumberland in 1528-9, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his sisters and co-heirs, one of whom, namely Isabella, widow of Richard Hilton of Burton in Westmorland, gave a release of her right to her brother's lands to Robert Pulleine and Thomas Hilton of Burton. Pulleine and Hilton sold their tenement in Corbridge on the 26th September, 1543, to Matthew Dawson of Blackcleugh in Allendale and



PRIOR MAINS, CORBRIDGE.

Anne his wife. Their daughter and heir, Agnes, wife of George Hudspeth of Corbridge, sold the Hill on the 6th January, 1591/2, to Edward Hudspeth of Corbridge, to whom her son, William Hudspeth of Corbridge, gave a release, 16th August, 1600. On the 9th February, 1601/2, the

befor the Kyng in his Chauncery at a certayn day by your said good lordship to be lymitted, there to aunswere to the premysses accordyng to right and good conciens. And your said oratour shall daily pray to God for the preservacion of your good lordship long to contynue. Plegii de prosequendo: Ricardus Burton de London, yoman; Johannes Mason de London, yoman. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, bundle 288, No. 52.

[1] Nicholson and Burn, *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. i. p. 510.

said Edward Hudspeth made a settlement of his farm upon the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Agnes, with Cuthbert Hudspeth of Corbridge. The Hudspeth family sold, on the 14th September, 1609, to Robert Delaval of Alnwick, who acted in this matter as trustee for Francis Radcliffe of Dilston.[1] From the Radcliffe family the farm passed eventually to Greenwich Hospital. It now forms part of the Beaufront estate.

The rectory house stood at the north-west angle of the old town. It is a low two-storeyed building, with pleasing exterior, originally 'L' shaped on plan, having the staircase in the angle. It has mullioned windows with label mouldings and a projecting stone porch to the door which is in the middle of the south front. Adjoining to it is another house, much altered, which possesses an old doorway.

The leasehold interest in Prior Manor farm, enjoyed by the Hudspeths from 1594, was assigned in 1812 and 1814 to George Gibson of Stagshaw, from whom it passed with the Stagshaw freehold estate to William Crawhall of Stagshaw Close House. The latter by his will, dated 25th June, 1839, devised his leasehold property to his brother, Mr. Isaac Crawhall. The farm now forms part of the Beaufront estate.

From the seventeenth century the corn tithes of Dilston were let to the owners of Dilston at the reserved rent of £5,[2] and the great tithes of the rest of the parish at a reserved rent of £20 18s. 8d. Under the Commonwealth these rents were temporarily added to the endowments of Dilston chapel and Ovingham vicarage respectively.[3] The great tithes were farmed in 1595 by Lancelot Carnaby of Halton, and, after him, by his son, Ralph Carnaby. They were subsequently leased, 3rd June, 1640, to Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase.[4] His widow, Dorothy, who took as her second husband Thomas Carnaby of Durham, entered upon the rectory as administratrix of her late husband's goods, but it was recovered from her by her stepson, Cuthbert Heron, in an action brought in the Court of Exchequer in 1658, by virtue of an assignment made to him, 20th June,

[1] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L 26a-29a; 15 M 4-22.

[2] A bundle of seventeenth century papers relating to Dilston tithes is or was among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*. See *Derwentwater Abstracts*, pp. 997-1000.

[3] Lambeth Palace MSS. vol. 1006, pp. 365-430; vol. 1007, p. 100.

[4] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. p. 53.

HUDSPETH OF PRIOR MAINS.

ANDREW HUDSPETH, received from William Naddall in 1445 an acre in the Haugh in Corbridge [illegible] and Joan, his wife, 21st July, 1454, a tenement in Sidgate [illegible]

George Hudspeth, purchased a tenement in Corbridge [illegible]

Sampson Hudspeth of Corbridge (a), took a lease of Prior Mains [illegible] and chapter of Carlisle, 23rd November, 1594; will dated 10th January, 1601/2, [illegible] farmhold in proved 1605 (c).

Thomas Hudspeth of Prior Mains, son and heir (d) (e), a freeholder in Corbridge in 1638.

Jane, natural daughter of Cuthbert Mitford of Mitford, named in her father's will, 18th January, 1593/4

William Hudspeth (a) of Crawcrook Hall, purchased freehold lands in Corbridge from William Chester, 22nd October, 1594 (f) (g).]

Gilbert Hudspeth [illegible] had land in Corbridge entailed upon him by his father (f).

[illegible] father conveyed, 12th [illegible] certain lands in Corbridge, [illegible] February, 1560/1 (h).

Edward Hudspeth of Prior Mains (d), rated for land in Corbridge in 1663; buried 12th September, 1672 (a).

Elizabeth, buried 9th April, 1675 (a).

Richard Hudspeth, eldest son and heir (f).

Margaret, wife of ..... Richardson (a) (f).

James Hudspeth, executor of his father's will (e).

Sampson Hudspeth (e), living at the [illegible] 10th April, 1624.

[illegible]

[Jane Mitford, bond of marriage, 22nd August, 1666.]

= Sampson Hudspeth of Prior Mains, buried 24th October, 1677 (a); administration granted 13th November, 1677, to his brother-in-law, Thomas Allgood of Hexham.

= Alice, daughter of George Allgood of Laudley (b), married at Hexham 14th May, 1660. Buried 30th April, 1735 (a).

Robert Hudspeth, son and heir, was [illegible] at his father's death (e), was [illegible] lands in Corbridge in 1663; party to [illegible] court of Exchequer in 1680 (f); living at Elrington, 22nd December, 1682, when he sold his Corbridge lands to Arthur Greenwell of Durham [illegible].

Paul Hudspeth of Prior Mains, baptised 4th October, 1671 (a); apprenticed 20th December, 1686, to James Durant; admitted free of the Newcastle Merchant Adventurers, 25th January, 1697 (c); buried 28th April, 1718 (a).

= Bridget, buried 30th November, 1712 (a).

Ann, baptised 24th February, 1669/70 (a), married [illegible] December, 1688, Edward Winde; of Aydon (a).

Isabel, baptised 18th May, 1674 (a), married 10th August, 1697, William Hudspeth of the Hedley (a).

Ann, [illegible] 1750 (i); married [illegible] 1st [illegible] 17[illegible] [illegible]

Robert Hudspeth (a). Christopher Hudspeth (a), Sampson Hudspeth (a), died in infancy.

Bridget, daughter and heir, baptised 10th April, 1701 (i) married 10th August, 1723 (a), Richard Haswell of Gateshead and [illegible] of Prior Mains (a).

Elizabeth, baptised 25th January, 1704/5 (a), wife of ... [illegible] (b).

[illegible]

1649/50, February 18th. Sampson Hudspeth and Jane Gibson, widow, married. *Hexham Reg.*

(a) *Corbridge Register.*
(b) See vol. ix. of this series, p. 70.
(c) *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, vol. ii. p. 317.
(d) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
(e) *Durham Probate Registry.*
(f) Exchequer Bills and Answers [illegible]
(g) Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.
(h) Captain J. H. Cuthbert's deeds.
(i) *St. Nicholas' Register*, Newcastle-[illegible]

1640.[1] His son, Sir John Heron of Chipchase, devised the tithes to his wife, by will dated 12th March, 1692/3, on trust to sell the same for payment of his debts.[2] The tithes were then bought by John Errington of Beaufront, and continued until 1828 in the possession of the Errington family. From the Erringtons the tithe-corn of Corbridge, Thornbrough and Little Whittington townships then passed to Mr. William Donkin of Sandhoe, that of the remaining townships in the parish being sold to Sir Edward Blackett of Matfen.

The yearly value of the rectory and tithes was estimated in 1663 at £160,[3] and in 1678 at £228, viz.: Corbridge town, £90; Thornbrough, £11 10s.; Aydon Castle, £10; Aydon town, £16; Whitehouse, £1 10s.; Carrhouses, £3; Halton Shields, £14; Clarewood, £22; Great Whittington, £52; Halton demesne, £6 13s. 4d.; Little Whittington, 7s.; the Linnels, 3s. 4d.[4] In 1839 the total value was returned as £1,710 5s. 6d., namely the tithe-corn of Dilston, £380 5s. 6d.; that of Corbridge, Thornbrough and Little Whittington, £711; and that of the remaining townships, £619.[5]

Corbridge Bridge.

The early history of the bridge of Corbridge from its erection in 1235 down to the year 1452, when its maintenance formed the subject of an agreement made between the earl of Northumberland, the burgesses of Corbridge, and Sir Robert Claxton, has been given in an earlier chapter of this volume. During the middle ages the cost of keeping the bridge in repair had been met by (1) rents out of certain lands in Corbridge allotted to its use and administered by officers known as bridge-keepers; (2) private benefactions, such as alms offered at the chapel of the Virgin which stood on the bridge itself; (3) grants of pontage or tolls on goods passing over the bridge made by the Crown for limited periods to the burgesses of Corbridge or to the lord of the manor. In the sixteenth century the rents from the bridge-lands ceased to be paid, the stream of

[1] *Exchequer Depositions*, 1658, Mich. Term, No. 7. [2] Vol. iv. of this work, p. 344.

[3] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xvii. p. 258. [4] *Durham Cathedral Library*, Hunter MSS. vol. vi. p. 33.

[5] *Report from Committee on Church Leases*, 1839, appendix, pp. 74-75.

private charity ceased, and grants of pontage were discontinued. The bridge was made a county bridge, supported by county rates, and its charge was entrusted to the justices of the peace assembled at Quarter Sessions.

Structural repairs were constantly needed. 'The greatest fault,' said Sir Edward Radcliffe, writing to the justices of the peace in 1621, 'is that the pillars are for the most part filled with water-whinstone and clay, and little or no lime at all, which, if it be true, as it is confidently affirmed by the labourers themselves, it must of necessity decay the whole work in short time.' The sum of £1,100 was at this time imposed upon the county for the repair of the bridge, but in 1626 only £800 had been collected and paid, so that the bridge still remained unrepaired and no passage could be had that way. Orders were consequently given at Quarter Sessions for the enforcement of payment of the balance, and Sir John Fenwick, Sir William Carnaby, Thomas Middleton, and Cuthbert Ridley were appointed surveyors of the bridge. The work of repair was completed in 1631. An order made at the Newcastle Assizes on August 21st, 1655, sets out the subsequent events :

Upon perusall of an order made att ye assizes and generall gaole delivery houlden for this county the viijth day of August in ye 14th yeere of the late kinge (1638), it appeareth that severall complaints were made to ye courte that divers and sundry great sumes of money amounting to £5,700 or thereabouts had bene leavyed and received of ye inhabitants of ye county of Northumberland for and towards the repaire of the bridge at Corbridge over the river of Tyne, and for other purposes within the same county ; and that though the moneys was then paid into ye hands of some justices of peece or others by them imployed to leavy and receive the same, yet the same bridge was complained on to be still in decay and not repaired, nor ye pretended causes for ye same severall leavyes any wayes satisfyed. And therefore it was desired that ye bishop of Durham would call the parties before him and examine how much monys had beene leaveyed and gathered, and how much of the same had been expended, and by whom, and what was become thereof, or in whose hands the same was deteined, and to certify the state of ye business at the next assizes ; but it doth not appeare that anythinge was done upon the said order, nor any course taken since that time for the fynding out of those moneys or for repaire of the same bridge ; but the same still remaines ruinous. And whereas there is a generall complaint att this present assizes of the want of the same bridge, and of the losse and damadge the country susteines thereby, and for that the haveing a bridge there or some other contengent place over the same river neare thereto will admitt of no delay, but of necessity the same must be speedily and effectually builded ; therefore it is ordered that the justices of the peace of the county at the next sessions doe take effectual course that ye said bridge be sufficiently repayred and reedifyed, or another bridge builded in some other fitt and convenyent place neare thereto over the said river before the next summer assizes houlden for this county, upon paine of £100.

The building of Corbridge bridge was a source of great expense to the county. In a letter dated 19th September, 1661, Sir Edward Radcliffe writes to John Clarke, one of the earl of Northumberland's officers :

I am informed that yourself with some others was some dayes since vewing the ruinous bridge att Corbridge, which hath in my time cost this county so many sesses to little or no purpose; for to my knowledge there hath been levied of us ye inhabitants for repaire of ye said bridge (or at least pretended for that end) ye somme of £5,500, and dare confidently affirme that it is now worse then when they first begun with it by many hundred pounds. Therefore I hope good consideracion and advice may be taken now that ye said countrey be not abused as formerly, for it is a worke of greate consequence, and it hath been built of stone 2 severall times within my remembrance. I am confident that what remaines now of ye old bridge must be taken downe totally for severall reasons, both because judicious workemen hath formerly affirmed that ye pillars now standing are far too little in substance for so greate and heady a river (which experience hath demonstrated) as also for that they are shaken or otherwise in decay.

In the following year masons appointed to view the bridge reported that the existing site was the most convenient but that no part of the old work could stand, and that the bed of gravel in the middle of the river above the bridge must be removed and jetties and flanker walls constructed.[1] The justices of the peace were however alarmed at the continual expense that the upkeep of the bridge entailed, and in 1666 at quarter sessions desired Lord Ogle to procure an Act of Parliament to free the county from the repair of the bridge which they said would cost £3,000 and be of little use. A bill was consequently promoted in the following year but was opposed by the earl of Northumberland. The justices of the peace endeavoured to disarm the earl, representing the bridge as 'altogether useless to our county, being never otherwise serviceable than for horse and foot.' The townsfolk of Newcastle took, however, a different view of the situation.

To the right honorable the knights, citizens and burgesses of the commons house of parlyament assembled, the humble petition of the inhabitants within the towne and county of Newcastle-upon-Tine, humbly sheweth, that whereas there hath auntiently beene and still is a great trade and comerce betwixt this towne and the cittie of Carlisle, the towns of Cockermouth, Whythaven, Workington, Penrith and Kendall for the supply of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland with many necessary comodities as iron, pitch, tarr, flax, hempe, fruites, wynes, &c., which said goods are weekly transported by carryers on horse-backe from this towne into the said citty, townes and counties, and severall other comodities as corne, cattell and lead brought to this towne from those westerne countries to the great advancement of his majestie's customes, the trade of the said severall citty, townes and counties and other parts of his majestie's dominions, which carryages have time out of minde, untill of late yeares been brought over the river of Tine att a bridge about fourteene myles distance from this towne, in the county of Northumberland called Corbridge, which bridge hath beene ruined and in decay for some years last past, for which the said county of Northumberland (who are bound to repaire the same) hath beene fyned great summes of money, which fynes still goe on in issue upon the said county. And whereas the said bridge att Corbridge hath beene time out of minde a county bridge, and one of the most auntient high waies in England, called Wattling streat, built by the Romans with vast expences leadeing from Edenburgh to London passeth over the said river of Tine att the said bridge att Corbridge, and noe other bridge being upon

[1] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 21 O. 36-64.

the said river of Tine within 28 myles of this towne, by which meanes when the waters are high (which very often happens) all the said carryers and other persons are either stop'd in their journeys or forced to ferry over the Tyne or foard it to the great hazard of looseing themselves and their goods (above three-score persons being att one time drowned in ferrying over att Hexham, besides many others yearly lost in ferrying and foarding the said river) the judges att one time in great danger of being drowned, and oftentimes impeded in their passage betwixt this towne and the cittie of Carlisle in their circuit, and all for want of the repaire of the said bridge att Corbridge, for which severall considerable summes of money have beene raised but converted to other uses as your petitioners are credibly informed and of late, orders of sessions made to impower severall gentlemen of the county to contract for the building thereof, which was accordingly done and neare £600 levyed upon the county to that purpose which yett remaines in bancke and nothing done towards the repaire thereof, and att this time warrants issued out by the justices of the said county for raiseing more money for the repaires of other bridges within the said county of farr lesse consequence. And whereas your petitioners are credibly informed that att this time severall members of this honorable house have beene sollicited by the importunity of some of the justices of the peace and other gentlemen of the county of Northumberland to procure an Act of Parlyament to take off the said bridge from beeng lyable to be repaired by the county, upon pretence that it is either wholy uselesse or att least not of that consequence and necessity to this towne, the cittie, townes and counties aforesaid and other parts of this kingdome as is before alleadged. And whereas in truth and in deede the cheife reason of this their endeavouring the takeing away the said bridge by Act of Parlyament is the charge which the said county of Northumberland must necessarily bee att, for the rebuilding thereof which your petitioners humbly conceive, renders the gentlemen of the said county incompetent judges of its necessitie or convenience, whose designe is rather to ease themselves of the charges though with the destruction of that bridge then be oblidgde to the repaires thereof, which the whole county otherwise would confesse to be of great use and conveniency both to themselves, this towne, and all the said northerne counties and other parts of his majestie's dominions, etc. May it therefore please your honours to take the premisses into your serious consideration, and to grant them the favour that if any bill be presented to your honours by the procurement of the justices and gentlemen of the county of Northumberland or any other persons you would be pleased to heare your petitioners and other persons of other counties concerned, before any such bill doe pass your house.[1]

In face of this opposition the bill was dropped, the county set itself to rebuild the bridge in earnest, and in 1674 the seven-arched bridge that still spans the Tyne was completed. Still the bridge required constant attention as is apparent from the following orders made at quarter sessions :

1686. July 14th. Wee present ye foundations of Corbridge bridge being out of repaire and being presented by us.[2]

1690. July 16th. Ordered that the summe of nine pounds five shillings be paid by the treasurer to Mr. George Barkas, surveyor of this county, for worke done att Corbridge, and four pounds more for creddles and other necessaryes for the said bridge.[3]

1692. April 6th. Entry reciting an order made in the Court of Exchequer, 22 Charles II., that Ralph Jennison, esq., then high sheriff of the county and now Sir Ralph Jennison, should pay the sum of £490, being issue fines and charges levied for the non-repairing of Corbridge bridge, to William late lord Widdrington and Sir Ralph Delaval, bart., since deceased, towards the repair of the said bridge called Corbridge. Whereas the said Jennison paid to Widdrington and Delaval the sum of £400, and has £90 in hand, it is ordered that he shall pay the remaining £90 to the treasurer of the county to be by him solely applied to the repairing of Corbridge.

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. [2] *Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. i. [3] *Ibid.* vol. ii.

Same date. Ordered that the summe of twenty pounds be paid unto Mr. George Barkas, surveyor of this county, for the repaire of Corbridge, to be paid and laid out by him for the cutting of land-beds, makeing of weers and putting in of credles belonging to the said bridge, and that Captain Shaftoe, Charles Howard, esq., and Mr. high sheriffe doe veiw the same and make report att next sessions thereof.[1]

1698/9. January 11th. Corbridge haveing received very great damage by the late floods, it's ordered that there be paid to the surveyor the summe of forty pounds towards the speedy repair thereof, and because the said bridge is in great hazard and danger of being shaken by wains and carryages passing along the said bridge, it's therefore ordered that noe cart or wain be suffered to travell or passe along the said bridge till the same be repaired, which is ordered to be done with all possible expedition.[2]

1701. October 8th. Whereas the late great floods in the river Tine has very much dampnified Corbridge, soe that unlesse speedy care be taken in repairing the same the said bridge will be in danger of falling down, and there being likewise severall other bridges in great decay and want of repair, it's therefore ordered that tenn shillings a pound be leavyed according to the book of rates of the severall lands, tenements and hereditaments within this county, and that the same be paid into the treasurer's hands, and that warrants issue forth accordingly.[3]

1713. April 15th. Corbridge. Upon a survey and plann of the bridge there, being in hazard of falling unlesse some imediate care be taken to prevent the same, it is ordered that John Baron and John Cotesworth, esq., doe agree with George Cancefield or whome else they think fitt for the support and necessary repaires of the said bridge, and that the charge thereof shall be defrayed by the county.[4]

Ultimately the bridge was set in such good order that it alone of all the bridges on the Tyne withstood the great flood that rolled down the river in 1771, a circumstance due largely to the width of the span of its arches and the ability of the flood-water to spread itself over the flat haughs on the right bank. The flood had, however, the effect of weakening the southern arch of the bridge, which was consequently taken down and rebuilt in 1829. In 1881 the bridge was given an additional width of three feet, but this was done without detriment to its appearance; and, although narrow for modern traffic, the structure is architecturally pleasing and forms a striking feature in the landscape.

Roads.

The medieval lines of road leading from, or passing through, Corbridge, have been described in an earlier part of this volume.[5] They comprised the Carelgate leading from Newcastle to Carlisle; Dere Street leading north and south across the Tyne at Corbridge; and two lesser roads which diverged from Dere Street at the south end of Corbridge bridge, of which one led south-westward to Alston and Penrith, and the

[1] *Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. ii. [2] *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 71.
[3] *Ibid.* vol. iv. p. 3. [4] *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 131. [5] See above, pp. 31-34, 46.

other led southward to Blanchland and Stanhope. These two last-named roads took their way over desolate moors and never became main arteries of communication. Dere Street or Watling Street, though converted into a turnpike in 1800, had been robbed of its importance in early times by the making of the Great North Road. Consequently during the later history of the town the main lines of communication upon which Corbridge stood were, and still remain, those that proceeded east and west.

The Newcastle and Corbridge road followed the line still taken by it eastward (save for a recent diversion made at Howden Dene) nearly as far as the fourteenth milstone, whence it led down through Ovington, Ovingham, Wylam and Newburn, and so along the river-side. On the west side of the town the road proceeded down the hill at the west end of the parish church, along Corbridge Green, across the burn by a ford at Corbridge mill,[1] along Shordon Brae, past Prior Thorns, to Anick. Frequent presentments made at quarter sessions testify to the bad condition of this portion of the road.

1699. April 19th. John Cotesworth, esq., one of ye justices of peace for this county, presents ye way leading from Hexham to Corbridge betwixt ye Thorne house and Corbridge ground to be repaired per inhabitantes de parochia de Corbridge. *Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. iii. p. 101.

1701. July 16th. John Coatsworth, esq., presents the highway in the Thorns loaning att a place called Shordon Sike to be foundrous and ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the township of Anick. *Ibid.* p. 297.

1704/5. Janury 10th. John Coatsworth, esq., presents the highway between Corbridge green and the Thorns loaning in the parish of Corbridge to be out of repaire, and that the same ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of the said parish. *Ibid.* vol. iv. p. 153.

1708. July 14th. John Coatsworth, esq., presents the parish of St. John Lee for non-repairing the highway leading to Hexham on the west side of Corbridge mill near the bank-side there called Shorden bree, founderous and in badd repair, and alsoe present John Errington, esq., for not repairing the Thorns loaning (Threepwood Sike), the same being founderous and in badd repair. *Ibid.* p. 370.

A great change came with the introduction of the turnpike system into the locality in 1751-2. In 1751 an Act of Parliament was passed for making the military road, commonly called General Wade's road, from Newcastle to Carlisle.[2] This followed, for a great part of the distance, the line taken by the Roman Wall, and consequently avoided the principal towns and villages between the points of terminus. Its central portion

[1] The order of the watches made in 1552 prescribes 'the watch of Corbrigg miln ford to be watched nightly with two men of the inhabitants of Corbrigg, Olden (*sic*) and Thornbrugh.' Nicolson, *Leges Marchiarum*, p. 255.

[2] An Act for laying out, making, and keeping in repair, a road proper for the passage of troops and carriages from the city of Carlisle to the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 24 Geo. II. cap. 25.

was never intended for other than military purposes. So, in the following year, a further act was passed for making a branch road from Greenhead to Shildon common.[1] The latter road followed the South Tyne to Haltwhistle, crossed that river at Haydon Bridge, and passed through Hexham, along the right bank of the stream to Corbridge bridge, where it again crossed the river and was continued up Princes Street, through Aydon village, to join the military way at Matfen Piers. The making of this road caused the disuse of the old line of road leading from Corbridge to Hexham along the left or north bank of the Tyne. According to the preamble of the act the old road had 'become so ruinous that it was almost impassable for coaches, waggons, and other carriages, and dangerous for persons travelling on horseback.'

Further improvements were effected in 1777, when a turnpike was made from Gateshead to the Hexham turnpike at Dilston toll-bar above Corbridge,[2] and in 1800, when the road from Corbridge to Heddon-on-the-Wall was converted into a turnpike.[3] The former road, for that portion of it that lay between Corbridge and Riding Mill, took the ancient line of Dere Street; the latter was, at its western end, an improvement of the old Corbridge and Newcastle road.

The making of the turnpike in 1752 was followed by the establishment of a line of coaches, and of waggons for the carriage of goods, from Newcastle to Hexham. In 1786 a diligence, which left Newcastle every Friday, was running between that town and Carlisle.[4] During this period and until the opening of the railway the 'Angel' at the Coin's-foot was the posting inn for Corbridge; once a week the mail coach drew up at its door, and the landlord read aloud to the assembled villagers the news from the weekly newspaper.[5]

[1] An Act for repairing and widening the road leading from a part of the road (directed to be repaired by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, from Carlisle to Newcastle-upon-Tyne) near Glenwhelt, to another part of the road (so making from Carlisle to Newcastle) upon Shildon Common in the county of Northumberland. 25 Geo. II. cap. 48.

[2] An Act for repairing and widening the road from Gateshead in the county of Durham . . . to the Hexham turnpike road near Dilston bar in the county of Northumberland. 17 Geo. III., cap. 110.

[3] An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Glenwhelt through Haltwhistle, Hexham and Corbridge, to the Military Road near Shildon bar, and for making and repairing a branch road from Corbridge aforesaid, to Heddon-on-the-Wall, all in the county of Northumberland. 39 and 40 Geo. III., cap. 14.

[4] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. iii. p. 252.

[5] Forster, *History of Corbridge*, pp. 57-60.



DILSTON TOWER AT THE PRESENT DAY.

The year 1835 saw the opening of the Blaydon and Hexham section of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, constructed by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company under powers given to the company by acts of 10 George IV. and 2 William IV.[1]; and the whole length of line was completed by 1838. For some years before the construction of the railway, schemes for the cutting of a canal between the Tyne and the Solway had been under discussion, and a pamphlet warfare had been carried on between the advocates of a canal and the projectors of a railway. It is amusing, in the light of later railway development, to read the arguments then used against the construction of a line of rail. 'What person,' writes one of these pamphleteers, 'would ever think of paying anything to be conveyed from Hexham to Newcastle in something like a coal-waggon, upon a dreary waggon-way, and to be dragged for the greater part of the distance by a roaring steam engine? The thing is too ridiculous to dwell upon, especially when we know that a person may come from Hexham in three hours by a coach, and for three or four shillings.'[2]

DILSTON TOWNSHIP.

On the south side of the Tyne, opposite to the town of Corbridge, flat river-meadows lead up to rising ground, which the action of the river has carved into terraces. The upland pasture of Farnley, through which the Gateshead road runs, following the old course of Dere Street, forms an ancient river-bank, and above it the ground again rises to the Fell. A pine-covered hill called Snokoe forms the north-western angle of the Fell. Below and to the west of it a little river, anciently called Dyvels or Devels, and now styled the Devilswater, has carved for itself a deep channel with precipitous wooded sides, and so has gained an outlet to the Tyne a mile above Corbridge bridge. This tributary of the Tyne, flowing

[1] An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the city of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, with a branch thereout. 10 Geo. IV. cap. 72. An Act to accelerate the raising, by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, of a certain sum for the more speedy prosecution of the undertaking. 2 Wm. IV. cap. 92. The former Act contained the remarkable proviso 'that no locomotive or moveable steam engine shall be used on the said railway or tramroads, for drawing waggons or other carriages, or for any other purpose whatsoever.'

[2] *Tyne Mercury*, 16th Nov. 1824.

over rocky ledges down its beautiful glen, gave to the hamlet situated above it the name of Divelston, or the settlement upon the Dyvels, since contracted into Dilston.

After attaining a height of over six hundred feet, Corbridge Fell slopes southward to the bed of the Dipton burn. That stream forms the southern boundary of Corbridge parish, separating it from Slaley, and runs eastward and northward to the Tyne, which it enters at Riding Mill. At the present day the Fell is covered with plantations of firs, planted by the duke of Northumberland and by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital about 1785,[1] but in earlier times the whole was waste, forming a great tract of common appurtenant to the manor of Corbridge. The series of approvements out of this waste has already been traced.[2] Dilston township is itself an enclosure made out of the common in the twelfth century, to which successive additions have been made. It has been of slow growth. First the portion of Corbridge parish west of the Devilswater was added to it in 1269. Other approvements were made in 1334 and 1453. Then, upon the enclosure of the South Common in 1776, over a thousand acres in the common allotted to the duke of Northumberland and to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital were assigned to Dilston township. Finally, on the 24th March, 1887, by order of the Local Government Board, the ancient enclosures of Linnels and Linnels wood, which had hitherto been a detached portion of Corbridge township, were transferred to Dilston, bringing up the acreage of the latter township to 3,277 acres.[3] Its present population is one of 237 persons.[4] The village, which once stood on the east side of Dilston tower, is gone; and the population is comprised in a few scattered homesteads.

Three prehistoric cists have been found in Dilston Park, west of the Devilswater. One was discovered in 1830; it contained a skeleton, presumably unburnt, but no accompanying objects are recorded. The other two cists were found in 1904. In both, burial had taken place after

[1] Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1825, vol. ii. p. 324. [2] See above, pp. 139-140.

[3] The tithe award of 1849 gives the acreage as 1,013 acres of arable, 370 acres of pasture and meadow, 587 acres of woodland, 64 acres of roads and waste; total, 2,034 acres.

[4] The census returns are: 1801, 131; 1811, 135; 1821, 162; 1831, 175; 1841, 200; 1851, 204; 1861, 241; 1871, 255; 1881, 206; 1891, 231; 1901, 223; 1911, 237.

cremation, and both contained Bronze Age beakers or 'drinking cups,' objects which are rarely found associated with this type of burial.[1]

As has been shown on an earlier page, Dilston township was carved out of the royal manor of Corbridge and created a barony by William II. or Henry I. Probably the recipient of the royal grant was that Aluric of Corbridge who was chief officer in Corbridge borough and sheriff of Northumberland between 1107 and 1118. Certainly Dilston was held by Aluric's son, Richard, on whose death, between 1118 and 1128, Henry I. confirmed the estate to Richard's brother William.[2] King Henry's charter was subsequently confirmed by Prince Henry of Scotland (1138-1152), in whose charter of confirmation the service by which the land was held is specified as the third part of a knight's fee.[3] William son of Aluric contributed to the scutages of 1161 and 1162, and to the aid of 1165,[4] and made his return for Dilston barony in 1166. The contemporary return of Roger Bertram shows that he also held a knight's fee in Mitford barony which can be identified with North Milburn.[5] He had, moreover, a grant of Eshells in Hexhamshire made to him by Roger, Archbishop of York, after 1154.[6]

William son of Aluric was still alive in 1168, forty years or more after his receipt of Henry I.'s charter, and contributed to the aid of that year; but he had died before 1172, when Robert de Divelston paid scutage.[7] This Robert is probably the Robert son of William who held lands of the countess Ada in Whitfield (before 1178),[8] and may therefore be taken to have been the son of William son of Aluric. He was one of the supervisors appointed in 1172 to superintend the building of the keep of the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.[9] In 1187 he contributed to

[1] A description of these burials, with photographs of the five food vessels found in them, has been given by the late Mr. J. P. Gibson in *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd series, vol. ii. pp. 132-149.

[2] See above, pp. 41, 57. King Henry's charter (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1478) is printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 16.

[3] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1526, printed by Hodgson, *loc. cit.* Neither this deed nor the preceding one appear to be originals.

[4] *Pipe Roll Society*, vols. iv. p. 24, v. p. 10, viii. p. 28.

[5] *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 438. The locality of the fee is determined by the return of 1242, *Testa de Nevill*, 383 a.

[6] Grant printed in Raine, *Archbishop Gray's Register*, Surt. Soc. Publ. 56, p. 275 note.

[7] *Pipe Roll Society*, vols. xii. p. 172, xviii. p. 68.

[8] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 17.

[9] *Pipe Roll Society*, vols. xviii. p. 66, xix. p. 110, xxi. p. 106, xxii. p. 183, xxv. p. 137, xxvi. p. 82.

the scutage of Galloway. He paid the second and third scutages of Richard I. and the first of King John (1195, 1196, 1199), had quittance from the second scutage of King John (1201), and paid the third scutage (1202),[1] dying in the following year. Three early Milburn deeds record his name. By one of these Robert de Umfravill granted to William Bertram in marriage the service of Robert de Divelston of one knight's fee in Milburn (*circa* 1185)[2]; a second records a suit brought against him in the county court, 1185-1189, by Alan son of William of Milburn for two carucates in Milburn[3]; a third is a grant made by Robert de Divelston and Margaret his wife to the nuns of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of four shillings rent in Milburn, Randulf, nephew of Robert de Divelston, being a witness to the deed.[4]

In 1203 Thomas son of Robert paid relief on his father's barony.[5] As has been set out above, he received confirmation from King John, on the 5th November, 1205, of his father's lands in Dilston stated to belong to Corbridge manor, to hold by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee.[6] He was charged for the fifth, sixth, and seventh scutages of King John (1204, 1205, 1206), as well as for the scutage of Wales in 1211.[7] He had quittance from the scutage of Scotland in 1211,[8] so

[1] Pipe Rolls in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 43, 56, 58, 67, 79, 81.

[2] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 25. Geoffrey de Lucy and Hugh de Morwick are the two first witnesses to the deed, which was probably executed at the assize held by Lucy and de Morwick in 1185.

[3] Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Alanus filius Willelmi de Milleburne concessi et in perpetuum quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis Thome de Divelestone et heredibus suis totum clamium et totum jus quod habui vel habere potui in duabus carucatis terre cum pertinenciis suis in villa de Milleburne de quibus ego Alanus inplacitavi Robertum patrem ipsius Thome predicti de Divelestone per breve domini regis de recto coram comitatu Norhumbriae, Rogero de Glanville tunc vicecomite. Et pro hac concesssone et quieta clamatione concessit et dedit idem Thomas michi et heredibus meis duas acras terre super Langerige, scilicet propinquiores terre mee versus orientem; habendas et tenendas de se et heredibus suis pro humagio et servicio meo libere et quiete ab omnibus exaccionibus et serviciis, per idem servicium quod facere debeo pro una dimidia carucata terre quam de eo teneo in eadem villa. Et ne ego vel heredes mei post me aliquid juris in predicta terra de Mileburne cum pertinenciis nobis vendicare possimus, eam coram comitatu Norhumbriae abjuravi. Et ut hec mea quieta clamancia et abjuracio imperpetuum firme et stabiles permaneant, eam presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli mei appositione confirmavi. Hiis testibus, Giliberto de Laval, Otuello de Insula, Willelmo de Congners, Roberto de Neuham, Giliberto Oggel, Bernardo de Areynes, Willelmo Mautalent, Ricardo de Hetdune, Waltero de Wessent', Willelmo de Sumerville, Willelmo de Faudune, Simone de Rouecestre, Johanne clerico, et multis aliis. Seal wanting. Date, 1203-1212. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5227.

[4] Brand, *History of Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 207, note x.

[5] Pipe Roll, 5 John, in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 84.

[6] See above, pp. 60-61.

[7] Pipe Rolls in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 89, 92, 95, 111.

[8] *Op. cit.* p. 111.

probably performed personal service, and, as he was dead in the following year, he may have fallen in active service. Four of his deeds of gift have survived. By one he confirmed to the nuns of St. Bartholomew his father's gift of rent in Milburn;[1] by a second he settled a carucate of land in Milburn upon Walter de Wessington, in marriage with his sister Diana;[2] by the third he settled upon his half-brother William, bastard son of Robert de Divelston, two bovates of land with a toft and house in Dilston at a yearly rent of twelve pence and twelve pence for relief;[3] by the fourth he endowed the canons of Hexham with the property of Eshells in Hexhamshire.[4] He also received from Alan, son of William of Milburn, a quitclaim of the two carucates in Milburn for which the said Alan had sued Robert de Divelston in the county court.[5]

Thomas de Divelston died in 1212, leaving a widow, Agnes, an infant son and heir, Simon, and a daughter, Margery, who was subsequently given in marriage to William de Tyndale.[6] The Great Inquest of Service of 1212 states that the custody of the barony and of the infant heir had been committed to Robert fitz Roger, lord of Corbridge, to hold during the king's pleasure.[7] Upon the death of Robert fitz Roger, which occurred a few months later, a certain Adam de Makeston made offer of a hundred

[1] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Tomas de Divelest' pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum concessi, etc., Deo et Beate Marie et sancto Bartholomeo et sanctimonialibus de Novo Castro donacionem patris mei, scilicet quatuor solidos annuatim de redditu de Milneburn, persolvendos dimidium ad Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste et dimidium ad festum sancti Martini, tenendum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita libere et quiete in omnibus sicut carta patris mei testatur et confirmat. Hiis testibus, magistro Gileberto officiali, Henrico decano, Gileberto de Laval, Roberto filio ejus, Johanne de Cupun, Willelmo de Haweltun, Willelmo et Toma filiis ejusdem, Daniele de Novo Castro, Edmundo clerico, Johanne filio H. decani, et multis aliis. P.R.O. *Ancient Deeds*, B. 2644.

[2] Sciant omnes hoc scriptum visuri vel audituri, quod hec conventio facta est inter Thomam de Divelestone et Walterum de Wessingtone generum suum de illa carrucata terre in villa de Milleburne, quam habet in liberum maritagium cum Diana sorore prefati Thome; quod si ipsi Walterus vel heredes ipsius Walteri procreati a Diana ipsam terram de Milleburne in dominico habuerint, quieti erunt de multura; sin autem et aliquibus illam tradiderint ad firmam, tenentes ipsius Walteri et heredum suorum dabunt multuram sicut homines prefati Thome vel suorum heredum faciunt. His testibus, Otuelo de Insula, Roberto de Neuham, Roberto de Fenwic, Matheo de Witefeld, Willelmo de Faudona, Johanne de Tritlingtone, Johanne de Brentingham, Galfrido filio Galfridi, Reginaldo Basset, Roberto filio Thome, Jordano Hayrun, Willelmo de Latona, Ricardo de Schireburne et multis aliis. Round seal, white wax, 2⅝ in. diam., lion walking to left. ✠ SIGI . . WALTERI FILII WILLI DE WESSIGT'. Date, A.D. 1203-1212. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1472.

[3] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 977. The original (16 A 16) is missing, but Dodsworth has supplied the names of two of the witnesses, viz., Hugh de Bolbec and Gilbert Delaval. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 116 b.

[4] Raine, *Memorials of Hexham*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 46, vol. ii. p. 89.

Deed printed above, p. 236, n. 3. [6] See above, p. 89. [7] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 156.

pounds and four palfreys for having Agnes de Divelston to wife, with her dower, and for the custody of the lands and person of the heir, but his offer was not accepted.[1] The widow was given in marriage instead to Robillard or Robert de Menevill, ancestor of the family of Menevill of Whittonstall, as appears by a return made in 1219, the widow's dower-lands being then valued at a hundred shillings.[2] Menevill made an offer of a hundred pounds, to be paid in two years, if he might have the custody and wardship also; but he was outbid by the sheriff, Philip de Ulecote, who offered two hundred pounds and four palfreys, to be paid within four years.[3] Ulecote is accordingly entered as tenant of the manor of Dilston in the return of 1219, the yearly value of the manor being given as twenty pounds.[4]

Ulecote died at the close of 1220, and the custody of Dilston was assumed by his son-in-law, Daniel son of Nicholas, constable of Newcastle, who held it until 15th January, 1221/2, when the king directed Robert de Lexinton to assign the custody of the land, with the marriage of the young heir, to Stephen de Segrave.[5] Simon de Divelston was still a ward in Segrave's custody in 1227.[6] He had attained his majority by 1232, in which year he went to law with John fitz Robert, lord of Corbridge, over rights of fishery in the Tyne and estovers in Corbridge wood,[7] and his name is consequently given in Hugh de Bolbec's return of Northumbrian baronies made in 1235.[8] On the 16th August, 1235, he accorded permission to the burgesses of Corbridge to erect the south end of Corbridge bridge upon his ground in Dilston township.[9] In the same year he was called to give warranty to his step-father, Robert de Menevill, in an

[1] Pipe Roll 16 John in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 117.

[2] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 161. Agnes de Divelston was still alive and enjoying her dower in 1227; *ibid.* p. 160. For a note on the one or more persons living in the first thirty years of the thirteenth century who bore the name of Robert de Menevill, see *Historical MSS. Com.*, Report on Lord Middleton's MSS., p. 60 n. A pedigree of Menevill of Whittonstall is given in vol vi. of this work, p. 192.

[3] Pipe Roll 16 John in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 117; *Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus*, p. 532.

[4] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 161.

[5] *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*, p. 445 b.

[6] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 159.

[7] See above, page 62. The various scutages levied in 1214-1231 are charged in the Pipe Rolls against Thomas de Divelston, and the name of his heir first occurs in the Pipe Roll for 1233. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 117, 121, 128, 137, 140, 156, 160, 163, 166.

[8] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 163.

[9] See above, p. 64.

action brought against Menevill by one Adam Bertram.[1] Bertram laid some claim to the manor of Dilston, but compromised his claim by fine made in the court of King's Bench, Divelston paying him sixty pounds in satisfaction thereof.[2] About the same period Menevill received a quitclaim, from Serlo of Hexham, of lands in Widehaugh in Dilston township, and also had a grant from Simon de Divelston of the two bovates in Dilston which had formed the subject of an earlier grant to William, bastard son of Robert de Divelston.[4] The said William the bastard received, in exchange for his land, a grant from his nephew, Simon de Divelston, of food and clothing for life.[5]

The inquisition taken for the Gascon aid in 1242 enumerates three socage holdings in Dilston, held respectively of Simon de Divelston by

[1] Assize Roll, 866.

[2] Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod anno Incarnacionis dominice M°CC°XXXIX° ad Pentecosten plene persolvit Symon de Diveleston' Ade Bertram sexaginta libras sterlingorum de fine inter illos facta coram justiciariis Domini Regis de bancho pro clamio quod dictus Adam Bertram versus dictum Symonem pretenderat in manerium de Diveleston cum pertinenciis. Ita quod dictus Adam Bertram, pro se et pro heredibus suis, dictum Symonem et heredes suos de predictis sexaginta libris sterlingorum penitus absolvit, et inperpetuum quietos clamavit. Et in huius rei testimonium dicti Adam et Symon mutuis scriptis mutua signa apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, domino B. tunc priore de Hext', domino T. tunc vicario de Corbr', Ricardo filio Alexandri tunc ballivo de Hext', Gilberto de Slaveley, magistro Henrico de Corbr', Willelmo de Tyndale, et multis aliis. Seal wanting. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A 3.

[3] Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Serlo de Hextildesham, salutem. Noveritis me relaxasse et quietum clamasse totam terram quam habui in campis de Divillistona in Widhalc juxta culturam canonicorum versus aquilonem, et totum jus et clamium quod habui in eadem terra, Roberto de Meynneville et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis imperpetum. Et pro hac relaxatione et quieta clamancia dedit michi predictus Robertus viginti solidos sterlingorum in mea magna necessitate. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Slaveleye, Petro de Vall', Willelmo de Haultona, Johanne de Mideltona, Ricardo de Naffertona, Thoma de Wytingtona, Manselm' de Slaveleye, Willelmo Kenebill', Hamone de Blacedeleye, Waldevo de Spiridena, Guidone foristar', Roberto clerico de Cambrig, et aliis. Oval seal, a fleur-de-lys. ✠ SIGILLUM SERLONIS. Before A.D. 1233. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1528.

[4] Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Simon de Divelestone dedi, etc., Roberto de Maynvilla et heredibus suis pro homagio suo et servicio duas bovatas terre in Divelestone cum tofto et crofto, videlicet illas quas Willelmus bastardus tenuit, et de incremento novem acras terre de dominico meo in Divelestone quas idem Willelmus bastardus tenuit. Tenendas, etc., faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre in Divelestone, reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis quendam nisum sorum vel xij denarios ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Si autem predictus Robertus de Maynvilla vel heredes sui in forisfactum deciderint, dabunt xij denarios pro relevamine suo xijd. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne filio Roberti, domino Hugone de Bolbec, domino Roberto de Wicestre, domino Willelmo Bayhart, Henrico de laval, Johanne de Haultone, Gilberto de Slaveley, Willelmo filio Johannis, Winoc forestario, Gilberto clerico, Mansel de Slaveley et multis aliis. Seal wanting. Before A.D. 1241. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1480.

[5] Sciant, etc., quod Willelmus filius Roberti de Divelestone, bastardus, relaxavi, etc., domino meo Symoni de Divelestone et heredibus suis totam terram meam quam habui vel habere potui, in villa de Divelestone cum pertinenciis, etc. Pro hac autem relaxacione et quieta clamacione predictus Symon et heredes sui invenient michi victum et vestitum omnibus diebus vite mee. Et in hujus rei testimonium presentam cartam sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus, domino Waltero de Sancto Petro, Johanne de Haweltone, Wydone de Araines, Waltero Graffard, Gilberto de Slaveleya, Symone de Weltedene, Willelmo de Tyndale, Manselo de Slaveleya, Roberto de Hydewine, Johanne fratre Willelmi de Haweltone, Willelmo Wynnok et multis aliis. Before A.D. 1244. Seal wanting. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6554.

his step-father, Robert de Menevill, by his brother-in-law, William de Tyndale, and by an otherwise unknown Nicholas de Apiltreley.[1] Eight years later, in 1250, Simon de Divelston contracted his son and heir, Thomas, in marriage with Lucy, daughter of Sir William Heron, the sheriff of Northumberland. Under the terms of the marriage settlement Thomas de Divelston and Lucy his wife were jointly enfeoffed of the manor of Dilston, with remainder to Lucy for her life in the event of her husband predeceasing her and leaving no issue.[2] The settlement was made subject to a life annuity of twenty-four marks to Simon de Divelston, which rent Sir William Heron undertook to pay during the minority of the bridegroom.[3] Heron also bound himself to discharge the sums of money in which Simon de Divelston stood indebted to Aaron the Jew. Simon retained in his own hands the Milburn lands, and was still living in 1262.[4] The date of his death is not exactly known.

In dealing with Corbridge an account has been given of the three agreements made by Thomas de Divelston with Robert fitz Roger, lord of the manor of Corbridge, and the burgesses of that borough.[5] Thomas succeeded to Milburn upon the death of his father, and, before 1272, purchased from his overlord, Roger Bertram, the feudal services owed by him out of Milburn to the barony of Mitford.[6] Subsequently, in 1285,

[1] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385 b. Menevill's holding was that granted to him by Simon de Divelston. For Tyndale's holding see above, p. 89.

[2] *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. p. 19 b. *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 403. The original charter of inspeximus confirming the settlement was formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A. 4, but is now lost.

[3] Convenit inter Simonem de Dyvelestone ex una parte et Willelmum Heyrun ex altera quod predictus Willelmus reddet predicto Simoni singulis annis tota vita ipsius Simonis xxiiij marcas pro manerio de Dyvelestone, scilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et alteram medietatem infra octabas Pentecosten, usque ad legittimam etatem Thome filii et heredis predicti Simonis et Lucie uxoris sue; et hec solucio fiet in ecclesia beati Andree de Correbregge prout plenius continetur in cyrographo inde inter eos confecto. Idem Simon cognovit quod remisit et quietum clamavit predicto Willelmo Heyrun sex marcas argenti annui redditus de predictis xxiiij marcis quousque molendinum de Dyvelestone venerit ad manum ejusdem Willelmi, sicut plenius continetur in cyrographo inter eos confecto. *Curia Regis Roll*, 143.

[4] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 26. Three grants of land at Higham in the manor of North Milburn, made by Simon de Divelston with the assent of his son and heir Thomas, are set out in the *Newminster Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Publ. No. 66, pp. 110-112. A grant of land in North Milburn made by William son of Alan of Milburn to Simon de Divelston, 1246-1258, is in *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5273.

[5] See above, pp. 68-70. A grant of land in Dilston made by William de Tyndale to Thomas de Divelston has been set out at p. 89.

[6] *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. p. 23 b.

he alienated that manor to Hexham priory,[1] retaining, however, in his own hands the township of Higham, out of which he made various grants of lands and liberties to the abbot and convent of Newminster.[2] He also purchased from Sir Walter de Edlingham, the manor of Hedgley, subject to a perpetual rent of twenty marks, settling it upon himself and his wife for their respective lives,[3] and took from Sir Walter de Huntercombe a mortgage of ten librates of land in the manor of Slaley, bequeathing the same by will to his wife.[4] He received knighthood in 1278,[5] and from Michaelmas, 1281, to Easter, 1288, held the office of sheriff of the county. Dying in 1290, he was buried in Hexham abbey under a stone inscribed HIC IACET THOMAS DE DEVILSTONE.[6] There is no contemporary evidence of the arms borne by him or by his ancestors.

Upon the death of Thomas de Divelston his widow Lucy was found by inquisition to have a life estate in the manors of Dilston and Hedgley, while his cousin, William de Tyndale, was found to be entitled to Higham in present possession and to the reversion of the other two manors. Not being content with this inquisition, Tyndale petitioned the king, taking exception to some of the findings, and requesting that the settlement of

[1] Raine, *Memorials of Hexham*, Surt. Soc. Publ. No. 46, vol. ii. pp. 103, 113. Two grants to Thomas de Divelston of small pieces of ground in North Milburn are preserved in *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1477, 5370.

[2] *Newminster Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Publ. No. 66, pp. 114-116.

[3] The deed of conveyance made in 1286, is in the Rev. Wm. Greenwell's possession (B. 35) and printed in vol. vii. of this work, p. 101 note. Edlingham had previously, in 1283, granted to Divelston a seven years' lease of the manor; *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 472. The mill was excepted out of the grant, but was similarly settled in 1289, subject to the perpetual rent of eight marks, which rent was extinguished by a subsequent purchase. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1468, 5770; *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, bundle 117.

[4] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol ii. p. 472. After the death of Huntercombe, Hugh Delaval, coparcener with Huntercombe in the Bolbec barony, confirmed Divelston in his interest in Slaley by the following deed:

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Hugo de la Val salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse quod dominus Thomas dominus de Divelstone fuit feofatus de tota terra mea et annuo redditu cum pertinenciis inter Tynam et Derewente, scilicet, de terra quam habui ex parte Matildis uxoris mee. Et idem concedo dicto domino Thome et suis quod omnia que percepit vel percipere debuit a tempore quo prius de predictis tenementis fuit feofatus usque ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, anno regni Regis Edwardi sexto decimo, quiete habeat et in pace sine contradictione vel calumpnia mei vel meorum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino Willelmo de le Cley tunc priore de Hextildesham, domino W. de Lindeseye tunc subpriore, domino Roberto de Bittelesdene milite, Roberto de Schiptone ballivo de Hextildesham, Willelmo de Slaveley et aliis. (1287). Round armorial seal charged with the arms of Delaval: *ermine, two bars, over all a bend.* ✠ SIGILLVM SECRETI. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1469.

[5] Palgrave, *Parliamentary Writs*, vol. i. p. 214. He had previously had respite from taking knighthood; *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. p. 20 b. His sureties in 1278 were Robert de Hydewyn, Robert Wauclyn, William de Slaveley, and William de Tyndale. The said William de Slaveley gave bond to Thomas de Divelston in 1289 for £4 10s.; *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1486.

[6] Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 96; Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 98. The stone has been lost since 1823.

1250 might be annulled as an alienation of a barony made without the king's licence.[1] A fresh inquisition was held, which rectified the former findings in respect of Dunstanwood and Widehaugh, both in the manor of Dilston, of which places Thomas de Divelston was sole tenant, and of which Tyndale was awarded immediate possession by judgment given in the king's court.[2] On the other hand orders were issued (24th August, 1290) for the restitution to Lucy de Divelston of the manors of Dilston and Hedgley,[3] and on the 30th June, 1291, the said Lucy received a royal confirmation of the settlement of 1250.[4] Finally, on the 29th January, 1292/3, Lucy de Divelston and William de Tyndale recognised each other's titles to the properties that had been respectively awarded to them, the said Lucy relinquishing to Tyndale her dower lands in Higham and her interest in a suit which she had brought against the prior of Hexham for the recovery of dower lands in Milburn.[5] Lucy de Divelston heads the subsidy-roll for Dilston in 1296.

[1] The petition is printed in *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 415.

[2] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. pp. 471-472; *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 227.

[3] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1283-1296, p. 99.

[4] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 403.

[5] Hoc scriptum cirographatum testatur quod cum contenciones et lites mote essent coram Hugone de Cressingham et sociis suis justiciariis itinerantibus in comitatu Northumbrie, anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo primo, inter Willelmum de Tyndale querentem et Luciam, que fuit uxor Thome de Develestone, de pluribus transgressionibus et demandis, contenciones et lites supradicte in octabis sancti Illarii anno supradicto in hunc modum conquieverunt, videlicet, quod predictus Willelmus de Tyndale concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod predicta Lucia habeat et teneat manerium de Develestone cum pertinenciis, in tota vita ipsius Lucie, de predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, prout in carta Simonis de Develestone et confirmacione domini Edwardi Regis nunc plenius continetur, sine vasto et destructione aliqua inde facienda, excepta quadam cultura que vocatur Wydhalg'. Concessit eciam idem Willelmus ac dimisit eidem Lucie unum toftum et octodecim acras terre arabilis in villa et territorio de Develestone, scilicet, quicquid idem Willelmus habuit seu tenuit in predicta villa de Develestone die confectionis hujus scripti, excepta cultura predicta, tenenda similiter cum predicto manerio ad terminum vite ipsius Lucie, sicut predictum est. Concessit eciam idem Willelmus ac reddidit eidem Lucie terciam partem tocius bosci de Donstanwode in Corebrigge, tenendam eidem Lucie, tota vita ipsius Lucie, sine vasto, vendicione seu destructione aliqua inde facienda. Remisit eciam idem Willelmus et quietum clamavit, pro se et heredibus suis, omnimodam actionem quam habuit versus predictam Luciam de vasto, exilio, vendicione seu destructione si que forte fuerint in predicto manerio de Develeston, a principio mundi usque ad diem quo hec concordia facta fuit. Et pro istis concessionibus et quieta clamacione eadem Lucia reddidit predicto Willelmo terciam partem unius culture que vocatur Wydhalg' in Develestone, et eciam totam terram et tenementa que eadem Lucia prius tenuit in Heygham nomine dotis, tenenda similiter cum duabus partibus predictorum tenementorum quiete de predicta Lucia imperpetuum. Concessit eciam eadem Lucia et remisit eidem Willelmo, heredibus vel assignatis suis, omnimodam actionem quam habuit vel habere poterit in omnibus terris seu tenementis que eidem Willelmo decendunt de hereditate Thome de Develestone, vel que idem Willelmus tenuit die confectionis hujus scripti, ratione alicujus warrantie de tenementis que eadem Lucia petebat coram eiisdem justiciariis per breve de dote, unde nichil habet versus Priorem de Hegtelesham de manerio de Milneburne, ita quod eadem Lucia versus predictum Willelmum, heredes vel assignatos suos, aliquid ad valenciam exigere vel vendicare poterit imperpetuum. Concessit eciam eadem Lucia quod ipsa reddet predicto Willelmo omnes cartas et starras, scripta et confirmaciones et quietas clamaciones quas habuit, et que tangebant hereditatem Thomae de Develeston, quondam viri sui, bona

DYVELISTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1327

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summe bonorum	Lucie de Dyveliston ...	12	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	Walteri filii Walteri de eadem	2			..		
„	Hugonis filii Rogeri ...	3	1		..		
..	Roberti filii Nicholai		0	6	..		
..	Ade le Spenser	1	13		..		
„	Willelmi Joroure	2	1	1	..		
„	Nicholai de Heyham	1	1		..		
„	Thome filii Walteri ...	1	1	11	..		
„	Gilberti filii Rogeri ...	1	1	5	..		
„	Hugonis de Sumervill ...				..		
„	Thome filii Hugonis carnificis		13	0	..		
„	Roberti de Barton ...		8	0	..		

Summe tocius ville predicte, £39 18s. 9d. Unde domino reg[illegible] Probatur.

On the 16th June, 1294, Lucy de Divelston took a seven years' lease from her nephew, Gilbert Heron, of the mills of Ford,[2] and on the 23rd July, 1304, was party to an agreement with Robert fitz Roger, lord of Corbridge, in regard to rights of pasture and rights of passage over the Tyne.[3] The few deeds of the period that properly concern Dilston are unimportant. In 1292 Lucy de Divelston confirmed Thomas son of Maud and his wife in 13½ acres and a grange, and in a toft and croft and 14½ acres in Dilston, granted to them by her husband.[4] William de Tyndale, by deed without date, confirmed to Thomas, son of William son of Godless, and Agnes his wife the grant of a toft, grange, and 28 acres in Dilston made to them by Sir Thomas de Divelston, with provision for the payment of rent after the death of Lucy de Divelston.[5] In 1301 Robert of York and Emma Hydewyn his wife granted to Robert de Raymes of

fide et sine omni malo ingenio et defraudacione. Concessit eciam eadem Lucia quod ipsa reddet annuatim in tota vita sua predicto Willelmo, heredibus vel assignatis suis, duas marcas et dimidiam sterlingorum, medietatem, scilicet, ad Pentechosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme de manerio de Develestone, hoc idem concedente prefato Willelmo, pro se et heredibus suis, pro omnibus serviciis, consuetudinibus, exactionibus et demandis. Et concessit quod predictus Willelmus, heredes vel assignati sui, possint distringere predictum manerium de Develestone ad quorumcunque manus predictum manerium devenerit, quousque eiis de predicto redditu plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et idem Willelmus et heredes sui predictum manerium de Develestone cum suis pertinenciis, excepta cultura terre predicte, que vocatur Nortwydhalg', dicte Lucie toto tempore vite sue warrantizabunt. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem partes predicte huic scripto alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam die Jovis proxima post festum Convercionis sancti Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo primo [29 Jan., 1293]. *Duke's Deeds*, Mus. Class. 1454. No. 1,55[illegible] its counterpart. Both seals are wanting. The suit for dower in North Milburn is set out in *Placita Quo Warranto*, p. 227.

[1] *Lay Subsidy Roll*, 155. [2] *Duke's Deeds*, Mus. Class. 1463. See above, p. [illegible].

[3] *Greenwich Hospital Deed*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 74. The original deed is A. 12 [illegible].

[4] *Ibid.* p. 977. This deed is A. 15 is also wanting.

Aydon and to Maud his wife a messuage with toft and croft in Dilston,[1] and the said Raymes and his wife conveyed their lands in Dilston on the 6th January, 1311/12, to Thomas de Tyndale, son and heir of William de Tyndale above mentioned.[2] On the 13th July, 1309, Adam son of William de Tyndale made a lease of his land in North Widehaugh in Dilston for fifteen years to Henry del Syde of Anwick.[3]

Lucy de Divelston died early in 1317, and, with the termination of her estate in Dilston, that manor devolved upon William de Tyndale, grandson of William de Tyndale, who had claimed the property in 1290 as heir to Sir Thomas de Divelston.

PEDIGREE OF THE LORDS OF DILSTON.*

ALURIC, of Corbridge, addressed in a notification of a grant made by Henry I., 24th June, 1107; sheriff of Northumberland between 1107 and 1118.

- Richard, son of Aluric, died seised of the barony of Dilston before 1128.
- William, son of Aluric, to whom Henry I. granted his brother's barony of Dilston, *circa* 1118-1128; occurs as owner of Dilston in the *Liber Niger* of 1166; living 1168.
  - Margaret, joined her husband in a grant to St. Bartholomew's priory, Newcastle.
  - Robert of Divelston, lord of Dilston 1172-1202; paid scutage in 1199 as heir of William, son of Aluric.
    - Thomas of Divelston, paid relief on his father' barony in 1203; died seised of the same in 1212.
    - Agnes, married secondly, *circa* 1214, Robillard Menevill; living in 1227.
    - Diana, wife of Walter de Wessington.
    - William, the bastard, had a grant from Thomas of Divelston of two bovates of land in Dilston; surrendered the same to Simon of Divelston in return for a corrody.
      - Sir Simon of Divelston, an infant at the time of his father's death; came of age *circa* 1227-32; returned as lord of Dilston in 1235 and 1242 (*Testa de Nevill*); conveyed his barony to his son in 1253; living in 1262.
        - Sir Thomas of Divelston, a minor at the time of his marriage; received knighthood in 1278; sheriff of Northumberland 1281-1288; died *circa* 1299; buried at Hexham.
        - Lucy, daughter of Sir William Heron of Ford, married in 1250; received under her marriage settlement a life-tenancy of Dilston; died 1317.
      - ..... Margery, married before 1242 William, son of John, surnamed Tyndale; living in 1267.
    - Randulf of Divelston, 'nepos Roberti de Divelstune.'

* The authorities for this pedigree are set out in the text.

[1] Sciant, etc., quod nos Robertus de Eboraco et Emma Hydewyn uxor mea, etc., dedimus, etc., Roberto de Reymes et Mathild' uxori sue et eorum heredibus vel assingatis unum mesuagium nostrum cum tofto et crofto adiacente in villa de Dyvelestone, cum omnibus terris et tenementis nostris quas habuimus vel aliquo modo habere vel habuisse poterimus in campo sive infra campum de Dyvelestone, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis inperpetuum. Habendum et tenendum, etc., de capitalibus dominis feodi; faciendo inde eisdem servicium debitum, videlicet Roberto Hydewin et heredibus suis unam liberam piperis ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, et tres denarios ad wardam Novi Castri ad festum Pentecosten, pro omnibus serviciis, consuetudinibus, curie sectis, et omnibus secularibus demandis, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Vallibus, domino Johanne de Camhow, domino Johanne de Hertweyton, Willelmo de Tyndale, Roberto de Botland, Roberto Wakelinn, Thoma filio Mathild' de Dyvelist', Roberto de Corebrigge, Adam le Spenser, et aliis. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A. 1. Compare *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 8, No. 94.

[2] Deed printed above, p. 91, n. 6. [3] Deed printed above, p. 91, n. 1. [4] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. vi. p. 57.

William de Tyndale had just come of age when, in 1317,[1] he succeeded to Dilston on the death of his kinswoman, Lucy de Divelston. He already held the manor of Kirkhaugh, the serjeanty of Corbridge, and lands at 'Alwhitwra' in Cumberland, and on the 13th August, 1317, had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in those places and in Dilston.[2] He had taken to wife Lucy, daughter of Robert de Raymes of Aydon and Shortflat.[3] His father-in-law had acquired a certain interest in Dilston, having (in addition to a holding of which he enfeoffed Thomas de Tyndale, 6th January, 1311/2[4]) a lease of Dilston mill and mill-pond from John de Clavering at ten shillings rent.[5] Three leases of tenements in Dilston made by Sir William de Tyndale have been preserved in Durham Treasury and are printed below. The most interesting of these is a lease of a husbandland to Geoffrey de Cokeside. The tenure was at the lord's will, but Tyndale, as lord of the manor, covenanted that his tenant should not be ousted from his holding unless he should be found contrariant to the lord or the other tenants, or be attainted of trespass. The lessee, on his part, undertook to act in the way of 'neighbourhood' in all things as other husbandmen did, that is, to abide by the custom of the township, and not to put cattle on the land except at the seasons and in the places prescribed by custom. He was not to sub-let,[6] and was to be responsible for his labourers.[7]

[1] The order to give seisin is dated 11th August, 1317: *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1313–18, p. 530.

[2] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iii. p. 361. See above, p. 244. See above, p. 243.

[3] *Percy Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 117, p. 257.

[4] The prohibition of sub-letting recurs in a lease made by [illegible] man kep no by-tenandes without license of the lord longar than Wytsonda next, under the pane of iij^{s} iiij^{d}.'

[5] Hec indentura testatur quod [illegible] Henrico Lister (et eredibus suis et suis assignatis *interlined*) xiii acras et dimidiam terre quas Hugo de Ryhill tenuit in Dyvelstone (red. per annum xxvii^{s} *interlined*), sex acras et dimidiam terre inter le Schawes (red. per annum xiii^{s} *interlined*), iiii acras j rodam super Smalacres red. per annum [illegible] acras et dimidiam terre in Nortfeld et le Milnehaluth in Dyvelstone red. xxii^{s} et vi^{d} per annum. Tenendas et habendas de dicto domino Willelmo et heredibus suis ad terminum quatuor annorum a festo sancti Martini anno Domini M^{o}C^{o}C^{o}C^{o} tricesimo, reddendo inde annuatim di[illegible] heredibus suis lxxi^{s} ad festa sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche per equal[illegible] aliis serviciis, exaccionibus et demandis, termino prime solucionis incipiente ad festum Pasche anno Dom[illegible] M^{o}C^{o}C^{o}C^{o} tricesimo primo. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla dictorum domini Willelmi et Henrici [illegible] indenture alternatim sunt appensa. Datum apud Dyvelstone die veneris proxima ante festum sa[illegible] Lucæ Ewangelistæ, anno Domini M^{o}C^{o}C^{o}C^{o} tricesimo. [19th Oct., 1330.] Seal wanting. *Durh. Treas. Misc. Chart.* 1458.

[6] Cest endentur testmoynge qe Monsire William de Tyndale ad lesse a ferme a Gefrai de Cokeside le tenement Wauter le fitz Wauter et la terre de husband qe Alaine Hunter tient darreyn en Dyvelstone, forpris qe Monsire William eit hessement en le torrel pur ses bleez quant Gefrai ou les soens seiount

DYVELSTON SUBSIDY ROLL 1336.[1]

Willelmus de Tyndall, 13s. 4d.; Willelmus de Heton, 3s. 4d.; Alanus Hunter, 4s.; Agnes Spens, 2s.; Adam filius Walteri, 3s.; Thomas Kenessyng, 2s.; Walterus de Boldon, 3s.; Stephanus Waller, 5s. 4d.; Ricardus de Catden, 11d. Summa, 36s. 11d. Probatur.

By his wife Lucy, Sir William de Tyndale had five sons, named in a series of settlements of lands in Kirkhaugh and elsewhere.[2] His

garniz un joure devaunt, sil ne seit qe les bleez Gefrai seiount sur le dit torrel. A tener a la volunte le dit Monsire William a le dit Gefrai rendaunt au dit Monsire William et a ses heires trent soltz par an a les festes de seint Cuthbert en Marcz et en Septembre par ouels porciouns, fessaunt en veisinage en toutes eschoses come autres husbandes fount. Et le dit Gefrai graunt qil ne chargera le chaump de Dyvelstone par bestiail en autre maner ne en autres lieus forsqe come les autres husbandes fount, et solount faire; cest assavoir de estere a les commoyn hessementz, et qe le dit Gefrai assignera ses covenauntz a nulli, et qil lerra les messouns et la terre en auxi bone pointe come il les trove, et il respondera pur ses servauntz qil mettera en ses messouns desouz luy. Et le dit Monsire William graunt qe le dit Gefrai ne serra remoue encountre son gre sil ne seit trove contrariaunt encountre le dit Monsire William et ses veysines, ou qil seit ataynt de trespas . . . . covenable fait au dit Monsire William et ses veysines. Et qe le di Gefrai moudra tout son ble cressaunt sur la dit terre au molyne de Dyvelstone, et durra pur sa mouture en certein deux boll de bone furmate, deux boll de bone orge, deux boll de brays fait de orge qe seit covenable chescun an a la fest de seint Andreu; et sil moudre autre ble au dit molyne durra moutoure come il purra avenir. En testmoyngnaunz de quel chose les parties avaunditz ount mys lours seals. Escrit a Dyvelstone le joesdi prochein devaunt le jour seint Luke, lan de grace mile treiscenz trent nef. [October 12th, 1339.] Round seal, The Crucifixion (rude work). *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1457.

Cest endenture tesmoigne qe Monsire William de Tyndale ad graunte et a ferme lesse a Johan de Duxfild, burgesse del Noefe Chastel sure Tyne, vj acres et vij rode de terre od les apurtenaunces en Dyvelestone, dount ij acres et demy jesent devers le su et devers le north par de le chemyne des les Schawes, qieux le dit Monsire William tient devaunt en sa meyne demene, et ij acres et demy jesaunces devers le su et devers le north en le Milnehaulghge, qieux Sire Huge de Ruxside chapleine tient derreygne, et v rodes jesaunces a le chiefe de la tere Huge de Bourtone par de le chemyne qe vient des les Schawes, qieux Johan Andrieu tient derreygne. Avere et a tenere au dit Johan, ses heires et a ses assignes, de le avauntdit Monsire William et ses heires, de la fest de Seynt Martyne en yvere, lan de notre seignur mile treiscenz qarraunt seme, jesqes au terme des dyse aunz procheines ensuauntes et pleynement compliez. Rendaunt de ceo de an en an a le avauntdit Monsire William et a ses heyres un denere a la fest de Pentecoust sil seit demaunde, etc. Done a Dyvelestone le dymeygne procheyne devaunt la fest seynt Philippe et seynt Jacob en lan sus dit. [29th April, 1347.] Round seal, one inch diameter, within a cusped circular panel a star surmounted by a cross with banner attached. ✠ S' IOHANES DE DOVXVIELL. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1465.

The following document is an assignment of a free tenement of the same period:

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes de Tossan filius et heres Roberti de Tossan de Routhebiry, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Alano dicto Maire de Snyttre in Routhebiry unum messuagium vocatum le Greneyarde et octodecim acras terre in campo de Dyveleston, videlicet septem acras jacentes ex parte occidentali pontis de Corbrig juxta viam que se extendit de Corbrig usque Hextildisham, duas acras abuttantes super le gripp que cadit in Tynam, quatuor acras jacentes ex parte occidentali del Shawe juxta viam que se extendit de Corbrig usque Hextildisham, tres acras jacentes subtus Dalepeth, et unam acram quam Agnes del Corewell quondam tenuit, quod quidem mesuagium cum predictis octodecim acris terre habui jure hereditario per decessum predicti Roberti patris mei et Emme filie Hugonis carnificis de Corbrig matris mee in villa et territorio de Dyveleston, habendum et tenendum, etc. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino Willelmo de Tyndale, Roberto del Hyle, Alano de Felton, Willelmo de Ayrig, Roberto de Hodespeth, Thoma Forster de Corbrig, et aliis. Datum apud Dyveleston in festo sancti Jacobi apostoli, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quinquagesimo quarto. Seal wanting. Brumell Charters No. 10.

[1] *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{1}{125}$, mem. 2.

[2] The settlements are (i.) Settlement by William son of Thomas de Tyndale, in reversion upon the death of Anabilla his mother, upon his son John in tail male, of all his tenements in Barhaugh; with

eldest son, Thomas de Tyndale, died before 1349,[1] leaving a son and heir Walter, who succeeded on his father's death, under an earlier entail, to the manor of Kirkhaugh. On the 1st April, 1357, Sir William, following the practice of infant marriages then prevalent, contracted his little grandson in marriage with Joan Heron or Isabella de Lilburn, both grand-daughters of Sir William Heron of Ford, the choice between the two to lie with the girls' grandfather when the boy became fourteen. In consideration of this marriage, Heron covenanted to pay Tyndale's debts, to the amount of £106 13s. 4d., and to pay the costs of the settlement. Tyndale, on his part, agreed to settle upon his grandson in present enjoyment his mill of Dilston, and, subject to his own life-interest, the manor of Dilston; the settlement being in both cases in special tail, with remainder to Anabella, daughter of the said Sir William de Tyndale. Heron undertook to maintain the children until they came of age,

successive remainders in tail male to his other sons, Thomas, Robert and William, and with ultimate remainder to his own right heirs. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5260, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 61.

ii.) Settlement by William son of Thomas de Tyndale, in reversion upon the death of Anabilla his mother, upon his son William for life, of all his lands in Alyn (*i.e.* Ayle) and Whitley; with successive remainders in tail male to his other sons, Thomas, Robert and John, and with ultimate remainder to his own right heirs. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6573; printed in Hodgson, *loc. cit.*

(iii.) Settlement by William son of Thomas de Tyndale, in reversion upon the death of Anabilla his mother, upon his son Thomas in tail male, of the manor of Kirkhaugh, excepting Barhaugh, Ayle and Whitley; with successive remainders in tail male to his other sons, Robert, William and John, and with ultimate remainder to his own right heirs. Seal of William de Tyndale attached (here reproduced, plate i. No. 5). *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5261; printed in Hodgson, *loc. cit.* These three deeds all have the same set of witnesses.

(iv.) Settlement by Christiana, Agnes and Matilda, sisters and coheirs of John Ben, upon Anabilla de Tyndale for life, of all their lands in Kirkhaugh; with successive remainders in tail male to the sons of Sir William de Tyndale in the order named in the last recited entail. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5256; printed in Hodgson, *loc. cit.* (where omit 'rem. Thomae fratri').

(v.) Settlement by Hugh de Routhside, chaplain, upon William de Eggescliff and Joan his wife in tail, of the lands in Woolley which he held in trust for the said William; with successive remainders in tail to John, Bartholomew, Robert and William, sons of Sir William de Tyndale; and with ultimate remainder in fee simple to Thomas, son of the said Sir William de Tyndale. Dated 29th October, 1335. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. Nos. 6602, 6603 (counterparts): printed in abridged form in Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 35. For the witnesses to this deed and for three earlier deeds relating to the same property, all in Durham Treasury, see vol. vi. of this work, pp. 366-367. The same William de Eggescliff and Joan his wife had a grant from William de Tyndale of two tofts and forty acres of arable in Dilston, of which grant they received royal confirmation, 8th August, 1328; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 311. The original letters patent were formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds* [illegible] missing.

(vi.) Settlement by Sir William de Tyndale, upon his son Thomas and Constance his wife in tail, of all his lands in Corbridge, excepting Dunstanwood and Dilston mill. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6572; printed above, p. 92, n. 4.

[1] See above, p. 93, n. 5.

having for this purpose the young Walter's manor of Kirkhaugh and Dilston mill.[1]

[1] Cest endenture faite entre Monsire Williem Heroun chivaler dune part et Monsire Williem de Tyndale chivaler daltre part tesmoigne, qe Waulter le filz Thomas de Tyndale esposera Johane la fillele dit Monsire Williem Heroun ou Isabelle la fille Williem de Lilbourn, selonc la volonte le dit Monsire Williem Heroun, quant le dit Waulter serra dele age de qatorsze anz, pur la quiele mariage le dit Monsire Williem Heroun dorra et ad done a dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale cvj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, des quieux cvj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} le dit Monsire Williem Heroun ad paye a Johan de Coupland xx^{li} et xiij^{s}, et de ce le dit Monsire Williem Heroun fra le dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale aver acquitance, et payera au roy et a viscont de Northumbre, pur le dit Williem de Tyndale, xlvj^{li} xiiij^{s} x^{d}, devant le fest de seint Michel prochein avenir apres la fesance de cestes, et le dit Monsire Williem Heroun dorra au dit Monsire William de Tyndale x^{li} devant mesme le jour, a pursuir les besoignes le dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale pur faire fyne par avisement . . . . . deux Williems avantnomez, et a paier pur le dit Williem de Tyndale a Robert de Fenwyke xvij^{li} xvij^{s} iiij^{d}, devant le fest de Seint Andreu prochein avenir apres la fesance de cestes, et Robert de Fenwyk dorra le statut marchant a dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale adonqe, et le dit Monsire Williem Heroun payera au dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale adonqe xj^{li} viij^{s} et ij^{d}, et le dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale enfeffera le dit Waulter dun molyn, qe le dit Williem de Tyndale ad esteant deinz le seule de Corbrig, oue la suyte qa ce partient, ensemblement oue toutz les apportenantz, a aver et tenir le dit molyn oue le suyte oue les apportenances au dit Waulter et a ses heirs de son corps engenderez, ensi qe si le dit Waulter demye sans heire de son corps engendrez, qe mesme le molyn oue le suyte oue toutz les apportenantz remayndra a Anable la fille de dit Monsire William de Tyndale et a ses heirs de son corps engendrez, et si la dite Anable demye sans heire de son corps engendrez, le dit molyn oue la suyte oue toutz les apportenantz revertera au dit Williem de Tyndale et a ses heirs a toutz jours, et le dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale enfeffera Hugh de Ruthsyde chapelleyn ou un altre chapelleyn en fee simple de le manoir de Divilston oue toutes les appurtenantz, et le dit Sire Hugh ou un altre chapelleyn ensi enfeffe du dit manoir par licence du roy par fyn, grantera le dit manoir oue les appurtenantz, forspris les forspris, un mis xvj. acres de terre et xl s. de rent yssaunt de terres Alane de Colewelle chapelleyn et William Odnelle, le quel Ricard Bouches tient ore, au dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale a terme de sa vye, et apres son decesse le dit manoir oue les appurtenantz, forspris les forsprises, remayndra a dit Waulter et a ses heyres de son corps engendrez, et si le dit Waulter demye sanz heire de son corps engendrez, le dit manoir oue les appurtenantz, forspris les forsprises, remayndra au dite Anable et a ses heirs de son corps engendrez, et si la dite Anable demye sanz heire de son corps engendrez, le dit manoir oue les appurtenantz, forspris les forsprises, remayndra a droitz heyrs Williem de Tyndale a toutz jours, et ceste fyne serra leve a les costages le dit Monsire Williem Heroun, et le dit Monsire Williem Heroun avera le nortour de les ditz enfantz tanqe lour pleyne age, et les terres de Kirkhalgh, dont Waulter est seisi, et le dit molyn oue le dit suyte oue toutes les appurtenantz demurant en la meyn le dit Monsire Williem Heroun tanqe le dit Waulter soit de xxj an, si Dieu lui doigne la vie, et le dit Monsire Williem de Tyndale et ses deux chareours mouldront leur blee covenablement pur lour sustenantz a le dit molyn sans moltour. Et a ceste covenantz performir dune part et daltre et covenable seurte faire ils se obligeront devant la fest de Seint Michel prochein avenir. In tesmoignance de quieu chose les avantditz Monsire Williem Heroun et Monsire Williem de Tyndale entrechangablement a ses endentures ont mys lour seals. Escript a Corbrig, la samady prochein apres la fest del Annunciation Notre Dame, lan de Grace M.CCC. cinqent et sept. [1st April, 1357]. Round seal, 1⅛ inch diameter, on vellum tag. Within a cusped panel, following its shape, a shield. Arms, *three herons, two and one.* Legend obliterated. Found by the Rev. William Greenwell at Durham in 1904 'among some Egyptian mummy cloth.'

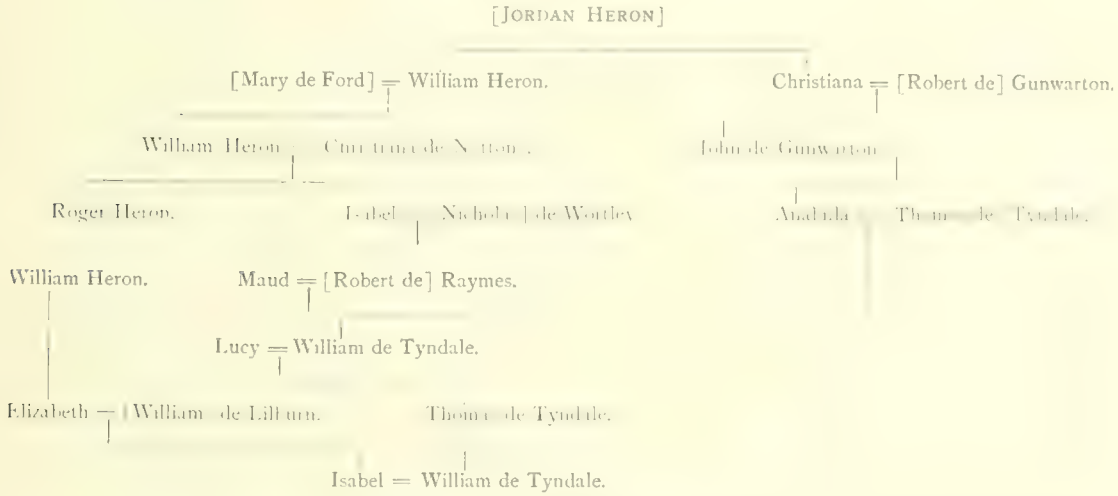
Attached to the indenture is a vellum strip containing in a contemporary hand the following pedigree: Monsire Roger Heroun piere Monsire Williem q'or est fuist friere a Dame Isabelle de Wortley, de Monsire Roger vient Monsire Williem, de Monsire Wiliem vient Elizabet de Lilbourn, de Elizabet vient Isabelle en le quarte degree, de Dame Isabelle de Wortley vient Maulde de Raymes, de Maulde vient Luce de Tyndale, de Luce vient Thomas de Tyndale, de Thomas vient Waulter, q'or est en le quinte degree, si Dieu plest qi esposera Isabelle de Lilbourne q'or est. Fine le parente entre Waulter et la dite Isabelle avantnomez dune part plus prochein. Monsire Williem Heroun bessael Monsire Williem q'or est fuist friere a Dame Cristiane de Gunwarton, de Monsire Williem vient Monsire Williem, de Monsire Williem vient Monsire Roger, de Monsire Roger vient Monsire Williem q'or est, de Monsire Williem vient Elizabet de Lilbourn, de Elizabet vient Isabelle de Lilbourn en le sisme degree; de Dame Cristiane de Gunwarton vient Monsire Johan de Gunwarton, de dit Johan vient Anable de Tyndale, de Anable vient Williem, de Williem vient Thomas, de Thomas vient Waulter de Tyndale q'or est en le sisme degree.

With this pedigree may be compared one made upon the marriage of Sir William de Tyndale with

The king's licence for the settlement of the manor of Dilston having been obtained,[1] Sir William de Tyndale proceeded, by parallel indentures, to effect settlements of Dilston manor, with Dunstanwood in Corbridge, and his water-mill of Corbridge, according to the terms of the marriage contract.[2] The payment guaranteed by Sir William Heron was duly made, in the manner set out in a statement of accounts, drawn up

Lucy de Raymes, *circa* 1312 (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5267: printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 61).

Taken together the two give the following descent:



[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1354-1358, p. 591. The original letters patent are in *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1483. For the inquisition preceding this licence (*inq. ad quod damnum*, file 324, No. 14) see *Percy Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Publ. 117, p. 296 note.

[2] The deeds effecting the settlements prescribed in the marriage contract furnish a good instance of the completeness of the series of Dilston title-deeds, as well as of the practice of duplicating important deeds of entail. The settlements were three in number:

(i.) 'Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Tyndalle miles dedi, etc., Willelmo Heroun militi, Isabelle uxori ejus, Rogero filio Willelmi de Heroun, et Waltero filio Thome de Tyndalle, molendinum meum de Corbrige aquaticum cum secta ejusdem molendini; habendum et tenendum, etc., predictis Willelmo Heroun, Isabelle, Rogero et Waltero, et heredibus de corpore predicti Walteri exeuntibus [with the subsequent remainders expressed in the marriage contract]. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Insula de Wodburne, Roberto de Hydewyne Est, Gilberto Vaus, Willelmo de Hydewyne West, Nicholas de Hoghtone, et Thoma Turpyn et multis aliis.' Dated at Dilston, 26th August, 1357. Round seal: a shield suspended from a tree, on either side of the tree a lacertine beast, the shield charged with *three sheaves on a fesse*. ✠ S' WILLELMI DE TYNDALE. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 468.

(ii.) 'Presens carta indentata testatur quod Willelmus de Tyndale miles dedit, etc., Waltero filio Thome de Tyndale Dunstanewode in Corbrige cum pertinenciis, salvo dicto Willelmo ad terminum vite sue totum boscum brueriam et feugeriam crescentem (*sic*) in Dunstanewode, et salva communi pastura herbagii dicto Willelmo et tenentibus suis de Develestone et omnibus aliis qui debent et solent communicare de jure; habendum et tenendum dicto Waltero et heredibus suis de corpore suo exeuntibus de domino Henrico de Percy per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum.' The subsequent remainders are those set out in the entail of Dilston manor. The first three witnesses are the first three witnesses of the preceding deed, the others being Alan de Feltone, Robert de Hudespeth, and John de Tyrqwyth.

between him and Tyndale on the 6th May, 1359.[1] Sir William de Tyndale's last recorded action is a lease to Hexham priory, for the remainder of his life, of the Higham lands, which had been formerly held by his cousin, Andrew de Tyndale, 13th January, 1362/3.[2] He died

The date is that of the preceding deed. Three counterparts of the indenture survive, viz., *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1479 and *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 24 and 25. To one of the latter is appended a signet-seal bearing a stag's head.

(iii) Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Hugo de Roughesyde capellanus, dedi, etc., domino Willelmo de Tindale militi manerium de Devilstone cum pertinenciis in comitatu Northumbrie; habendum et tenendum eidem domino Willelmo ad totam vitam ipsius domini Willelmi de domino rege [with the subsequent remainders prescribed in the marriage contract]. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Striveline, Gerardo de Woderingtone, Johanne Heroun, Rogero Mawdite, Roberto de la Vale, militibus, Roberto de Insula de Wodeburne, Willelmo de Hidwyn West, Gilberto de Vallibus, Roberto de Hidwyn Est, Thoma Turpyne, Nicholao de Hoghton, et multis aliis. Datum apud Devilston, die Veneris in quindena sancti Michaelis, anno Domini millesimo CCC°L^mo septimo. [13th October, 1357.]

No fewer than five counterparts of this last settlement are extant, viz., *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. Nos. 1460, 1461, 1462, and *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A. 5 and 6. Misc. Chart. 1462 had seven seals attached, now all wanting, and *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A. 6, had six seals, of which one remaining is a fragment of an armorial seal of Widdrington. On the fold of parchment above the seal tags of Misc. Chart. 1460, and *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A. 5, are written the names of the attestors, viz., Hugh de Rughsyde, Robert de Insula of Woodburn, and Gilbert de Vaus. Rughsyde's seal is ecclesiastical, a rounded oval, containing a standing figure of the Virgin holding the Christ in her right hand, on either side of her a supporter, and the motto . . RACIA : OR . . . The seal of Robert de Insula is round and armorial, within a cusped panel a shield bearing a *lion rampant*, and the title ✠ S' RO . . . . . That of Gilbert de Vaus is also armorial; the shield bears three indistinct charges, and the legend is ✲ S' NICHO . . . . . VS.

[1] Fete a rememrere le acount entre Monsire William Heroun dun part et Monsire Williame de Tyndalle daltre part touchaunt une summe cvj^l xiij^s iiij^d, ceo est a savoire vj^li xv^s qe Monsire William Heroun ad paye pur William de Tyndalle a divers gens cum les endentures volunt escriphtz del mayn Robert de Hydewyne chapelayne, et William de Tyndalle ad resu du moline Develestone par Patrik Lardesmaugh xvij^s vj^d, et x^s a Daresme de Nichole de Raymes. Et auxi Monsire William Heroun ad paye a Johan de Coupeland xx^l xiij^s, et de ceo ille fra William de Tyndalle avoyre acquitance del dit Johan. Et Monsire William Heroun est lye en le Eschekere oe William de Tyndalle en xxix^l iiij^s ij^d com une bref wlt du roy livere a viscount. Et auxi Monsire William Heroun paya a Alayne del Strorhete xl^s, et a Williame de Presfen xx^s pur les busoygnes Williame de Tyndalle a Corbrige. Et auxi ille paya a Sire William de Emmeldone ou payra iij^l vj^s viij^d. Et auxi ille payra a cest prochayne assise en Karryme au viscount vj^l xvij^s viij^d pur Williame de Tyndalle et prendra acquitance de viscount. Et auxi Monsire Williame Heroun payra a Robert de Fenwyk xvij^l xvij^s iiij^d, et Robert dora a Williame de Tyndalle le estatute marchant. Et Nichole de Raymes ad paye a ce qil dit a Hugh de Colwyk xiij^s iiij^d, et a soun clerk vj^s viij^d, et a William del Peke xiij^s iiij^d, et a soun clerk vj^s viij^d, et a Gerwayse de Wilford xx^s; et si remaynt a William de Tyndalle xiiij^l xij^s. Et puse Williame de Tyndalle ad resu de Monsire Williame Heroun v markes qe furrount balies a Adam de Waltone iiij^l qe dussunt ethre dones a Rogere de Maykestone cum fu dit a Nichole de Raymes de bouche, mes Williame de Tyndalle ne ad nule acquitance de ceo et est en poynt de perdere le dit argent sile ne ayt acquitance ou soun patent a rere qe Rogere avayt a tereme de vy. Et auxi William de Tyndalle ad resu du molyne Develstone iiij markes de la terem de Pentecost lan de grace mcclviij, et iiij markez meu lan de la tereme Saynt Martyne com Monsire William Heroun dist a Patrik Lardesmaugh a Symondeburne, et a ceo ile se assenti puse en yverne a Develestone. Et si remaynt ore a Williame de Tyndalle ij markes xij^s dues par William Heroun, et Monsire William Heroun fra alouance del dit ij markes xij^s a Monsire Williame de Tyndalle en la ferme de molyne Develstone a cest prochayne fest de Pentecost aprese le fesance de cestes (lesqils deniers sunt ore payez par les maynes William Coke *interpolated*). Escripth a Develestone le syme jour de May, le ane de nostre Seygnour MCCCLJX. Round seal one inch diameter. On a shield within a cusped panel *three herons*. ✠ SIGILLVM WILLELMI HEROVN. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1464.

[2] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6565, quoted in Raine, *Hexham Priory*, vol. ii. p. 203. A confirmation of this property made by Sir William de Tyndale to the said Andrew, son of Walter de Tyndale, dated 6th March, 1338/9, is also in *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6564.

in 1374, in which year his grandson, Walter de Tyndale, succeeded to Dilston manor,[1] and was buried in Corbridge church.[2]

TYNDALE OF CORBRIDGE AND KIRKHAUGH.*

ARMS: [illegible]

JOEL of Corbridge, [illegible] before 1167; held lands in the manor of Whitfield of the countess Ada.

John, son of Joel, held a serjeanty in Northumberland in 1165-1204.

[illegible] (*Assize Rolls*, p. 75).

William, son of John son of Joel, held the manor of Kirkhaugh in south Tyndale and assumed the surname of Tyndale; [illegible] lands in Corbridge from [illegible] stated in a return of 1250 to have [illegible] with Nicholas de Vipont in 1257 in respect of the manor of Kirkhaugh; died before 1275.

= [illegible] husband held lands in Dilston in marriage; joined her husband in 1267-72 in granting these lands to her nephew, [illegible]

William de Tyndale the younger, sued the prior of Carlisle in 1275 for the remainder of a lease of premises in Corbridge granted to his father; laid claim to the estates of his cousin, Sir Thomas de Divelston, upon his death in 1290, but accorded to Lucy de Divelston, the widow, in 1293, a life-interest in the manor of Dilston in return for certain lands there and Higham in the manor of North Milburn; named in the subsidy roll of 1296.

= Margery, was living in enjoyment of her dower in 1311.

Hugh de Tyndale, [illegible] his father settled a holding in Kirkhaugh, Sept., 1269.

[illegible] on marriage [illegible] manor of Kirkhaugh.

Thomas de Tyndale, upon whom his father settled his lands in Corbridge and Dilston; succeeded to his father's manor of Kirkhaugh, and received a quit-claim of the same from Robert de Vipont; had a grant from Robert de Raymes in 1312 of lands in Dilston; died before 1317.

Anabella, daughter of John de Gunnerton; in 1299 her kinsman, Alexander de Bonkhyll, settled upon her and her husband in tail lands in Uldale in Cumberland; survived her husband, and had the manor of Kirkhaugh in dower.

Walter de Tyndale, [illegible] his father gave Higham.

Adam, son of William de Tyndale, received from his father Wid[illegible] in the manor of Dilston, and made [illegible]

Andrew de Tyndale, had a confirmation of Higham from [illegible] (*Misc. Chart.* 6544); [illegible] and [illegible] of Hexham, 22nd July, 1357 (*Misc. Chart.* 6565*).

Sir William de Tyndale, knt., succeeded to the manor of Dilston upon the death of Lucy de Divelston in 1317; summoned with other men at arms from Northumberland to attend council at Westminster, 20th May, 1324 (*Parliamentary Writs*, vol. ii. div. ii. pt. i. p. 650); sheriff of Northumberland, 1331, and knight of the shire, 1332 [illegible] (*Rot. Scotiæ*, vol. i. pp. 327, 374, 389); had a discharge from being put on juries, etc., in consideration of his services in the Scottish war, 3rd August, 1332 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-34, p. 462); party to agreement with Henry, Lord Percy, 20th May, 1334, respecting services due from the serjeanty-lands in Corbridge which he had inherited from his ancestor, William, son of John son of Joel; died in 1374; buried in Corbridge church.

Lucy, daugt. [illegible] Aydon, upon whom her father-in-law settled his lands in Corbridge in jointure.

[illegible] of Claxton in Durham, mother of Leo Claxton of Claxton, and grand mother of Sir William Claxton of [illegible] *jure uxoris*, who laid claim to the manor of [illegible]

* The authorities for this pedigree are set out in the text.

[1] *Originalia*, vol. ii. p. 320. There is no inquisition [illegible] for Sir William de Tyndale

[2] The directions drawn up by him for his burial are printed above, p. 210

Thomas de Tyndale, [illegible] his father settled Kirkhaugh in [illegible] upon the death of Anabella de Tyndale; died seised of the same before 1349.

Constance, had the Tyndale lands in Corbridge settled upon her at [illegible] tage, leased the same to her father-in-law, 8th May, 1356; married secondly John Forester of Corbridge; was living in enjoyment of her dower out of Kirkhaugh, 27th Oct., 1374 (*Mss. Chart.* 1057).

Robert de Tyndale, 2nd in the entail of Kirkhaugh.

William de Tyndale, 3rd in the entail of Kirkhaugh, upon whom his father settled for life Ayle and Whitley in that manor.

John de Tyndale, 4th in the entail of Kirkhaugh, upon whom his father settled in tail in remainder Barhaugh in the manor of Kirkhaugh, and lands in Wooley.

Bartholomew de Tyndale, named in an entail of lands in Wooley made 29th October, 1335.

Anabella, upon whom her father settled the manor of Dilston in tail, in default of issue to Walter de Tyndale, 13th October, 1357.

Walter de Tyndale, succeeded to Kirkhaugh upon the death of his father, and to Dilston upon that of his grandfather; alienated Kirkhaugh and the Corbridge lands to his kinsman, John Claxton, March 1376; died 1st (or 6th) January, 1377.

Isabella, daughter of William de Lilburn; marriage contract dated 1st April, 1357; died 23rd September, 1379.

Joan de Tyndale, daughter and heir, aged eighteen months at her father's death; died 23rd August, 1379.

Emma de Tyndale, a posthumous child, born 28th September, 1378; was found heir to Walter de Tyndale by inquisition made 18th April, 1381, but had the inheritance withheld from her on the score of her supposed illegitimacy until after 1397, when, as the result of arbitration, she was restored to Dilston upon surrendering claim to Kirkhaugh; married before 25th August, 1395, Richard de Crawcestre of Dilston, *jure uxoris*, and by him (who died 12th September, 1416) had a son and heir, William de Crawcestre, who died in childhood; she died in her husband's lifetime.

There followed a long struggle, on the part of the Claxton family, to secure their succession to the Tyndale manors of Dilston and Kirkhaugh, to which, however, they did not secure an acknowledged title for nearly seventy years. Walter de Tyndale's four uncles, named in a settlement of 1335, appear to have all died without leaving issue before 1357, and under his marriage settlement made in the latter year, the reversion of Dilston, in the event of failure of issue of Walter de Tyndale, had been settled upon his aunt, Anabella. It may be presumed that she too had died unmarried or childless, and the next heir was Sir William Claxton, lord of Claxton and Horden in the county palatine of Durham, grandson of Dionisia the sister of Sir William de Tyndale, and second cousin of Walter de Tyndale.[1]

Claxton's hope of the succession turned upon the childlessness of Walter de Tyndale. The latter, as has been mentioned, had been affianced in childhood to one of the grand-daughters of Sir William Heron, and the ultimate choice of the bride had been left to be determined, when the bridegroom arrived at the age of fourteen, by the bride's grandfather.

[1] Pedigrees of the Claxton family are given in Surtees, *Durham* vol. i. pt. ii. p. 28, and in vol. vi. of this series, p. 193. For their origin see the note on the heraldry of the lords of Dilston given below.

As might have been expected, the choice was unfortunate. Walter de Tyndale seems to have had reason to suspect his wife's fidelity. This prompted him, in October, 1374, immediately after his succession to his grandfather's estate, to give bond to Sir William Claxton that he and the heirs of his body would refrain from alienating any of his properties, or grant any rent-charge thereout either for term of life or term of years (only excepting leases by court-roll for twelve years to tenants of similar status to those then existing at Dilston), or make any estate that might disturb Claxton or his heirs from entering upon the said lands in the event of the said Walter dying childless, the penalty for non-observance being a perpetual annual rent-charge of one hundred marks out of the manor of Dilston to Claxton, his heirs or assigns.[1]

In 1376 Isabella de Tyndale gave birth to a daughter, who was named Joan. Her legitimacy does not appear to have been doubted;

[1] A toux yceux qi ces lettres endentez verrount ou orrount, sire William de Claxtone chevaler salutz en Dieu. Coment qe Walter de Tyndalle, seyngnur de Devilestone, a moy ad graunte par sa chartre un annuelle rente de cent marcz issante de son manere de Devilestone ensemblement de meysme la ville oue lour appurtenaunce, a avoir et tener a moy et a mes heires et a mes assignez a toux jours, ja mayns le dit sire William voet et graunte pour ly et pour ces heires qe si le dit Walter ne ces heires de son corps lieument engendrez ne fount ou ne face alienacion de dit manere de Devilestone ou de la dite ville ne de nulle parcelle de ycels, ne de maner de Kyrkhalgh ne de nulle parcelle de ycel, ne nulle graunte de reversion ne reles fount ne face dez terres et tenementz en Corbryge ou de la tierce partie de dit maner de Kyrkhalgh, les queux terres et tenementz Custaunce sa miere tient a terme de sa vie, ne nulle graunte de rent charge ou a terme de vie ou a terme dez anz, ne en nulle autre manere par ascun fayt ou feffement en toux les terres et tenementz avauntditz, forpris qe le dit Walter purra faire lees dez terres et tenementz avauntditz pur terme de duze anz en sa courte et ceo par courte roule et par nulle autre fayte au tenaunte de tielle condicion come demurrent en sa ville de Devilestone au temps del confeccion de cestes, ne a null homme de graynder estate dez tenauntz avaunditz, ne qe nulle lesse ou lessez au tiel terme par courte roule ne lessera ou lesseront lour estate a nully. Et si le dit Walter ou ces heires de son corps lieument engendrez tient ou tenount toux les poyntz avaunditz, qe adonqe la dite chartre de dite annuelle rente de cent marcz tot outrement perde sa force et soit tenu pour nulle. Et si le dit Walter ou ces heires de son corps lieument engendrez fount ou face ascuns des poyntz avaunditz ou ascun autre estate qe purra desturber le dit sire William ou ces heires dentrer et tener toux les terres et tenementz avaunditz, en cas qe le dit Walter demuraste sanz heires de son corps lieument engendres, qe adonqe la dite chartre del avaundite annuelle rente de cent marcz estoyse en sa force a toux jours en qils unkys mayn les avaunditz terres et tenementz deviendrount. En testmoygnaunce de qil chose les partiez avaunditz as partiez de cestez endentourez entrechaungablement ount mys lour seals. Done a Devillestone en le veille de les apostiels Symon et Jude, lan du regne nostre seyngnur le roy Edwarde tierce apres le conqueste Dengleterre quarrantysme oettysme. [27th October, 1374.] Seal of Sir William Claxton annexed. Shield armorial, *a fesse between three hedgehogs*, surmounted by helm with barred visor, crest as on shield, sheaf of corn. S' WILLELMI DE CLAXTON. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1657. The counterpart of this indenture is also preserved (Misc. Chart. 1527), but the seal of Walter de Tyndale formerly appended to it is wanting.

The preliminary grant of the rent-charge is also preserved in Durham Treasury: Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Walterus de Tyndalle dominus de Devilestone, dedi, etc., domino Willelmo de Claxtone militi unum annualem redditum centum marcarum exeuntem de manerio meo de Devilestone et de eadem villa cum pertinenciis, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Vepound, Roberto de Louther, Gilberto de Vaus, Johanne de Vaus de Beaufrounte, Johanne Lawson juniore, Johanne de Hydewyne, et aliis. Datum apud Devilestone, die Martis proxima post festum sancti Lucae Evangelistae, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septuagesimo quarto [24th October, 1374.] Signet-seal, flower of four oval petals. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1476.

but the prospect of an heir roused the Claxtons to apply further pressure to the lord of Dilston. Walter de Tyndale accordingly granted to Sir William Claxton, in February, 1375/6, two perpetual rent-charges of £20 each out of his lands in Corbridge and his manor of Kirkhaugh,[1] and further, in the following month, enfeoffed John Claxton, uncle of Sir William, of all his lands in Corbridge and his manor of Kirkhaugh.[2] A subsequent indenture provided for a similar conveyance of Dilston, and expressed the condition upon which these grants were made, namely, that John Claxton should enfeoff Tyndale and the indisputable heirs of his body of an annual rent-charge of forty marks out of the two manors.[3]

[1] The grant of the Corbridge rent-charge is not now extant, but was seen by Roger Dodsworth and recorded by him in the *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 116 b. That of the Kirkhaugh rent-charge is in *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5263, and is printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 62, where for 'Willelmus de Tyndall' read 'Walterus de Tyndall.' It has attached to it an armorial seal, *three voided molets of five points;* legend obliterated.

[2] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus de Tyndale, dominus de Devilleston, dedi, etc., Johanni de Claxton omnia terras et tenementa, etc., in villa et campo de Corbrig, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Adomaro Datthell milite, Roberto del Ile de Wodburn, Johanne Lawson, Willelmo Ayrik, Roberto de Hudespeth, Johanne de Barton de Corbryg, et aliis. Datum apud Corbryg, die dominica post festum sancti Cuthberti in Marcio, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septuagesimo quinto. [23rd March, 1376.] Signet, two triangles interlaced, within them a star. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 1. The grant of Kirkhaugh, made on the 30th March, is in *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6574, and is printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland* pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 62. It has attached to it a signet-seal: a voided hexfoil within a geometrical device. ✠ SIGILLVM : W . . . . HATV.

[3] Cest endenture fayt parentre Walter de Tyndalle, sire de Devillestone, dun partie, et Johan de Claxtone, dautre partie, testimoigne et port recorde qe com le dit Walter ad enfeffe le dit Johan de toux ces terres et tenementz, rentz et servicez en la ville de Corbrige et le manere de Kyrchalgh oue lour appurtenaunce, a avoir et tener a ly et a ces heires a toux jours; et auxint le dit Walter enfeffera le dit Johan de son maner de Devillestone oue les appurtenantz, deynz trois jours procheyns ensuantz apres ceo qe le dit Walter serra requis par le dit Johan de ceo faire, a avoir et tener au dit Johan et a ces heires a toux jours. Et ja le mayns le dit Johan voet et graunte, pour ly et ces heires, qe a qil temps qe le dit Johan ad este en bon et paisable seysyne de toux les terres et tenementz avauntditz ensemblement en les dieux maneres oue lour appurtenaunce par dieux moysez entre passez, adonqe serra le dit Johan et ces heires tenuz de enfeffer le dit Walter dun annuelle rent de quarant marcz issaunt de toux les terres et tenementz et de les dieux maneres avaunditz oue lour appurtenance, a avoir et tener le dit annuelle rent de quarant marcz au dit Walter et a ces heires de son corps lieument engendrez, et ceo par lealle jugement de juge de Seynt Esglise approve et ajuge sanz esclaunder ou mala fame. Et si le dit Walter ne veille mye enfeffer le dit Johan de dit maner de Devillestone oue les appurtenantz en maner com de sus est dit, ou qe le dit Walter veygne encountre ascuns dez poyntz ou articles avaunditz, adonqe ne soy mye le dit Johan ne ces heires tenuz de enfeffer le dit Walter ne ces heires de son corps lieument issantz com avaunt est dit de dit rent de xl marcz, ne de null parcell de ycell, mes a tener toux les terres et tenementz avaunditz et le dit maner de Kyrchalgh fraunchement et quitement au dit Johan et a ces heires a toux jours sanz ascun charge faire au dit Walter ou a ces heires en temps avener. En testimoygnaunce de queux chosez les partiez avaunditz as partiez de cestz endenturetz entrechaungablement ount mys lour sealls. Done a Devillestone le sime jour de moyse d'Apprill, lan du grace Mille ccc^m^ seeptisme sime. Round seal, within a cusped circular panel a shield. Arms, *two stags (or horses) heads couped; a cinquefoil* (?) *in base.* *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6676. No. 6552 is the counterpart of this indenture, to which the seal is wanting.

The subsequent conveyance of Dilston took the form of a lease for sixty years: Hec indentura facta inter Walterum de Tyndale, dominum de Develstone, ex una parte et Johannem de Claxtone ex altera, testatur quod idem Walterus concessit et ad firmam dimisit dicto Johanni, heredibus et assignatis suis, totum manerium suum et totam villam suam de Develstone cum pertinenciis in comitatu Northumbrie, et quicquid habet in eisdem manerio et villa in dominico et dominio, et molendinum suum cum

So Walter de Tyndale made it impossible that any child of his, though lawful, should succeed to more than an annuity out of his ancestral estates. It is true that the alienations of 1376 might be regarded as invalid as contravening the covenant of 1374; but this could not be put up in argument against the Claxtons, since the penalty of such contravention was the imposition of an annual charge of a hundred marks out of Dilston payable to the Claxtons themselves. That sum was greatly in excess of the annual return given by the manor, and the penalty was therefore equivalent to a forfeiture of the manor. So the legal knot was securely tied.

Walter de Tyndale furthermore put the Claxtons in possession of all his title-deeds,[1] and having thus done all that was possible to deprive his children of their patrimony, died, the last male representative of his race, early in January, 1377/8, leaving a little daughter, Joan, aged eighteen months, whose life was still a bar between the Claxtons and the full enjoyment of their coveted inheritance.[2] The wardship of the baby was granted by the Crown to John de Neville, lord of Raby.[3]

The autumn of 1379 saw the deaths of the principal actors in this sordid drama. The child, Joan, died on the 23rd August;[4] her unhappy mother died on the 23rd September, and Sir William Claxton died on the 8th October, after being six weeks lord of Dilston, leaving a little son, also named William, aged three.[5] The Claxton boy was found heir to Dilston by inquisition held on the 20th December following, and the custody of his lands was granted by the Crown to Roger de Fulthorp. Fulthorp

pertinenciis quod situm in solo de Corbrig esse dicitur; tenendum et habendum, etc., a festo Pasche, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo septuagesimo sexto, usque ad terminum sexaginta annorum ex tunc proxime sequentium plenarie completorum; reddendo inde annuatim dicto Waltero et heredibus de corpore suo legitime, absque scandalo et mala fama, post datam hujus indenture procreandis, viginti libras argenti ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in yeme per equales porciones, primo termino solucionis incipiente ad festum Pentecostes, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo septuagesimo septimo, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Louthre, Willelmo de Schafthowe, Roberto de Hidwyn, Johanne Lowesson, Johanne de Corbrig, Willelmo Ayrigg, et aliis. Datum apud Develstone die Sabbati in festo Pasche, anno Domini millesimo tricentisimo sepuagesimo sexto. [19th April, 1376.] Round armorial seal, defaced S. DE TYN . . . IVN. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1459. The counterpart of this indenture was formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 2, but is now wanting.

[1] Item idem Willelmus de Claxton nunc superstes habet ex ordinacione dicti Walteri omnia munimenta cartas et scripta, antiqua et nova, eo quod fuit consanguineus et proximus heres dictorum Walteri, Johanne et Emme filiarum ejus. Original fifteenth-century statement of case in Hodgson MSS. (Corbidge Guard-Book).

[2] *Chancery Inq. p.m.* 1 Richard II. No. 35.

[3] *Charter Roll*, 2 Ric. II.

[4] *Escheators' Inquisitions*, series i. file 1334.

[5] *Escheators' Inquisitions*, series i, file 1334.

leased the manor of Dilston to Thomas Claxton, the boy's uncle, to whom also Isabella, widow of Sir William Claxton, leased her dower lands in Dilston,[1] and to whom his uncle, John Claxton, assigned the manor of Kirkhaugh granted to him by Walter de Tyndale.

Thomas Claxton was not, however, suffered to enjoy undisputed possession. A two-year old girl, reared, as it seems, in the household of a Hexham townsman, was produced as the posthumous daughter and heir of Walter de Tyndale. A writ was consequently issued on the 18th March, 1380/1, ordering a fresh inquisition, and, in response to it, the jurors found that the child Emma, and not William Claxton, was heir to the Tyndales.[2] No action was taken on the verdict. Its accuracy may have been suspected. According to the evidence afterwards produced on behalf of the claimant, the child was born on the 28th September, 1378;[3] its supposed father had died in the first week of January preceding. The supporters of the claimant petitioned for restitution of the manor of Dilston in accordance with the findings of the inquisition, and orders were given, on the 16th July, 1382, for the appearance of Roger de Fulthorp and his ward in chancery.[4] No reversal of the first decision seems to have been made, and on Fulthorp's death, in 1384, the wardship of the young William Claxton was granted by the Crown to John, lord Neville, the former guardian of Joan de Tyndale.[5] Lord Neville sold the wardship to Thomas Claxton, and he subsequently re-sold it to Sir Ralph Eure.[6]

[1] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1484 (not found). Witnesses, Robert de Lowther, John Foster, William Ayrik, Robert de Hudspeth, John Lawson, and others; dated at Dilston, Easter-week, 1380. Signet of Thomas Claxton: 'T C,' above the letters a crown, below a hexfoil.

[2] *Chancery Inq. p.m.* 4 Ric. II. No. 53.

[3] Universis pateat evidenter quod Emma, que quondam fuit uxor Willelmi de Houghton, venit cum libera voluntate sua usque villam Beverlaci xij° die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie sexto decimo, in presencia reverendorum dominorum et canonicorum ecclesie collegiate Beati Johannis Beverlaci, Ricardi de Chestrefeld, magistri Roberti de Manfeld, Ade Fenrother, et multorum circumstancium, et quod dicta Emma dixit et super Dei Evangelia juravit, in praesencia et auditu omnium predictorum, quod Emma, que fuit filia Ysabelle de Tyndalle, fuit nata de matre sua septima die proxima ante festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximum post decessum Walteri de Tyndall, et quod dicta Emma, filia dicte Ysabelle, septima die proxima ante festum sancti Michaelis proxime futurum post datum presencium, erit etatis quindecim annorum et non amplius, et quod Johannes Porter, capellanus de Hexham, fuit paternus dicte Emme, filie ipsius Ysabelle, et dicta Emma de Houghton et Matilda Fayshare ad invicem fuerunt materne predicte Emme, filie dicte Ysabelle. In quorum omnium testimonium sigilla dictorum Ricardi, Roberti et Ade, canonicorum ecclesie collegiate Beati Johannis supradicte, sunt appensa. Datum apud Beverlacum, die et anno supradictis. [1393.] Three seals. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6745. For Richard de Chestrefeld's seal see C. H. Blair, *Durham Seals*, No. 585.

[4] *Chancery Inq. p.m.* 6 Ric. II. No. 214.

[5] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1381-1385, p. 490. The original letters patent are in *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1467.

[6] Fifteenth-century statement of case in Hodgson MSS.

Nevertheless the cause of Emma de Tyndale was not dropped by her supporters. On the 11th December, 1390, William Claxton and his uncle were again summoned to appear in chancery.[1] On this occasion a commission seems to have been issued to procure evidence as to the legitimacy of the claimant, and in the months of April and May, 1393, evidence was heard for and against.[2] Emma de Tyndale was then in her fifteenth year. Within the next two years she had married Richard de Crawcestre or Craster, a widower,[3] at whose instance, in August, 1395, the evidence of certain witnesses in the legitimacy case was taken before a notary public at Hexham.[4] Thomas Claxton seems to have

[1] *Chancery Inq. p.m.* 14 Ric. II. No. 122.

[2] The evidence of two witnesses is in Durham Treasury. One testimony (Misc. Chart. 6745) has been printed above (p. 256, note 3); the other (Misc. Chart. 6853) is printed in *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. iii. p. 77. Another document in Durham Treasury bearing upon the case is an exemplification of the inquisitions taken on the deaths of Walter de Tyndale, Joan de Tyndale, and Sir William Claxton, granted to Thomas Claxton, 13th June, 1393 (Misc. Chart. 1482).

[3] Richard de Crawcestre had previously married at Hart, on the 23rd April, 1389, a daughter of William Orde. *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxii. p. 120. On the 8th July, 1398, a commission was issued for his arrest and that of William Orde for refusal to obey a writ of summons ordering their appearance in Chancery. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1396-1399, p. 433.

[4] In Dei nomine Amen. Per presens et publicum instrumentum cun(c)tis appareat evidenter quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie Anglicane millesimo ccc^mo^ nonagesimo quinto, indiccione tercia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Bonifacii divina providencia Pape noni anno sexto, mensis Augusti die vicesimo quinto, in ecclesia parochiali de Hexham, Ebor. diocesis, personaliter constitutus, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, discretus vir, Ricardus de Crawsestir, armiger, dixit et proposuit, quod in quadam causa, mota seu movenda inter ipsum Ricardum et Emmam, uxorem suam, ex una parte, et Thomam de Claxton ex altera parte, certi testes persone tunc presentes fuerunt sibi multum necessarii ut veritas erigatur, et fiat hinc inde inter partes predictas justicie complementum, videlicet, Cecilia, uxor Thome Fox de Hexham, Johanna, uxor Johannis Coke, et Robertus Coke ejusdem ville, verum quia dictus Ricardus de Crawsestir timuit se quod testes predicti forte poterunt in fata decedere vel eciam ad remota se transferre, et sic copiam personarum eorundem habere non poterit, pro loco et tempore oportunis me notarium infrascriptum cum non modica instancia requisivit ut juramentum dictorum Cecilie, Johanne et Roberti audirem et eorum attestaciones scriberem, et postea in publicam formam redigerem tanquam testium affuturorum, pro salario competenti. Quibus testibus in mea presencia juratis de veritate dicenda super requirendis ab eisdem, sic deposuerunt; et primo, videlicet, Cecilia, uxor Thome Fox, etatis L annorum et amplius, ut dixit, testis admissa, examinata et diligenter requisita quid sit deponere de Emma, quam Ricardus de Crawsestir duxit in uxorem, uterum sit libera et legitime procreata an non, dixit in virtute juramenti prestiti quod vidit et bene novit quemdam Walterum de Tyndalle, dudum dominum de Dylston vulgariter vocatum, qui Walterus de quadam Isabella Emmam predictam genuit et procreavit, quam legitime duxit in uxorem; requisitus de causa scientie, dicit quod vidit predictos Walterum et Isabellam, ut vir et uxor, per tempora diuturna ante predicti Walteri mortem sub jugo maritali simul cohabitare; insuper jurata dicit pro majore fide habenda quod presens erat in domo Willelmi de Hougthton in Hexham quando dicta Isabella, in puerperio existens, post mortem Walteri predicti mariti sui, affirmabat et publice et palam omnibus mulieribus tunc ibidem existentibus in periculum anime sue juravit ac juramento vallavit, quod Walterus de Tyndalle, dudum suus maritus, infantem predictum ex ea, et nullus alius, procreavit et generavit; et dicit jurata quod credit omnia que supra deposuit esse vera; requisita de fama, dicit quod publica vox et fama laboravit, et adhuc inter honestos et fideles laborat quod prefata Emma erat predicti Walteri filia legitime inter ipsum Walterum et Isabellam uxorem suam genita et procreata, in villa de Hexham et locis vicinis: plus nescit deponere. Johanna, uxor Johannis Coke, etatis XL annorum et amplius ut dicit, testis admissa, jurata, examinata, et diligenter requisita, deponit de verbo ad verbum et per omnia, prout Cecilia, uxor Thome Fox, contestis sua deposuit. Robertus Coke de Hexham, etatis LVI annorum

succeeded in retaining his hold, throughout the whole struggle, on Dilston manor; yet he was ousted by Crawcestre and his wife from the manor of Kirkhaugh, on the strength of an inquisition taken, by virtue of his office, by Sir John Fenwick, bailiff of the regality of Tynedale within which Kirkhaugh lay. His case is set out in a petition addressed by him to Edmund duke of York, lord of the franchise, craving for the appointment of justices to hear the case.[1] Finally, though not before 1398 at earliest, the parties referred the whole dispute to certain of their friends for settlement. Emma de Crawcestre and her husband chose two of her mother's kinsmen, namely, Sir Thomas Grey of Heaton and Sir John Lilburn; William Claxton selected his father-in-law, Sir Ralph Eure, and his uncle, Thomas Claxton. The four persons so selected

et amplius, ut dixit, testis admissus, juratus, examinatus et deligenter requisitus in causa predicta de cognicione et causa scientie dictorum Walteri de Tyndalle et Isabelle uxoris sue, deponit prout Cecilia, uxor Thome Fox, deposuit; addendo quod presens fuit dudum in domo in qua Robertus de Chyrden morabatur in Hexham, de anno non recolit neque de die, quando Isabella, relicta Walteri de Tyndalle predicti, adeo infirma jacebat, quod sperabatur potius mors quam vita, affirmans in periculum anime sue et jurans quod Walterus de Tyndalle, dudum maritus suus, dictam Emmam suam filiam, ibidem ad tunc existentem, ex ea procreavit et genuit eandem; et addidit, ut dicit juratus, predicta Isabella in forma sequenti, ut ejus verbis utar: 'Peto a Domino Deo meo, Jesu Christo, quod nisi vera sint verba ista, per me vobis prolata et intimata, ut et animam meam de corpore meo eripiat et absque redemptione in penam mittat gehennalem, perpetuis temporibus duraturam;' requisitus de fama, dicit quod fama laboravit in villa de Hexham et locis vicinis quod Walterus de Tyndalle predictus dictam Emmam de prefata Isabella uxore sua genuit et procreavit eandem: plus nescit deponere ut dixit. Acta sunt hec sub anno, indiccione, pontificatu, mense, die et loco predictis, presentibus discretis viris domino Johanne Portar capellano, Johanne Wythbern clerico, et Alano Smyth, Ebor. et Dunelm. diocesuum, testibus ad praemissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis. [25th August, 1395.] Notarial attestation and mark attached of Thomas Lauyndelle, priest of Durham diocese and by Apostolic authority notary public. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6858.

[1] A son tres gracious seigneur le duc Deverwyk, supplie Thomas de Claxtoun que come Walter de Tyndale fuist seisie del manoir de Kyrkehalgh oue les appurtenantz deinz la seignorie de Tyndale, et du dit manoir enfeoffa Johan de Claxton a avoir et tenir a luy et sez heirs a touz jours, le quel Johan enfeoffa le dit Thomas long temps passe de le dit manoir oue les appurtenantz pur terme de sa vie, et ore tarde monsieur Johan de Fenewyk, baillif du dite seignorie de Tyndale, par vertue dun office pris devant luy par quel est trove qun Thomas de Tyndale, piere al dit Walter, murrust seisie de dit manoir, et que le dit manoir est tenu del seignorie de Aldestanemore, et que Emma, fille al dit Walter, est proschein heire al dit Thomas de Tyndale, ad seisie le dit manoir es mayns du dit seigneur et faite liveree dycelle al dite Emma et ouste le dit Thomas de C. du dit manoir, et le tient par vertue du dit liveree contre droit et reisoun; sur qoy le dit Thomas de C. ad pursue al chanceller soun dit seigneur deinz la dite seignorie pur avoir une assise contre les ditz baillif et autres, et le dit chanceller ceo ne luy voet grauntier, monstrant pur cause que nad poaire de assigner justices sanz assignement et comandement soun dit seigneur, si qe le dit Thomas est en poynt de perdre soun fraunk tenement et le heire du dit Johan destre disherite pur ceo que y defaute devoir execucioun de la commune ley; il please a soun dit seigneur en mayntenance de sa fraunchise et de la commune ley deinz ycelle de assigner les nouns des justices et les certifier al dit chaunceller par voz gracieuses lettres et de comander vostre dit chaunceller de grauntier al dit Thomas de C. toutz maneres de briefs busoignables acordantz a la commune ley, et auxi de faire les ditz justices tenir lour sessions en lieu et temps covenables tanque la suyte du dit Thomas de C. soit termine. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5264. A contemporary transcript, on the back of which is written the Duke of York's letter to Alexander Marton, prior of Hexham, chancellor of Tynedale, ordering him to comply with Claxton's petition. This is printed in Raine's *Hexham Priory*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 44, vol. i. preface, p. clxviii note. It is dated by Prior Marton's resignation as being not later than 1398.

met at Brancepeth and chose four arbitrators who should meet at Durham and there give their award. Sir Gerard Heron and John de Mitford were chosen on behalf of the Crawcestres, and William de Fulthorpe and Gibon de Elvet in the interest of Claxton. The earl of Westmorland was appointed to act as umpire in case of disagreement.[1] The consequent award has been lost, but its terms are known. It provided that Claxton should retain the manor of Kirkhaugh, and that, in return for this and a payment of one hundred and seventy marks, he should allow Crawcestre and his wife the long-disputed possession of the manor of Dilston.[2]

Emma de Crawcestre, who thus at last secured her father's manor of Dilston by renouncing her title to Kirkhaugh, subsequently died, after having given birth to a son and heir, William de Crawcestre,[3] who also died in childhood. Richard de Crawcestre survived both his wife and son, and continued to hold the manor as tenant by courtesy. He died 12th September, 1416, seised of Dilston and the Tyndale lands in Corbridge, and leaving William Claxton the next heir.[4] Claxton probably at once started building the existing tower of Dilston, of which no mention is made in the list of Northumbrian strongholds drawn up in 1415.

Even now the title to Dilston remained in dispute. Some time before 1430 a certain John, commonly known as 'fitz a Joly Jak' or 'John about the pan,' arose, calling himself John Tyndale, and claiming

[1] Monsire Thomas Gray sire de Heton et Monsire Johan de Lilburne dune part et Monsire Raufe de Eure et Thomas de Claxtone dautre part en presences del Count de Westmerland a Brauncepath sont ensy acordez, qe sur diverses debates parentre William de Claxtone et le dit Thomas et Richard de Crawcestre et Emmot sa femme des terres et tenementz en Dyvelstone, Kirkhalgh et Corbrige, un jour est assigne destre tenu a Duresme le Mardy devaunt la fest de la Chaundeleur procheyn. Sont esluz arbitrous de part les ditz Richard et Emmot Monsire Gerard Heroun et Johan de Mitford, de part les ditz William et Thomas Monsire William de Fulthorpe et Gibon de Elvet, pur treter de les debates sus dones et qe nulles fermes des ditz terres et tenementz surront levez par les ditz parties devaunt le Mardy susdit, ne nulle processe de ley pursue par les ditz parties en le mien temps, et si les ditz arbitrous ne purront acorder les ditz debates sont mys en le dit Count pur estre nounpiere en les materes avaundites. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1470; contemporary paper copy. The agreement cannot be earlier than 29th September, 1397, the date of the creation of the earldom of Westmorland.

[2] Item p̄r concordiam per iiij arbitratores concordatum fuit quod Willelmus Claxton chivaler nunc superstes haberet Kirkhaugh et viii^{xx}x marcas, eo quod sustinueret Ricardum Craucester et Emmam gaudere Dilston ut heres dicte Johanne cujus consanguineus idem Claxton est. Fifteenth century statement of case in *Hodgson MSS.* The award implies a conveyance of the manor of Kirkhaugh by Thomas Claxton to his nephew, William.

[3] Item xij generosi coram Willelmo Louthre escaetore post mortem dicte Emme dixerunt quod Willelmus Gray (*sic*) filius dicte Emme fuit heres ejus propinquior. *Ibid.* The inquisition is now lost. It seems certain that Gray must be an error for Crau[cestre]. A later petition by Sir William Claxton (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1471), states that 'Richard et Emme avoient issue entre eux.'

[4] *Chancery Inq. p.m.* 4 Henry V. No. 19.

to be the true heir of Walter de Tyndale. His origin is unknown, but he may have been an illegitimate son of Walter de Tyndale's wife, Isabella.[1] However that may be, the new claimant enfeoffed Henry, second earl of Northumberland, of all the lands held by Walter de Tyndale, namely, the manors of Dilston and Kirkhaugh and lands at Corbridge and at Uldale in Cumberland. Having thus secured the support and favour of the earl, he collected a force of eighty armed men, and, assisted by Nicholas Clerk, parson of Spofforth, John Fenwick, Lionel Chester, and Roger Booth of Newcastle, captured Dilston tower, ejected Claxton, and held Dilston in the earl's name. Claxton found himself debarred by the 'lordship and power' that the earl exercised in Northumberland, from the possibility of obtaining a favourable verdict from a local jury, and consequently petitioned Parliament for restitution to his estate.[2] This he failed to obtain, but on the 7th August, 1430, Sir Robert Umfraville and others were appointed justices to hear the case.[3] By the time this writ was granted, Sir William Claxton was already dead, and his son, Sir Robert Claxton, inherited the suit. He obtained a writ in 1440 ordering a revival of the suit,[4] and thereby succeeded in obtaining from the earl, on the 11th July, 1441, a surrender of Walter de Tyndale's estates.[5] An indenture was made on the following day, whereby the earl gave assurances as to title, and Claxton undertook to refrain from bringing actions against any persons for trespass committed in his estates since the day on which they had been seized from him.[6] The whole episode is typical of the fifteenth century and illustrative of the weakness of Lancastrian rule.

[1] This seems to be implied in the fifteenth-century statement of case above quoted, wherein it is stated that the singular dispositions of his estate made by Walter de Tyndale were made by him 'eo quod novit Johannem filium fore bastardum, et timuit Emmam (his daughter) fore bastardam.'

[2] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1471, partially printed in Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 35.

[3] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6557. [4] *Ibid.* No. 6973.

[5] Omnibus Christi fidelibus, etc., Henricus comes Northumbr' salutem in Domino, etc. Noveritis me prefatum comitem dedisse, etc., Roberto Claxton armigero maneria nostra de Devilston et Kirkehagh, etc., ac omnia terras et tenementa nostra, etc., in Corbrigg et Owdale, que maneria, etc., nuper fuerunt Walteri de Tyndale et que nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento Johannis Tyndale alias dicti Johannis aboute the panne. Et nos, etc., warantizabimus, etc., proviso semper quod ista predicta warantia extendat ad recuperandum in valorem versus nos nec heredes nostros, sed tantomodo extendat ad barrandum nos et heredes nostros de dictis maneriis, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Wyther'ton, Johanne Barterham, Willelmo Swynbourne, militibus; Willelmo Carnabee, Roberto de Elryngton, armigeris; Roberto Netherton, Johanne Denton, et aliis. Datum undecimo die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici sexto post conquestum Anglie decimo nono. [1441.] Fragments of seal in velvet bag. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 4. On the same day the earl gave letters of attorney to Nicholas Blakeston and Robert Langwath, Newcastle lawyers, and to Robert Lawson, yeoman, to give seisin in the premises. *Ibid.* No. 5.

[6] This endenture made the xiith day of July in the yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry vj^{te} aftyr the conquest xix^{the}, bitwix Henry erle of Northumbr', Thomas Percy knyght son of the said erle, and

Having thus traced the history of Dilston down to the time that the Claxtons finally established their title to it, it may be useful to examine into the economic conditions of the manor. Two extents of it were taken, one in 1378 the other in 1379, and as they show considerable differences, they are here set out in parallel columns.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF DILSTON.

1378.[1]	1379.[2]
Site of the manor, worth *nil*.	A capital messuage with curtilage, worth 1s.
133 acres of demesne at 19d. an acre, worth £10 10s. 7d., and 21 acres of meadow at 2s. an acre, worth £2 2s.	240 acres of arable and meadow which used to yield yearly before the first pestilence £12, and now yield £6 'quia extra tenuram causa tenentium mortuorum per pestilenciam.'
5 husbandlands each containing 25 acres and paying 25s. 8d. rent.	6 husbandlands lying waste, which used to pay £4, now worth £2.
30 cottages, of which 6 lie wholly waste, and 24 are let to demesne tenants at 20s. rent.	12 cottages which used to pay 12s., now worth 6s.
A free tenant holding a messuage and 20 acres of ground by fealty and the payment of 5s. rent, 1 lb. of pepper, and 1 lb. of cummin.	William de Ayrik holds freely 20 acres of arable by suit of court and 5s. rent.
The moiety of a water-mill within the soil of the vill of Corbridge, held of the earl of Northumberland at 10s. rent, lying wholly waste.	Thomas Yoman holds freely a messuage and 3 acres of meadow, rent 3s.
A husbandland in Wooley held of Sir Ralph Hastings.	A husbandland at Wooley which Roland Forester, a free tenant, formerly held.

Nicholas Clerk uppon that one parte, and Robert Claxton squier uppon that other parte, witnessith that where divers variances and claymes made bitwix the said parties in and for the manors of Devilston, Kirkhagh, and other certain londes and ten' in Corbrigg and Owdale, the which somtyme were Wauter Tyndale, hit is accorded betwix the said parties in the forme folowyng, that is to say that the said erle shall make a sufficiant feoffement by his dede under the seale of his armes to the said Robert, his heires and assignes, of the said manors, londes and tenements, with theire appurtenances; aftyr the which feoffement so made the said erle, Thomas Percy, and Nicholas Clerk by theyre dede shall relese all theyre ryght that they have in the said manors, londes and tenements, with theire appurtenances to the said Robert, his heires and his assignes; ffor the which accorde, feoffement and relese, the said Robert shall do service to the said erle in tyme of nede at the request of the said erle at the costes of the same erle. Also the said parties been accorded and agreed that the said Robert shall not sue, vex ne trouble, any persone or persones longyng to the said erle, nor other persones whatsoever they been, for any trespas done or pretended to be done in the said manors, londes and tenements, seth the first tyme that ye said erle hadd any estate in the said manors, londs and tenements, unto the date of this endenture. And also the said erle seyeth that he at day of makyng of this endenture is sole seised of the said manors, londs and tenements, and that he sole purchased and toke estate therof of John Tyndale, otherwise called John aboute the panne, and that he never made estate ne deveste hym of any ryght of the said manors, londes and tenements. Unto the which accord and agreement trouly to be performed uppon the parte of the said Robert the same Robert byndethe hym to the said erle in c[li] sterlinges strongly by this present. In witnesse wherof as wele the said erle, Thomas, and Nicholas, as the said Robert to these endentures alternatly have set her seales. Dat' the day and yere aforsaid. [12th July, 1441.] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 6. The counterpart of this indenture (10 A. 7) and a release of the premises (13 K.) have attached to them the seals of the three parties of the first part, viz., Henry, earl of Northumberland, seal armorial, *lion rampant and three luces quartered*; Sir Thomas Percy, a deer kneeling left; Nicholas Clerk, a man standing left, bearing a shield.

[1] *Chancery Inq. p.m.* 1 Ric. II. No. 35. [2] *Escheators' Inquisitions*, 1st series, file 1334, No. 7.

The manor was held by the service of the third part of a knight's fee, suit at the county court, and the payment at the feast of St. Cuthbert, in September, of 4s. 6d. for castle ward and 14d. for cornage.

A later survey is entered on the court-roll of the manor for 1449. Therein William Newton is entered as a free tenant, paying 12s. yearly for Tyndale-yard and a pound of pepper for fee farm; John Homell is given as tenant of a cottage at Wooley at 4s. rent; and the demesne is found to be in the hands of four tenants, namely, John Cowper, Thomas Robinson, Thomas Stobbart and John Burdus, each of whom paid £2 3s. 4d. rent. There follow the names of thirteen tenants at will, whose rents vary from half a mark to three marks.[1]

Sir Robert Claxton was party to the agreement with the earl of Northumberland and the burgesses of Corbridge, dated 20th November, 1453, regarding Corbridge bridge, rights of common in Dunstanwood, and other matters, which has been set out in an earlier part of this volume.[2] His dealings with his Northumbrian properties remain to be told. He mortgaged in 1441, and appears to have subsequently sold, the manor of Kirkhaugh to his father-in-law, William Stapleton of Eden hall and Margaret his wife, from whom it passed, by the marriage of their daughter Mary, into the possession of the Hilton family.[3] He had inherited, in addition to the Tyndale lands and the ancestral patrimony of Claxton in Durham, the extensive estates which had been accumulated by the Menevills and had been brought into the Claxton family by the marriage of Isabella, heiress of Sir William de Menevill, with Sir William Claxton the elder. The Menevill lands lay principally in the county of Durham, but they included the manors of Whittonstall and Newlands in Northumberland, and the reversion of a moiety of the estates formerly belonging to the Vauxes of Beaufront. The Vaux inheritance fell in on

[1] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1525.

[2] See above, pp. 111-112.

[3] Hec indentura facta inter Robertum Claxton armigerum ex parte una et Willelmum Stapilton de Edenall et Margaretam uxorem suam ex parte altera, testatur quod predictus Robertus dedit, etc., predicto Willelmo et Margarete manerium meum de Kirkhalgh, etc., ac etiam omnia terras et tenementa mea que habeo in villa de Owdall in comitatu Cumbriae; habendum et tenendum, etc., sub hac conditione, quod si predictus Robertus [vel] heredes sui solvat vel solvant prefato Willelmo et Margarete aut executoribus suis centum marcas monete Anglie in festo sancti Martini quod erit anno Domini millesimo cccclij, quod tunc bene liceat et licebit predicto Roberto et heredibus suis in predictum manerium, terras et tenementa, reintrare, etc. Datum apud Kyrkhalghe, xvj° die Augusti, anno regni Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie decimo nono. Hiis testibus, Thoma Vepond, Johanne Lee, Willelmo Bakster, Johanne Teasdall et Willelmo Teasdall et aliis. [1441.] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds.* This document serves to explain the descent of Kirkhaugh, which is left unsolved in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 63.

the death of John Errington, husband of Elizabeth de Vaux, in 1434; but division of it between the two co-heirs, Sir Robert Claxton and Roger Widdrington, was deferred until 1448, when Claxton received as his share the tower and town of Beaufront and some minor properties.[1] Whittonstall and Newlands were settled by Sir Robert in reversion upon his daughter Joan, upon the occasion of her marriage with Sir John Cartington of Cartington in 1457.[2] He retained Dilston and the Corbridge lands, settling them upon trustees in 1459,[3] and in the settlement made upon the marriage of another of his daughters, Elizabeth, with Richard Conyers in 1464, stipulated that he had the right of free disposal of these properties.[4]

[1] Deed of division printed in vol. ix. of this series, p. 321, note 1. The account of the descent of Beaufront given in vol. iv. requires revision. It does not at present appear how the Claxtons devested themselves of Beaufront or to whom it passed.

[2] Thys indenture mayd betwene Sir Robert Claxton knyght on ye to party and Sir John Cartyngton ye elder on ye tother party witnes that it is tretit and fully acordit a mariage to be had betwene ye sayd parties in manner and forme that efter folowes: that is to say that John ye son and heire of ye sayd John Cartyngton sall, be ye grace of Goode, take to wife Jahne ye dowghter of ye sayd Sir Robert. In sembleable wyse ye sayd Jahne sall, by ye grace of Goode, take to husband ye said John ye son; and thes sposels to be had and performed betwen thys and ye oeptas of ye fest of ye Purification of Our Lady next comyng, at Horden, at ye cost of ye sayd Sir Robert; all wey before sene ye cost of ye ray for ther bodes to be borne be ye partiez abowen sayd, as it can be thoght for their werschipe, efter use and custume. Also forthermore it is acordit and agreed be ye seyd parties as for thare maryage to be had as abowen sayd, that ye sayd Sir Robert sall stande soule seisyd in fee symple in ye maner tune and lordschipe of Whittonstall, with all ye hamletz and appertena[nces] to ye valu of xx[li], and so seisyd make feffement and sure estate to [Sir William Wynlaton and Sir John Emyldon] prestes, to yame and yair heirez and yair asignes in fee symple; and thay so seisyd sall make [estate] to ye sayd Sir Robert for terme of his live, ye remaynder efter hyme to ye sayd John, Jahane, [and ye heirs of] yer bodes lawfully betwen yame getyn; and for defaute of issue of yame ye remeynder [to] the heires of ye sayd Sir Robert. And also in lyke wyse ye sayd John sall stand soul seisyd in fee in ye castell, maner and tune of Cartyngton in ye counte of Northumberland, with all ye comoditees and appurtenaunce yairto langyng; and so seiseyd sall make estate in fee symple as affore sayd to ye parson of Angreme and to Sir Edward Watson, chapellayne, and yaye to make estat agayne to ye sayd John Cartyngton ye elder for terme of his live, and efter his decese ye remaynder to ye sayd John his son and heire and to Jahane ye doghter of ye sayde Sir Robert, and to ye heires of ye sayd John ye son lawfully begettyn; and for defaute of issue of hys body getten, ye remaynder to ye right heires of ye said John ye fader in fee. And all thes dedes and evidens to be mayde up be gude avice and delyveret acordyng the fore ye sayde day of esposels with seisyn tharuppon; and all thes condicions well and trewly to be performed, ye sayd parties byndes thaim athor to athor be ye fathe of thair bodes. In witnes wharof the parties affors ayd to ye parties of thes indenture enterchangeablely hafe set to yair seall. Gevyn the xix day of December, the yere of ye reigne of Kyng Henry ye sext efter the conquest xxxvj[ti]. [1457.] Signet seal. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 20 O. 3. The statement made in vol. vi. of this series, p. 194, that Dilston was included in this settlement requires correction.

[3] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Robertus Claxton miles, dedi, etc., Roberto Eure, Willelmo Pudsey, Willelmo Claxton, Thome Claxton de Eden, armigeris, etc., manerium et villam de Develston cum parco, molendinis, ac omnibus aliis pertinenciis etc., ac omnia terras, tenementa et redditus mea que habeo in villa de Corbrig, etc., in com. Northumbrie. Hiis testibus, Johanne Nevyll' fratre Radulphi comitis Westmerland, Johanne priore de Hexham, Willelmo Eure et Willelmo Lomley, militibus. Dat' apud Develeston, decimo die Septembr', anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo octavo. [1459.] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 8. Seal armorial, 3 *hedgehogs, with helm and mantling* . . . . CLA . . . . described by Dodsworth, vol. 45, fol. 117 as 'a faire seale and crest, the seal a barre gules inter 3 hedgehogges argent.'

[4] 'The said Sir Robert sall allways stand at his awyn lebarte of the manar and towyr of Dilston and landes, etc., in Corbrigg.' Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 31. This is the earliest explicit mention of Dilston tower.

Sir Robert Claxton died in 1484, and his properties were divided among his four daughters and co-heirs. Joan Cartington received, in addition to Whittonstall and Newlands to which she was entitled under her marriage settlement, the manor of Dilston and the Corbridge lands, and the manor of Hawthorn in Durham.[1] She survived her husband, having by him an only daughter and heir, Anne Cartington, who was given in marriage to Sir Edward Radcliffe, younger son of Thomas Radcliffe of Derwentwater. Radcliffe succeeded to Cartington and other lands in Northumberland, in right of his wife, upon Sir John Cartington's death, while Dame Joan Cartington continued in the enjoyment of Dilston and the other properties that had come to her from her father. These properties she assigned to trustees by deed dated 20th February, 1521/2,[2] and thereafter made her will, by which she settled the same upon her grandson, Cuthbert Radcliffe, in tail male.[3]

[1] The partition is described in Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 18. A pedigree of the Claxtons is given at p. 28 of that volume, and in vol. vi. of this series, p. 193.

[2] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johanna Cartyngton vidua, nuper uxor Johannis Cartyngton armigeri defuncti, una filiarum et heredum Roberti Claxton militis defuncti, dedi, etc., prencbili domino Henrico Percy comiti Northumbrie, Thome Dacre domino de Dacre et Graystoke gardiano Este Weste et Myddle Marchiarum Anglie versus Scociam, Georgio Conyere, Rolando Place, Johanni Horsley, armigeris, Radulpho Dychaunt cappellano, et Johanni Bednell, manerium et villam de Dylston cum parco, ac omnia terras et tenementa mea, etc., que habeo in maneriis, villis et territoriis de Dylston, Whittonstall, Newlands, Faryrle, Corbryge, Bromley, Hyndley et Bradford in com. Northumbrie; habendum et tenendum, etc., ad usum mee prefate Johanne Cartyngton ad plenendam ultimam voluntatem meam, etc. In cujus testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui, et pro majore securitate, quia sigillum meum est incognitum, sigillum prioratus de Hexham procuravi presentibus apponi. Hiis testibus, Thoma priore de Hexam, Nicholao Billyngham ballivo de Hexam, Johanne Heron juniore de Chypchase armigero, Georgio Eryngton de Hawghton generoso, cum multis aliis. Datum apud Dylston, vicesimo die mensis Februarii, anno regni regis Henrici octavi decimo tercio. Seal in silk bag. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 10.

[3] To all trew Crystene pepyll to whom this my present will schall come, here see or rede, I Jane Cartington wedow, one of the doghters and heyres of Syr Robert Claxton knyght, send gretyng in our Lorde Gode everlastyng. Berythe wytness that whereas I, the sayd Jayne, hathe, be my dede beryng date the xx^{t} day of Feveryere in ye xiij yere of our sovereyn lorde King Herry the viij^{t}, to have gevyn and granted unto the ryght nobyll lorde Herry erle of Northumbr', Thomas Lord Dacree and Graystoke, warden of the west merche of Ynglond foranenste Scotland, George Conyers, Roland Place, John Horslee, John Bednell esquiers, and Syr Rauffe Dychand preste, all my lands and tenements in ye manor and towne of Dylstone, Whittonstall, Corbryge, Bromley, Ferelee, Hyndley, Bradford, Woller, within ye countee of Northumbr', to theym and to there heyres for evermore, all ye sayd townes, maners and villages, with all maner of aportenances, commodites and profittes in any maner of wyse appertenyng or belongyng to ye sayd maners, townes and villages, to entent and performyng of this my last wyll. Fyrst I wyll that my sayd feffez schall suffer myn executors to tak and perceyf ye issuys and profetts of my forsayd maners, townes and villages, with all ye apportenances, for ye contentacion and payment of all my detts. Also I wyll that my sayd feffez schall suffer my executors to tak and perceyf ye issewis and profetts of all my sayd lands and tenements to ye some of hundrethe ponde for ye mariage of Jane Radclyff ye eldest doghter of Cuthbert Radclyf, and lx li for ye mariage of Elsabethe Radclyff the seconnd doghter to ye sayd Cuthbert, and a C pound to Dorothe Radclyff ye threde doghter to ye sayd Cuthbert Radclyff. Also I wyll that my sayd feffez schall suffer myn executors to tak and perceyf as myche money of ye issewis and profetts of ye forsaid lands and tenements as wyll purches xiij^{s} iiij^{d} by yere, to kepe and serve the obbyt day of my father Syr Robert Claxton yerly in the kyrke of Esyngton. And after that

Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, who thus became possessed of Dilston upon the death of Dame Jane Cartington, was a man of distinction in the Border country. He has been described as 'a good and an honeste gentill man, geven to good rule, and mynded to doe the beste service he canne to the kingge's highnes,'[1] and, more critically, as 'a wyes man, well learnyd, and well myndyd to justice, very meet for counsell, but no adventurer to the feeld.'[2] Upon the surrender made by the earl of Northumberland to the king of all his lands in Northumberland, Radcliffe was made steward of these estates and constable of Alnwick castle. He was, besides, warden of the Middle Marches from 1540 to 1543, a post that had been formerly held by his father, Sir Edward Radcliffe; and in 1544, a year before his death, he was made captain of Berwick. He resided both at Cartington, which came to him on the death of his parents, and at Dilston. His house at Dilston was, in December, 1539, the place of meeting of the earls of Northumberland and Bothwell, the latter being then an exile from Scotland engaged in political intrigue with the English government.[3]

Upon the death of Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe in 1545, Dilston passed to his widow, Dame Margaret Radcliffe, as her jointure, under a settlement made on the 27th February, 1534/5.[4] She held it until her death, in or before 1550, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Sir George Radcliffe. He was already possessed of his father's considerable estates in Northumberland, and added to them the manor of Derwentwater, to which he became entitled in 1554, upon the death of Dame Alice Radcliffe, widow of Sir John Radcliffe, knight of the Garter. The Cumberland estates of Thomas Radcliffe, father of Sir Edward Radcliffe of Cartington, had long been a source of contention among his descendants; but that

my wyll be performed and finysched, I wyll that my sayd feoffez make a feoffement unto my [illegible] Cuthbert Radclyff and to ye heires male of his body lawfully begotten, and for lak of suche ischew to my ryght heires. In wytnes wherof I the foresayd Jane Cartyngton to this my present wyll hathe sett to my seall. At Cartyngton, in the presens of the lorde Thomas Rosse, warden of the este and middle marches of Ynglond fforanenste Scotland, Syr Antony Owtrede, capten of Berwyke, Syr Wyll'm Paston knyght and of the kings counsell, Syr Rauffe Ellerkar knyght, John Horslee esquier, with mony other. Seal. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 K. 11.

[1] *State Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. iv. p. 472. [2] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. pt. ii p. [illegible]

[3] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. v. p. 274.

[4] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16 A. 8. Attached to this deed is a fragment of what purports to be the 'sigillum armorum' of Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, but not really his; it shows a helm and mantling with a unicorn crest, and the legend . . GILLVM ROB'TI . . . .

dispute was at last laid to rest; and Dilston and Derwentwater, names that were afterwards to be inseparably connected, came for the first time into the hands of a single owner.[1]

Dilston Court-Rolls.

From the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, Dilston is fortunate in possessing a series of court-rolls which is fairly continuous until 1639.[2] The by-laws and orders of manor-courts present a considerable uniformity, and for a description of the economic conditions revealed by them the reader may be referred to the account of the contemporary court-rolls of Seaton Delaval given in an earlier volume of this work.[3] The various features of village life on which they throw light are here taken in the same order.

The commons upon which the men of Dilston put their pigs and sheep and from which they took estovers, such as timber, bracken, ling, and turves, lay without the manor and formed part of the town-lands of Corbridge. The extent of the liberties which the lord of Dilston and his men were entitled to exercise therein had formed the subject of dispute between the lords of Corbridge and Dilston as far back as 1232, and had been limited by agreements made by the lord of Corbridge and his burgesses with Sir Thomas de Divelston in 1269, and with the latter's widow, Lucy de Divelston in 1304.[4] An order made at the court held in 1616, sets forth the number of stints upon the common allowed to each inhabitant of Dilston. It was then ordered 'that everie tenante within the towne of Dilston shall have in stint of the common xl old sheppe, and everie cotteger xx^{tie} old sheppe and no more, and this stinte to be kepte, upon everie defalt vj^{s} viij^{d}; and the comon to be vewed by the sworne men and tenants everie quarter at the least, upon the like payne.' The right of the tenants to estovers was limited by a by-law of 1561 to their personal requirements: '*item*, that no man cast no mor turfes bod to serve his

[1] Various documents relating to the descent of the manor of Derwentwater are preserved in *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, bundle 150. Some of them are printed below as evidences to the Radcliffe pedigree. See also *Star Chamber Proceedings*, bundle 18, Nos. 261, 314, and bundle 26, Nos. 219, 319.

[2] *Greenwich Hospital Court Rolls*, portf. 1, Nos. 81-87. There are no rolls for 1598-1601, 1603-4, 1607-8, 1611-13, 1617, 1619, 1623, 1625, 1630-33, 1635-36; otherwise the series is complete. There are also in Durham Treasury court rolls of Sir Robert Claxton for Dilston for the years 1447, 1449, 1450. (Misc. Chart. 1525).

[3] Vol. ix. pp. 192-200.

[4] See above, pp. 62, 68, 79.

house, and to sell none, under the pane of iij iiij[s], nor dyke nor brome under the lyke pane.'[1]

Pigs were rigorously kept out of the lord's wood and enclosed ground, but might be turned out on the commons and wastes of the township under the charge of the swineherd.[2] No cottager might keep a brood sow under pain of 3s. 4d.;[3] and in 1572 it was ordered 'that no farmer after this court shall keipe but iiij swyne abelie ringed and bowed, *sub pena* xij[d] everie swyne kept over that stynt, onlie so it be a sowe that chaunce to have pigges upon the sodein, which shall not be kept above on moneth, uppon the like peyne.' The ringing of pigs was prescribed in detail.[4] The keeping of goats was absolutely prohibited.[5]

In the common pasture called the Spetchells and elsewhere was wood belonging to the tenants, placed under the keeping of an officer of the community called the woodward.[6] Regulations were from time to time made, limiting the cutting of timber on the part of the tenants; thus in 1560 it was provided 'that no man cutt no ollers a this syd Wydaw head under the pane of iiij[d] for evere default,' and an order made in 1588 lays down 'that no man shall cut no oke nor eshe of the stole eyther in the Spetchells or anye other places within the grounds uppon payne vj[s] viij[d] everie defalt.' Inhabitants of other townships were naturally prohibited from felling timber or gathering brushwood in the Dilston woods.[7]

[1] An order was made in 1607 'that non burne no mores for turffes after the viij daie of Aprill yerelie, upon everie default vj[s] viij[d].'

[2] Suche lyke as wyll kep swyn within the towne, yt ys agreyd that they shall have them kepyd with a comon hyrd; and yf any be kepyd unherdyt from Ester-bok, to pay xij[d] pane; and that non shall come within the lord's closed ground under the pane of ij[d] for evere defalt. *Dilston Court Rolls*, 1559.

[3] *Ibid.* 1561.

[4] *Item* that all swyne be ably rengyt within vj daies, and so to be kepyt to the ott sed be sawyng, and then put to the mor to Lames, and then ably ryngyt agane, and whensoever the rynge goyes furthe of them and thay be worned, to be ryght again within ij daies, under the pain of ij[d]. *Ibid.* 1562.

[5] *Item* yt is ordered that no tennant nor cottagers within this lordeshippe that shall keipe any goate after St. Ellynne's next uppon payne of vj[s] viij[d]. *Ibid.* 1566.

[6] *Item* that George Foster is put in by the xij men to be keper bothe of the wodes of the Speciens and the cattell of owten touns furthe from Sant Elyng daie unto the Mawdelyng daie for the cattell, and throughowt all the yere for the wodes, and he to have ij ky-gattes for the same, and yf he do not, his dewty to paye iij[s] iiij[d]. *Ibid.* 1560. Edmond Heron is sworne at this court that he or his deputie shall cairefullye loocke to the woodes of the Spechells and all othere woodes belonginge to Dilston, the parke excepted, and to present all that shall trespas from tym to tyme untill he shalbe discharg'd from that place, and especiallye them of Hexham, and to present all such offendors everie court duringe his contynewance in that office. *Ibid.* 1623.

[7] *Item* that whensoever any of Corbryg ys takyng within the Spechens cuttyng awder, allers or brome, to pay iiij[d] for evere default, and j[d] for a crefull thorns for evere default. *Ibid.* 1560.

Over and besides the tenants' wood there was the lord's wood or park of Dunstanwood. This had been granted by the lord of Corbridge to Sir Thomas de Divelston in 1269,[1] and was therefore reckoned, throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, as part of the soil of Corbridge. It was surrounded by a wooden pale, now represented by the stone wall along the south side of the Corbridge and Dilston road, from the Devilswater to the western boundary of the township. The pale was in the charge of the lord's pallister, whose duty it was to keep the pale intact and to make presentments of breaches and of trespass made within the park.[2] By-laws imposed heavy fines for the carrying away of pales for firewood, namely, a shilling for every pale, as well as for trespass within the park with cattle, and for cutting timber or bracken there without the lord's licence. Thus in 1572:

> It is ordered at this courte that any person or persons inhabiteinge either in Dilston, Corbrigh, or Hexham, that shall at any tyme after this courte pull downe any pale in any part of or about the park of Delstone, onlesse he have a warrant for carieng any tymber oute of the same, or come first and warne the bailie or palester before, to paie for everie defalt so approved vj^{s} viij^{d}; and all the inhabitants of Hexham beinge taken in the said Delstone park with axe or bill—that the same so taiken by the officers shalbe forfeited and never geven ageyne.

The lord of the manor had his wood-house or 'bark-house' in which the timber felled in the park was stored.[3] A report drawn up in 1735 specifies the trees growing in the park to be oak, elm, ash, birch, alder, and lime;[4] firs, which are now the principal growth in the Dilston woods are the result of planting carried out by the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Part of the park-lands at Dilston, called the Roe-park, was stocked with deer.[5] The sole reference to hunting contained in the court-rolls is contained in the order 'that everie tenantt and cotteger in the towne, upon warnyng of the balif or other officer, shall send one of everie house

[1] See above, p. 68.

[2] *E.g.*, Richard Allgood was presented by the pallester in 1579 'for a carfull of stowers, hessells, birk and oke leding awaie.' In 1567 it was ordered 'that the pallester shall make the pale able beffore St. Andro daie next uppon payne of xx^{s} by the sighte of iiij men and the officers.'

[3] *Item* that if anye habitants or tenants within the towne of Dilston, there children or servants, that uses or hantes towards the barke-housse where my master's wodd lies, be sene to take or carye awaye anye wodde by daie or by neight, to paye for everie defalte so taken xx^{s}. *Dilston Court Rolls*, 1582.

[4] *Greenwich Hospital Law Papers*, No. 14.

[5] The Roe-park is mentioned in household accounts of 1686; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. ii, p. 159. On the limits of the parks at Dilston see Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 170 n.

to huntinge as stroes men at suche time as is accustomed, upon everie defalte xij^{d}, and to be levied presentlie.'[1] Poaching on the part of the neighbouring gentry was not infrequent. On the death of the last of the Radcliffes there were a hundred deer in Dilston park; but the report of 1735, above cited, states that they had since been much hunted by John Fenwick of Bywell (of hunting fame), William Boutflower of Apperley, and Sir Edward Blackett, and 'by the frequent hunting in the park the deer are dispersed about in the country.'

There was within the manor a stinted pasture, called the Spechells, reserved for cattle and sheep, as may be seen from the following orders of the manorial court.

1559. *Item* that no geyse come in the Spechells, under the pane of iiij^{s}. *Item* that non put no cattell in the Spetchens over the stent, under the pane of xij^{d}.

1567. *Item* that no swyne come in the Spechells, uppon payne of iiij^{d} for every swyne.

1568. *Item* that no shepe be putt into the Spechells frome St. Cuthbert daie in Lent to Michelmas, uppon the payne of xij^{d}.

1618. Memorandum that no tenante nor cotteger within this lordshippe shall putt anye kie or other cattell whatsoever into the Spetchells after Candlemas nexte, untill the first daie of Maie next followeinge, and so to be fred from Candlemes untill Maie-daie yearelie hereafter, upon paine of vj^{s} viij^{d} everie defalte.

1630. Payne. It is ordered by consent of the lord and jurie att this courte that the tenantes and inhabitantes of Dilston for the time beinge shall hereafter from time to time from the first of Maye yerelye milke theire kye in the Spetchells and the other pasture groundes where they shall goe and depasture, and build a hull for their sucklinge calves in such sorte as is usuall in most partes of this kingdome of England, and not bringe home theire milche kye to theire houses to be milk'd in the towne as formerlye they have done to the greate harme of theire said kye and beatinge of theire waies and pasture groundes with contynuall dryvinge to and from over the Stanners and waters, upon peyne for everye beast soe brought home to the towne of Dilston or over the water of Divells twoe pence *toties quoties*, to be levyed by the bailiffe presentlye, yf the lord soe directeth.

In addition to the commons, woods, and pastures of the township, there was a common meadow, named Widehaugh, allotted to the tenants in shares proportional to their arable holdings.[2] It lay to the west of the Devilswater, between the Tyne and the north wall of Dilston park. There were also the usual open arable fields. The by-laws regulating their cultivation are of the usual type, and provide for the proper mowing of the grass crop on fallow land, the leading of corn and hay in

[1] *Dilston Court Rolls*, 1584.

[2] *Item* it is orderid that the twelff men of Develston shall betwixt this and our Ladie daie in Lent next comenge, uppon demaunde of the stured and bulve there, take a vewe of the medue in Wydhawghe and appoynt the lord of the soyle the lik quantytie of the said medue as ovtie to haiet haieth according to there tennors, and he to have the like for his pennye as theye have for theirs. *Ibid.* 1575.

harvest-time after the tithe collector had made his rounds, the pasturage of beasts on the stubble after the harvest, and the making of balks between rigg and rigg. An order made in 1594, printed below, furnishes a late instance of the re-division of corn-land.

1559. *Item* that no man cutt no gras of another man's ground under the pane of xij^{d} for evere default.

1560. *Item* that no man gyve no sheyfes unto suche tyme thay have led there corne, under the pane of iiij^{d}.

1562. *Item*, that evere man to lay furthe a bak betwix his nigbor and hym throughowt all the feldes, and to begyn this yere in the est feld, and then in sewyng tyme in the mydell feld, and so to all the feldes be gone through, under the pane of iiij^{d}.

1567. *Item* that no man cutt no gresse beffore harvest, uppon payne of xij^{d} for everie defaulte.

1572. *Item* that no man geive no haie in the feildes, before the same come home to the barnes or houses, to any persons, *sub pena* xij^{d}.

1577. *Item* it is ordered by the jurie that everie man that haithe xxvj^{s} viij^{d} rent to have x oxen goinge in the stople in harvest tyme, and xx^{s}—viij, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}—vj, vj^{s} viij^{d}—ij, upon payne of iij^{s} iiij^{d} for everie defalt so taken. *Item* that non shall take no corne of the land in harvest tyme from one rig to another, upon payne of everie defalt iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

1582. *Item* that non shall cutt no grisse within the feilds in no place but with sock and sieth, upon everie defalte iiij^{d} so taken.

1594. *Item* it is agreed at this courte for the devideinge of the land in Dawpathe, that betwen this and the next fawghe it shalbe equallie parted by the consience of xij men.

1625. It is ordered that no inhabitant in Dilston nor elswhere shalbe suffered to gleane or gather corne in the towne feildes or closses aforesaid, untill such tyme as the corne be ledd of the grounde, which the pounder shall looke to upon payne of ij^{s} for every one that shall so doe, to be taken of the pounder, and the lyke payne of the cunstable if hee doe not assist him.

Other regulations prohibit the 'waying of corn' or making tracks over cultivated ground,[1] and impose penalties on trespass. Thus in 1584 it was ordered that 'if there be anye tenantt withein the towne or ther children or servauntes that haethe or is taken in anye orchard or yerd of any neighbor in the towne, eyther for apeles or other frute, eyther by night or day, to paie for everie defalte ij^{s} iiij^{d}.'[2] The maintenance of dikes, as well as the cleansing of water courses, was a duty imposed equally upon all the tenants, each of whom had his allotted portion to keep in repair.

[1] *Item*, if any be takyng goyeng over the corn, to pay ij^{d} for evere defaut. *Ibid.* 1560. *Item*, that no man nor woman go to the myll to make no way betwix the touns to yt, under the pane of ij^{d} for evere defaut, and lykwyse at Wenchester gape, and lykwyse at the Creles poull. *Ibid.* 1561. *Item*, that all mens childer and others shall goe the lonnenge frith and not upe the walke, upon peyn of xij^{d} for everie defalt. *Ibid.* 1574.

[2] Compare an order made in 1618: '*Item*, that no tenante nor inhabitante within this manor or lordshippe shall at anye tyme hereafter clyme or go over anye wall, hedge or bywaies, now latlie maide and erected or hereafter to be maide or erected by the lord and tenantes of the saide maner, for everie defalte so proved vij^{d}; and everie of the saide tenantes to aunswere and paie suche forfaitures as anye of there children or servauntes shall forfaite at anye tyme heareafter contrarie to the payne.'

1449. Pena posita quod quilibet tenens purgari faciat suam partem del Wellidike citra festum sancti Martini in yeme, *sub pena* pro dicto iiij^{d}.

1561. *Item* that every one cast his tyng dyke on the fell syde betwix the tayll [illegible] and Dragon gatt, betwix this and sant Andro daie come a yere, under the paine of vj^{s} viij^{d}.

1564. *Item* that the pull of Sandschewght be mayd befor saynt Ellen, under the paine of xij^{d}.

1584. *Item* that the countstables shall geve warnynge to ye tenants at suche tymes as is needfull, and so oft as nead shall requyre, to come to ye well-dicke, and there to cleanse yt, and lett ye watter go in the ryght course, uppon every defalt vj^{d}.

1622. It is agreed that everye tennant of Dilston shall frome tyme to tyme uphold and repaire hereafter the water-garthe latlye made by Percivall Welkinson, carpenter, vizt. from the south end of Corbridge bridge towardes the well dicke, soe many roodes as everie of them haive alredie devyded, upon paine for everie defalt vj^{s} viij^{d}.

1627. It is lykwise ordered att this courte that every tenante of this towne make his parte of the dyke sufficiently, without any allors but dyke stakes in it, which lyeth upon the east syde of the lord's demaine, before that the townespeople put their goods into the feilds to eate the fogg.

Some of the cottagers kept hives of bees.[1] The orchards, folds and stack-yards that lay behind the tenements in the village street, figure here and there upon the court-rolls. Weaving seems to have been carried on as a cottage industry.[2]

There were the usual officers of the community over and above the lord's steward. Some of these, namely the constables, pinder and woodward, received extra stints in the common pasture in virtue of their office. The twelve sworn men who formed the jury of the manor-court shared with the lord of the manor the fines which they assisted in imposing.[3] The miller and brewers, though appointed by the lord, still served the community and may be reckoned as village officers. Occasionally the duties of an officer or servant of the community, and the terms of his appointment are entered on the court-roll, as in the appointment of a pinder in 1620.

First it is ordered and agreed between the tennantes of Dilston and Cuthbert Joblinge in manner and forme followinge, vizt, that the said Cuthbert Joblinge doth covenaunt to and with the said tenants to ympound all suche godes as come overe the water frome the Thornes, the Graunge, and Corbrige, or from anye othere landes adjoynynge uppon this lordshippe. And he, the said Cuthbert Joblinge, shall from

[1] George Foster complaineth uppon Thomas Denyng for a swarme of bees which the wieff of the said Thomas Denynge did take forth of his garth. It is ordered by the jurie that the said swarme of bees shalbe drowned and equallie devided betwen the said parties, and this to be donne betwen this and Michelmas next, whiche is the usuall tyme. *Ibid.* 1584.

[2] In 1559 'Alleson Hocheson queritur versus Wm. Sadeler in placito not able wyrkyn of a webbe; the defendant to wyrk the webbe and mak able clothe of yt betwyx this and Sant Helen daie, or els to paye for the webe.' In 1577 John Fyshe of Broomley sued Edward Sadler for 'thre yerds of huswieffwhitt,' and Richard Couper for 'a yeard of lynneng cloeth and a yeard of harden.' *Ibid.*

[3] *Item*, it is orderid that for everie defalte that is maid within the towne the sworne men to have on pennye and the lord iiij^{d} for everie defalt soe taken or knowen. *Ibid.* 1514.

tym to tyme pound and ympound all such beastes goinge within this mannor trespassinge within this lordshipe as aforsaid. And that he shall at all tymes heireafter present the names of suche as trespas within the lordes woodes within this mannor, and frome theise presentes shall well and trulie serve, exercyse and dischardge his office for this yere, vizt, to Martynmas, 1621, and soe frome yere to yere at the choese and lykinge of the tenantes. In consyderacion wherof he is to have foure kyne gattes in the Spechells, two of the which did belonge to the sworne men, twelve shillinges, vizt. six shillinges at Penticost and six shillinges at Martynmas yerlye, and also six peckes of rye, vizt. half a pecke for everie tenement at the Natyvytie of our Lord God yerlye, which is his allowance for his full yerlye wages, for the punder office vizt aforesaid.

On the left bank of the Devilswater, immediately below Dilston tower,[1] stands the water-mill, on the site that it has occupied since the beginning of the fourteenth century.[2] At this point the Devilswater has been spanned by a mediæval bridge, of which the lower portion of the west abutment and of a water pier alone remain. The approach to the bridge was about 21 feet, narrowed by splayed sides to 13 feet 6 inches. The roadway over the bridge was supported by three chamfered ribs springing from a chamfered offset, and was only 8 feet 6 inches in breadth, unless indeed, as was commonly done, the parapet walls were carried out on corbels or on an additional arched order over the outer rib. Probably the parapets were carried round the piers to form recesses or refuges for foot-passengers.

Suit to the mill was incumbent upon the tenants of Dilston. The miller was bound to grind their corn before that of out-tenants, and to give them full measure, and his measures had to be examined and approved by the town officers.[3] In addition to the corn-mill there was a fulling-mill or walk-mill, of which a lease is enrolled on the court-roll for 1449.[4]

[1] Molendinum meum subtus manerium meum de Dyvelistone; deed cited above, p. 92, n. 4.

[2] First mentioned in a deed of 1304, printed above, p. 80, n. Being reckoned as on Corbridge land (molendinum quod situm in solo de Corbrig esse dicitur), some of the early references to it are made under the name of Corbridge mill; but it must not be confused with the water-mills on the Corbridge burn. A lease of the mill made by Sir John Clavering to Robert Raymes is given in the *Percy Chartulary*, p. 287.

[3] *Item*, that the myller bryng in his mettes and mesurs to the balyff and the sworn to be examined, under the pane of xij^{d}. *Dilston Court Rolls*, 1559. *Item*, that the myller gyve of every bushell of strikett corne a buchell hepyt meyll, under the pane of iij^{s} iiij^{d}. *Ibid.* 1565. Paynes made at this courte, that the miller shall grynde any of the lorde's tennantes' corne when they shall come, beffore any other outecomers, uppon payne of vj^{s} viij^{d}; *item*, it is ordered that the miller shall gett a lawfull peck, a byrkement, and a pecke dyshe beffore St. Androe daie, uppon payne of iij^{s} iiij^{d}. *Ibid.* 1567.

[4] Willelmus Thomson de Hexham, Henricus Nevyn, Johannes Done, Ricardus Kendall, et Willelmus Clerke de eadem venerunt in hanc curiam et ceperunt de domino molendinum fullaticum edificatum super aquam de Devell, tenendum a termino sancti Martini in yeme proximo futuro usque finem trium annorum extunc proxime sequentium, inde reddendo per annum pro quolibet anno ad terminos usuales xx^{s} equis porcionibus; et dicti tenentes dictum molendinum et stangnum sustentabunt

It is difficult to over-estimate the co-operative element in the mediæval village community. The men of Dilston had their common kiln,[1] their common bake-house,[2] even a common bull for the breeding of their stock.[3] They had a common village pound.[4] They co-operated not only in hedging and ditching but in the repair of highways through the township,[5] and imposed rates upon themselves for the discharge of burdens laid upon the township by the king's officers.[6] Here as at Seaton Delaval, the rule of law called 'neighbourhood,' the sum of the conditions that made agricultural co-operation possible, was everywhere apparent. A lease of a husbandland in Dilston made by Sir William de Tyndale in 1339, provides for the tenant 'fessaunt en veisinage en toutes eschoses come autres husbandes fount'; the conception recurs in a by-law made in the manor-court in 1592: 'Also where anye man is plantif in neyghborheade, to come to the counstables and cause them geve warnynge to the neighbors to come togeather and se the same reformed, upon everie default xij[d] that doithe not come.'[7]

The court-rolls are not devoid of police-regulations. Slander was prohibited by by-law.[8] Upon the village-green stood the stocks as a warning to evil-doers.[9] Bad characters were expelled from the township

reparaciones, et in fine termini sui sufficienter reparatum dimitterunt sumptibus suis propriis et expencis, preter quod dominus inveniet eis meremium sufficiens dicto molendino; plegium suum quilibet alterius. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 1525.

[1] *Item*, that a kyll shall be buldyt befor Sant Elyng's daye, under the pane for every tenant to pay ij[s] to the lord. *Dilston Court Rolls*, 1565.

[2] *Item*, that Eppie Hombell shall avoid out of the common bak-house at Whitsuntide next, and that the same shall not be used with any tennant, but shalbe kept onelie for lodgeing of a poor beggar travellenge, etc. *Ibid.* 1572.

[3] Also that the widdow of Thomas Hearon provide a suffecient bull for the use of the whole towne of Dilston before the xxv[th] day of March next; and if she doe not provide one accordingly, Sir Edward Radclyffe, landlord ther, is to dispose and appointe whom he pleaseth to provide and keep the said bull for the consideracion antiently allowed, which is two gaites in the Spechells and the bull besides free. *Ibid.* 1635.

[4] *Item*, that the butts and pyndfold be ably mayd betwyxe thys and Sant Elyn daye, under the pane of xij[d] for evere defalt. *Ibid.* 1559.

[5] *Item*, everie man that doyth not come to the mending of hie wayes upon warnyng of the constables, ij[d] for everie one that doyth not come. *Ibid.* 1577.

[6] It is ordered and agreed at this court that the neighbours and inhabitants of Dilston shall upon a perfect note in writinge from the constables, that if they be at any chardges about the king's affaires, the said towne to collect for it and to repay such charges. *Ibid.* 1640.

[7] Compare a presentment made at the manor court in 1447: Robertus Smyght fregit diversas penas positas ex vicinagio inter omnes tenentes, ideo ipse misericordia.

[8] *Item*, That no man nor woman within this lordshipe use no sklanderus words, under the pane of vj[s] viij[d]. *Ibid.* 1559.

[9] It is likewise ordered and agreed betwext the lord and his tennantes that they shall make a peire of suffecyent stockes at there chardges before the Natyvitie of our Lord God next, *sub pena* xiij[s] iiij[d]. *Ibid.* 1620.

by order of the manor-court.[1] A strict watch was kept to prevent paupers and vagabonds from lodging in the village. The court-roll for 1623 contains the following order in that matter.

It is ordered at this court that the tennantes of this towne and others the cottagers shall fynd two suffecyent persons weicklye to watch the streetes comynge to the town of Dilston all such travelinge people, and especyallie the poore, except such as are allowed to be relyved in this parishe, and them not to permitt and suffer at any tyme herafter to come within the said town of Dilston to be lowdged therin, except it be some impytent poor person as shall chaunche to be nyghted neare this town, and that not without the consent of the lord, upon payment of iij^{s} iiij^{d} for everie defalt to be presentlye levyed.

The brewing and selling of ale within the township was limited to victuallers licensed by the lord of the manor,[2] who paid brew farm for the privilege. Assize of ale was taken, and liquor might only be sold off the premises in limited quantities.[3] The ale-houses were also licensed as lodging-houses for travellers, provided that good order was maintained, in the manner prescribed in a by-law of 1605.

Brewsters allowed at this courtt, John Cartington, Margrett Dod wedow, and Alice Angus wedow; and to keppe everie one of them suficient horse-meatt and vitales for gests, and two sufficient beds apeice; as also to keppe good orders for plaeinge at the cards, either for candle or apples, but within the xij daies of Christenmas, upon every default iij^{s} iiij^{d}; except honest neighbors to plaie j^{d} or ij^{d} for aile at the cards, and for nothinge else, upon the licke payne. *Item*, that no other tenants or cottegers in the towne shall brew aile in ther housses ether at fare tyme or Christenmas tyme, or suffer anye to plaie at the cardes in there housses, uppon everie default vj^{s} viij^{d}, but for the use of there owen house.[4]

A single class of entries on these court-rolls remains to be noticed. This concerns the services incumbent on the tenants, due from them over and above the rents of money or grain which they paid for their holdings. Tenants' services were partly manorial, partly political. They had to be obedient to the behests of the lord of the manor, and to 'goe with the constables to doo any thinges resonable, uppon payne of xij^{d} for everie defaulte.'[5] Week-work on the lord's demesne appears to have been

[1] Widoe Sadler and all they of the walke-myll shall avoide beffore Christemas next, uppon payne of vj^{s} viij^{d}. *Ibid.* 1567.

[2] *Item*, that non shall brew within the toun bod thes that ys licensed by the lord. *Ibid.* 1559. *Item*, that non within the towne keipe no ayle house or tipling house but those that is licensed by the lord, uppon every default 3^{s} 4^{d}. *Ibid.* 1582.

[3] It is pained by the consent of the lord of this mannor and the whole jury that all the brewsters within Dilston shall sell one pottle of ale to any that sendeth it out of the house for iij^{d}, upon paine for every default vj^{s} viij^{d}, and to be leavied presently. *Ibid.* 1635.

[4] *Ibid.* No servant of the lord of the manor might remain in an ale house after eight o'clock at night, as appears by an entry in the court roll for 1637: '*Item*, whereas it was peyned att the last courte that noe alehouse keeped within the towne of Dilston should suffer any of the servauntes of the lord of the mannor for the tyme beinge to be in theire houses after eight of the clocke in the night tyme, upon payne of vj^{s} viij^{d} everye such default,' etc.

[5] *Ibid.* 1567.

exacted from them.[1] They had certainly to perform harvest-work, leading in the lord's corn before their own was garnered,[2] as well as special services, such as making the mill-dam,[3] and carriage services, journeying to Newcastle or elsewhere for the despatch of their lord's business.[4] A series of leases granted in 1632 to Dilston farmers provides that the lessees are bound to do carriage-service with carts and horses between Newcastle and Dilston, when required so to do; to carry the lord's corn to and from the malt-kiln; in time of harvest to lead and carry corn and hay out of the lord's grounds into his barns and yards, as had been accustomed; also to deliver four hens at the lord's house yearly at Martinmas, and to perform suit to his court and mills.[5]

The political duties of the tenants may be briefly summarised as the keeping of watch and ward, the rising to fray and foray upon hue and cry made, and border service, or readiness to serve with man and horse in the county levy. The by-laws dealing with these subjects are clear and picturesque.

1562. *Item*, that evere man kepe ther nyght wache, and to caull at lawfull tyme of nyght of the balyf and at the iiij merkes of the toun, under the pane of iiij^{d} for evere defaut.

1575. *Item*, it is orderid that all fermers of this town shall fynd able horsses to serve the prince and the lord, as of everie tennant of xxvj^{s} viij^{d} rent to fynd a horsse of iij^{li} price, and xx^{s} rent a horsse of xlvj^{s} viij^{d} price, and of a marke rent a horsse of the price of xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}, and to prepaire the same horsses betwixt this and St. Ellen daie next ensuenge the courte, undere the payne of everie defalt x^{s}, and the same to be levied without any forthere delaye.

1582. *Item*, that everie tenant shall keipe there neighte watch everie neighte unto cok-crow, and when thye leve there watch to call upon the baliffe, and to warne there watch from them, upon everie defalt iiij^{d} so taken, and those that doith watche to be able men and no other, upon the lick payne.

1589. *Item*, that everie man in his owen person rise to fraie and followeinge, upon how and cry made, boithe horse and footemen, witheout a lawfull cause, sicknes or absence, upon everie default xx^{s}. To geve warnynge for fraie and followeinge: to warne Corbrigge, Awdry Cragge and Richard Sharperay; to warne Riden and the Lee, Edmound Stobart and William Thompson; to warn Linells, Linell wodd, Wolla and Sheill-hall, Thomas Denyne and Wedow Smiethe.

[1] *Item*, that all fermers shall maike there services in there coursse unto the lord at the warneinge of the baylie and officers, upon peyn of everie defalte iij^{s} iiij^{d}, and the payne to be levyed upon suche defalte so maid. *Ibid.* 1575.

[2] *Item*, a paine maid for leadinge of my master's corne in hervest by the tenantes, that they shall begine to lead the furthest corne first, and every man to lodd resonably ye corne in there ordinary course, and not to lead anye of ther owen corne till my master's be ledd, upon xij^{d} payne every defalt. *Ibid.* 1585.

[3] *Item*, that every tenant gyve unto the myll-dam a darg with a lawfull man, or els iiij^{d}, and evere cotager ij^{d}, betwyx Wytsonday and Mydsomer, and whoso that brekes yt to pay xij^{s} to the lord for evere defaut. *Ibid.* 1560.

[4] *Item*, it is ordered that as well all the tennantes as cottagers shall at all tymes whensoever they are commanded by the lorde's officers to goe with anye letters or other bussynes of the lorde's, to paie for everie fermeholde tennant iij^{s} iiij^{d}, and everie cotager xx^{d}. *Ibid.* 1568.

[5] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, bundle 149.

1592. *Item*, that everie man come to the watche, as well skowt watches as watche withein the town, upon warnyng geven by the baliffes and counstables, upon everie default iij[s] iiij[d], and to kepe there watches nightlie uppon the licke payne.[1]

During the early part of the seventeenth century the same agricultural changes were taking place at Dilston that are found operating in other parts of the county. It is true that there is no trace in this township of conversion of arable into pasture, and there was no wholesale eviction of tenants; yet here too a partial eviction did take place, the number of farms or tenements being reduced in 1632 from twelve to six. The practice of granting twenty-one year leases had been introduced a few years earlier, superseding tenant right and giving to the tenant a fixed interest in his holding for a term of years in place of the nominally precarious tenure that he had hitherto enjoyed.[2] Enclosure of the common fields was in progress in 1632. A series of leases of tenements was made in that year, each bearing the following endorsement:

It is agreed with the consent of all parties to this present lease that two of the tenants' feilds which are not yet devided, vizt the East feild and the Towne feild lyinge upon the west side of the Welldike feild, shalbe devided, sett forth and hedged in such sorte as the feild lyinge next Corbridge bridge belonginge to the tenants is now devided and quicke-sett this present yeare, at the chardges of the within-named Sir Edward [Radcliffe] the one moyetie therof, and the other moyetie at the equall and proporcionable chardge of the within-named tenant.[3]

The Radcliffes.

The Radcliffes have won renown by their devotion to the Roman Catholic religion. It does not indeed appear whether Sir George Radcliffe, who died in 1588, practised the religion of his ancestors or conformed to Protestantism, but there is no doubt that his wife, Lady Katherine Radcliffe, was a Roman Catholic, and that she brought up her son, Sir Francis Radcliffe, in the same faith.[4] The latter suffered forfeiture of his estates for recusancy, two-thirds of his manors of Dilston and Whittonstall being consequently leased by the Crown, 21st June, 1602, to Francis Fetherston of Stanhope,[5] and was himself apprehended and imprisoned

[1] *Dilston Court Rolls.* A muster-roll for Dilston taken in 1538, giving the names of forty-five tenants, is printed in *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, vol. iv. p. 176.

[2] The earliest leases of Dilston farms for a term of years are two, granted 30th September, 1610. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, bundle 149.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547-1580, p. 703; 1595-1597, p. 354; 1598-1601, p. 362; *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1587-8, p. 127; *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Marquis of Salisbury's MSS, vol. xi. p. 317.

[5] Patent Roll, 44 Eliz. pt. 4.

in York gaol.[1] Upon the accession of James I. he obtained a general pardon (9th February, 1603/4), and subsequently, about 1610, compounded for his estates. In 1616, however, he was arrested on suspicion of complicity in Gunpowder Plot. Guy Fawkes was stated to have been at Dilston before the plot, under the pseudonym of Johnson; and Radcliffe himself admitted that he was in London at the time that the conspiracy was being hatched. Thomas Fenwick of Dilston had been in the service of Thomas Percy, one of the conspirators, and deposed that he and another of Percy's servants had travelled up to London with five or six hundred pounds, and that after the failure of the plot, he returned north and left the money with Radcliffe. It was said that Radcliffe had employed this sum in building a bridge and a chapel, doubtless the chapel still standing at Dilston, though Radcliffe personally denied having received any of Thomas Percy's money.[2] Nevertheless Francis Radcliffe obtained his release and was restored to favour, being created a baronet, 31st January, 1619/20.[3]

Sir Francis Radcliffe bought back in 1601 from his cousin, Cuthbert Radcliffe of Blanchland, the Cartington manor of Throckley which his father had granted to Anthony Radcliffe of Blanchland in 1547.[4] On the other hand, he and his son, Edward, disentailed in 1609 the manor of Hawthorn in Durham which had formed part of the Claxton inheritance,[5] and exchanged with his son-in-law, Roger Widdrington of Beaufront, in 1601, the manor of Cartington, which had hitherto been one of the principal residences of the Radcliffe family, for the manor of Aydon Shields in Hexhamshire and a third part of Newton Hall.[6] Having thus disposed of Cartington, he determined to make additions to the old hall at Dilston. His coat of arms is carved in stone on the east end of the chapel, and his initials and those of his wife appear on the gateway that formed the principal approach. His agreement with the contractor for the erection of the central block of the hall is dated 2nd January, 1621/2,[7] and the building was therefore probably in progress at the time of his death, twelve months later, and was completed by his son.

[1] *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Marquis of Salisbury's MSS., vol. xii., p. 115.
[2] *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1611-1618, pp. 365, 399, 406.
[3] *47th Deputy Keeper's Report*, p. 1[illegible].
[4] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 K. 21 and 30.
[5] Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pt. 2, p. 1[illegible].
[6] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 14 E. 7 and 8. Another third of Newton hall was bought by Lancelot [illegible]
[7] Printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. pp. 200-202.

Sir Edward Radcliffe, who succeeded his father as second baronet in December, 1622,[1] made considerable additions to his patrimony. By his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Barton, he acquired the manors of Barton and Skewsby in Yorkshire. His purchases included the manors of Elrington-Woodhall; Alston, bought in 1629 from Baron Hilton; Thornthwaite in Cumberland and Coastley in Hexhamshire, both purchased in 1630; the barony of Langley, bought from the earl of Annandale in 1632; and the manor of Thornbrough, purchased in 1636. On the other hand he disposed by sale, on the 1st May, 1635, to Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton-in-the-Forest, of two old Derwentwater properties, namely Withbottom in Derwentwater and the manor of Bolton in Westmorland.[2]

As might be expected, Sir Edward Radcliffe took the king's part in the Civil War.[3] For this he suffered sequestration of his estates as a delinquent and recusant, and in 1652 his estates were included in the second Act for sale of lands forfeited for treason. Sir Edward had, however, by deeds dated 7th and 9th January, 1638/9, settled all his properties upon trustees in trust for himself for life, with subsequent remainders,[4] and, having thus divested himself of the fee simple, forfeited only his life-interest. This was now sold, by order of the Treason Trustees. Sir Edward's life-interest in all his estates excepting Langley barony was purchased, on the 28th May, 1653, by Major John Wildman, and his life-interest in Langley barony was bought on the 9th November following by George Hurd, a citizen of London.[5] Francis Radcliffe, son and heir of Sir Edward Radcliffe, to whom the reversion of the estates belonged under the settlement of 1639, forthwith proceeded to redeem

[1] A memoir of him, by the Rev. James Raine, is printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. 1, pp. 197 *et seq.*

[2] Deeds of sale in *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, bundles 117, 118.

[3] An endorsement on a deed in bundle 150 of the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds* testifies to the seizure of Sir Edward Radcliffe's house at Derwentwater by the Parliamentarians: 'These writeinges with diverse others belonging to Sir Edward Radclyffe were thus defaced, cancelled and wanting, when they were seized upon in the Isle of Darwentwater by Sir Wilfride Lawson and one Captaine John Stoddart, anno Dom. 1645.'

[4] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 13 A. 14 and 15.

[5] *Royalist Compositions in Durham and Northumberland*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 111, pp. 314, 315. Three of the deeds of sale are among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, viz. (i.) sale of the Cumberland estates to John Wildman and John Rushworth for £3,219, 6th September, 1653; Box 13, B 12; (ii.) sale of the Yorkshire estates to John Wildman and Samuel Foxley for £1,064, 27th September, 1653: Bundle 116; (iii.) sale of Langley barony to Robert Delaval of South Dissington and Edward Delaval of Black Callerton for £3,612, 4th September, 1655; Box 17, D 46.

the forfeited lands, raising the necessary money, amounting to about £10,000, principally by mortgaging his mother's Yorkshire manors.[1]

Sir Edward Radcliffe lived to see the restoration of the Monarchy and the greater prosperity of his family. Upon his death, in December, 1663, his widow, Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe, succeeded to the manors of Dilston, Whittonstall, Newton-hall and Throckley, under the terms of the settlement of 1639, confirmed by her husband's will. These she enjoyed until her death, five years later, when she was succeeded by her son, Sir Francis Radcliffe, third baronet.[2]

By his marriage with Katherine, widow of Henry Lawson of Brough and one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Fenwick of Meldon, Francis Radcliffe became entitled to a third part of Sir William Fenwick's lands and to the like share in the property of Isabel, first wife of Sir William Fenwick and sole daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Grey of Spindleston. Sir William Fenwick had married as his second wife the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Radcliffe, and, like his father-in-law, forfeited his lands through his adherence to the royalist cause, his estates being included in the third Act for Sale.[3] His three daughters and their respective husbands were thereby put to the necessity of redeeming the forfeited estates. This they succeeded in doing. Finally Radcliffe and his wife bought out the other co-heirs, paying to Sir Thomas Longueville and Dame Mary his wife the sum of £6,000, and £3,155 to Edward Moore and Dorothy his wife, and thereby became possessed of the whole inheritance, comprising the manors of Amble, Meldon, Temple Thornton, Hartburn Grange, Middleton-hall, Outchester and Spindleston,

[1] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 13 B 16. Sir Edward Radcliffe makes acknowledgment in his will of his wife's sacrifice of her own estates in order to preserve his for the family: 'At my motion and per swation I gott her to passe awaye her present right of Whenby and Scousby, the lands in Yorkshire to which she is haire from her father, which yf she had denyed, as many woulde, our whole steate, as the tymes then weare, had been in greate hazarde to have been lost, as both my sonn and myselfe well knowes; for when it came to the point, no other lands would be tacken for securytie.' *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. p. 208. The Yorkshire manors were mortgaged, 26th May, 1653, for £2,200 to Francis Cobbe and Henry Elsinge, trustees for Abigail, wife of John Cromwell of Ramsay in Huntingdon, one of the sons of Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Northumbrian manors of Thornbrough and Aydon Shields being given as additional security. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 14 G 22 and deeds in bundle 116; *Bodleian Library*, Yorkshire Charters, 349. Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the Lord Protector, appears to have been a friend of the Radcliffes, and Edward Radcliffe, afterwards second baronet, was knighted at his house of Hinchinbrook when a boy of sixteen; Shaw, *Knights of England*.

[2] The wills of Sir Edward Radcliffe and his widow are printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. pp. 205-209, 211-212.

[3] *Royalist Compositions in Durham and Northumberland*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 111, pp. 205-208.

and Scremerston (2nd March, 1662/3).[1] A few months later Sir Francis Radcliffe succeeded on the death of his father to the Radcliffe estates in Cumberland, including Derwentwater and Alston, and to the barony of Langley and other properties in Northumberland. In the following year he purchased the extensive barony of Wark-on-Tyne; and in 1668 he came into possession of Dilston and the other manors that his mother had held for her life. Thus Sir Francis Radcliffe found himself, fifteen years after his father's forfeiture, owner of all the forfeited lands and of others that almost equalled them in value and extent. To the landed property that he had secured for his own family, his wife brought her dowry out of the Lawson properties in Northumberland and Yorkshire.

Although arrested in 1679 upon suspicion of complicity in the Titus Oates plot,[2] Sir Francis Radcliffe did not otherwise come into conflict with the Stuart government. He was a great landowner, and his mind was set upon obtaining an earldom for himself, and for his son a match with one of the illegitimate daughters of Charles II. He endeavoured to procure the revival in his own person of the Radcliffe earldom of Sussex, and in May, 1672, he was negotiating with Lord Grandison and Lord Clifford for a marriage between his son and Lady Charlotte, the king's daughter by the Duchess of Cleveland.[3] Although he failed on that occasion in attaining his object, he succeeded in effecting his cherished design in the reign of James II., fifteen years later. A marriage was arranged and solemnised between his son and heir, Edward Radcliffe, a man of thirty-five, and Lady Mary Tudor, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Charles II. by Mrs. Davis;[4] and in the following March he was himself raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Derwentwater, Viscount Radcliffe and Langley, and Baron Tynedale.

The Revolution of 1688 was naturally little favoured by the Earl of Derwentwater, who owed his earldom to the dethroned sovereign. As powerful Roman Catholics and adherents of the Stuarts, the Radcliffes

[1] Deed dated 2nd March, 1662/3 (*Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 14 D 11). Hallington, though part of the estates of Sir William Fenwick, did not come to Francis Radcliffe, having been conveyed by him and his brother-in-law, Andrew Young, and their wives, by deed dated 7th May, 1656, to Edward Moore and his wife (*ibid.* No. 7). They sold Hallington, on the 4th October, 1658, to Thomas Way of the Middle Temple.

[2] W. S. Gibson, *Dilston Hall*, p. 26. [3] James Ellis, *Genealogy of the Family of Radclyffe*, pp. 1-2.

[4] Settlement before marriage, 20th May, 1687; *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 23 A 2. See also Ellis, *op. cit.* pp. 7-8.

ATER.

a fess between three hedgehogs argent, for Claxton; *gorged with ducal coronets armed and chained argent.*

ower = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John
until Derwentwater of Derwentwater, knt., married
from before 28th November, 1422 (*Cal. Papal Reg.* vii. p. 313).

. (*d*) of Monkhall, = ... daughter of Edward Radcliffe (*d*).
ed a deed of his Gawen Wren of ... wife of John Pennington
January, 1487-8 (*d*). Derwentside (*i*). of Muncaster, Cumberland (*c*).

, sole daughter and heir Sir John ington, f ington, by h fe, Jane, ughter and ein of Sir bert Claxton Dilston (*k*); living 28th y, 1514 (*x*).

Rowland Radcliffe, a priest (*e*); placed fifth in the entail of Derwentwater, 1481 (*k*); had an interest in Armaboth and Ullack Close under his father's will (*k*).

Thomas Radcliffe (*l*).

Ellen, wife of Sir Lancelot Thirkeld, knt., marriage settlement 12th June, 1473 (*x*)

Elizabeth, married first James Strangeways of Harlsey (*o*), and secondly Thomas Lawson; died 5th April, 1505 (*Newminster Chartulary*, p. 365).

Alice, wife of Sir Edward Musgrave of Hartley, knt., licence to be married at her brother's house at Sadbury, 10th January, 1483-4 (*x*).

Thomasine (*Glover's Vis. of Yorkshire*), wife of Reynold Warcop of Smardale (*a*).

Margaret (*o*)

Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Clifford; settlement before marriage, 28th July, 1514 (*x*); had licence, 6th January, 1514-5, to marry at Barden Tower (*x*); on whom her husband settled Dil-

George Radcliffe (*b*), *d.s.p.* (*e*).

Margaret, wife of Thomas Conyers of Sockburn (*b*) (*o*).

Anne, wife of Sir Richard Tempest of Holmside,

Agnes, wife of Rowland Place of Halnaby, co. York (*a*).

Mabel, married Sir John Horsley of Scranewood, knt. (*b*) (*n*) to whom his father-in-law

Barbara Joanna, twin with James Clement; born in Rome, 5th December, 1727; baptized at San Lorenzo in Damaso (*u*); died unmarried, in the convent of Anglo Benedictine nuns at Cambrai (*u*), 7th August, 1798 (*t*); buried in the Church of St. Va... (*u*).

Anne Thomasine, born in Rome, 12th January, 1730 (*u*); baptised at San Lorenzo in Damaso; buried in San Lorenzo in Lucina, 31st May, 1734 (*u*).

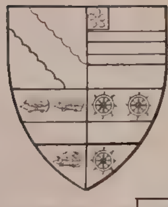
Maria Frances Guglielma, born in the Piazza di Spagna at Rome, 1st August, 1732 (*f*); baptized at San Lorenzo in Lucina (*u*); married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 11th February, 1755, Francis Eyre of Warkworth, co. Northampton (*e*); died 27th August, 1798; buried at Warkworth (*h*).

arried at Shaftesbury House, 761; buried at St. Richard's,

Ann, only daughter, born at Slindon in 1758; died unmarried 18th November, 1785; buried at Slindon (*h*).

vol. 75, no. 23.
p. 217, no. 113.
ames, vol. 330, no. 47.

; vol. iv. p. 13.



RADCLIFFE OF DILSTON AND DERWENTWATER.

ARMS. *Quarterly* 1. *argent, a bend engrailed sable* for Radcliffe; 2. *argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the last a cinquefoil of the field* for Derwentwater; 3. [illegible] *a fess between three hedgehogs argent*, for Claxton; 4. *gules, a fess between three cart wheels or*, for Carlington. CREST. [illegible] *a bull's head sable* [illegible]. SUPPORTERS. [illegible] *gorged with ducal coronets armed and chained argent*.

SIR NICHOLAS RADCLIFFE, knt., of Derwentwater *jure uxoris*, younger son of Thomas Radcliffe of Wymersley, who was younger son of Richard Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower [illegible]; knight of the shire for Cumberland 1421 [illegible] 1427; sheriff of that county 1422 and 1426 [illegible]; had exemption [illegible] 20th April, 1440 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1436-1441, p. [illegible]); died *circa* 1453 [illegible]. = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Derwentwater of Derwentwater, knt., married before 28th November, 1422 [illegible] (*Cal. Papal Reg.* [illegible] p. 313).

[illegible] Isabella, executrix of her husband's will, [illegible] 1448, when she released to John Radcliffe all right in her husband's lands [illegible] Robert Lamplugh [illegible].

Marmaduke Radcliffe [illegible] of Mockerkin [illegible] 1487 [illegible].

[illegible] daughter of Edward Radcliffe (*d*) [illegible] wife of John Pennington [illegible] Derwentwater [illegible] Muncaster, Cumberland (*a*).

[illegible] Agnes, daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope of Bolton and [illegible] Christopher Radcliffe [illegible] Nicholas Radcliffe, [illegible] Keswick [illegible] Sir Edward Radcliffe, knt., [illegible] Rowland Radcliffe, [illegible] priest [illegible] Ellen, wife of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, knt., marriage settlement 12th June 1473 (*a*) [illegible].

[illegible] Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe of Cartington and Dilston, knt. [illegible]

[illegible] Sir George Radcliffe [illegible] Catherine, daughter of Sir William Mallory [illegible]

[illegible] Sir Francis Radcliffe of Dilston and Derwentwater, bart. [illegible] 1622 [illegible]

[illegible] Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston [illegible] 1663 [illegible]

[illegible] Francis Radcliffe [illegible] Earl of Derwentwater [illegible]

[illegible] James Radcliffe [illegible] Earl of Derwentwater [illegible] 1716 [illegible]

[illegible] Charles Radcliffe [illegible] 1746 [illegible]

[illegible] Anthony James Radcliffe, [illegible] Earl of Newburgh [illegible] 1814 [illegible]

(*a*) [illegible] Surtees Soc. Pub. [illegible]
(*b*) [illegible] 1552.
(*c*) [illegible] *Yorkshire* 1563, Harl. Soc. Pub.
(*d*) Pedigree [illegible] entered by [illegible] the Mickley MS. [illegible]
(*e*) St. George's *Visitation of Northumberland* [illegible]
(*f*) Pedigree [illegible] *Harl. MS.* 1554 [illegible]
(*g*) Pedigree [illegible] Dugdale's *Visitation of Northumberland* 24th August 1666.
(*h*) Pedigree compiled [illegible] of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, entered at the College of Arms [illegible] *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* [illegible]
(*i*) Pedigree in Surtees' *Durham* [illegible]
(*j*) Pedigree compiled and published by Mr. R. D. Radcliffe [illegible]
(*k*) Greenwich Hospital Deeds.
(*l*) [illegible] Greenwich Hospital [illegible]
(*m*) Greenwich Hospital [illegible] pp. 147-158.
(*n*) *Derwentwater MSS.* [illegible]
(*o*) *Exch. Chancery Proceedings* [illegible]
(*p*) *Inq. p.m.* Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, *Chancery* [illegible]
(*q*) *Inq. p.m.* Sir George Radcliffe [illegible]
(*r*) *Inq. p.m.* [illegible] Radcliffe [illegible]
(*s*) *Letters & Papers* [illegible]
(*t*) [illegible]
(*u*) *Newburgh Peerage* [illegible]
(*v*) *Testamenta* [illegible]
(*w*) Durham Probate Registry.
(*x*) Probate P[illegible]
(*y*) [illegible] Parish Register.
(*z*) [illegible]
(*aa*) Shaw, *Book of Knights*.
(*bb*) [illegible] *English* [illegible]

were regarded with suspicion by the new government. It was reported in April, 1689, that a body of seventy or eighty armed horsemen was holding frequent meetings at Dilston. A year later Dilston was still a centre of intrigue against the State;[1] and on the 22nd April, 1691, an order was made at the Northumberland quarter sessions for the committal of Francis Radcliffe (probably the second son of the earl) for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.[2] But Jacobite hopes quickly faded, and long before the earl of Derwentwater's death, in 1696, the government of William III. had become securely established.[3]

By the settlement made upon his son's marriage, the earl of Derwentwater had provided that his wife should, in the event of her surviving him, enjoy the mansion-house of Dilston for her life, and that she should likewise have a lease for life of the manor of Dilston at £412 rent. She appears, however, to have predeceased him, and Dilston, with the rest of his father's estates, consequently came to Edward, second earl of Derwentwater, immediately upon the death of his father. He did not, however, like his father and grandfather, reside in his northern home, but lived at his house in Arlington Street, London; Dilston being tenanted by his aunts, Barbara and Anne Radcliffe. He died in London in 1705, leaving a son and heir, James, Viscount Radcliffe, who thereby became third earl of Derwentwater. The third earl succeeded, under the terms of his parents' marriage settlement, to the Derwentwater estates comprised therein, as well as to the manors of Alston and Newton-hall, and other minor properties settled upon him in reversion by indentures made on the 24th March, 1691/2.[4]

The young earl had been sent in 1702, with his younger brother, Francis, to receive his education on the Continent. He appears to have been taken to St. Germain's, and there to have been brought up in the company of his cousin, the old Pretender, styled James III., a boy a year

[1] *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1689-1690, pp. 71, 518.

[2] 'Ordered that Francis Ratchliffe be committ to gaoll for refuseing to take the oathe of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary being lawfully tendered him, and refusing to pay 40s. for the first tender, according to ye Act of Parliament in that case made and provided, and that he continue till he pay the same. *Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. ii.

[3] A memoir of Francis, first earl of Derwentwater, by Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, is printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i., pp. 95-130.

[4] Entered on *Close Roll*, 12 William III. pars. 12, fol. 2.

older than himself. He continued to reside abroad for some years after his father's death, and received licence to return to England on the 25th November, 1709, being then twenty years of age.[1] His first thought upon his return was to visit Dilston, which he had never seen. A friend of his, Sir William Swinburne of Capheaton, writes in a letter dated 7th February, 1709/10: 'My lord is very well pleased with Dilston, and says it answers all that he has heard of it; but is resolved to build a new house, though Roger Fenwick told him he thought his lordship need not alter a stone of it.'[2] During the next two years of his life he resided chiefly in the north, but in 1712 he married, and went to live with his father-in-law at Hatherhope in Gloucestershire. Meanwhile the old Jacobean mansion of Sir Edward Radcliffe was being transformed by builders into a more spacious barrack-like structure, better adapted to the taste and requirements of the day.

By the autumn of 1714 the rebuilding of Dilston hall was sufficiently far advanced to allow the young earl and countess to take up their residence in it. There they won for themselves much popularity, and a reputation for hospitality and beneficence. Patten, the historian of the rebellion, writes of him:

> As he lived among his own people, there he spent his estate; and continually did offices of kindness and good neigbourhood to everybody, as opportunity offer'd. He kept a house of generous hospitality and noble entertainment, which few in that country do, and none come up to. He was very charitable to poor and distressed families on all occasions, whether known to him or not, and whether Papist or Protestant.[3]

This pleasant life at Dilston was terminated by the Jacobite rebellion which broke out in Scotland in August, 1715. On the 6th October, after some weeks of hesitation, Derwentwater rode out from Dilston and joined the handful of English Jacobites who had raised the Stuart standard on the hill of Greenrig on Watling Street. A warrant was already out for his arrest, and it is evident that, like other English adherents of the Stuarts, he considered that the greater safety lay in precipitate action. Unlike his companions he was prompted to take action by his personal friendship with the Stuart Pretender, with whom his boyhood had been spent. He was mindful also of the Stuart traditions of his family, which

[1] 30*th Deputy Keeper's Report*, p. 471. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 225 n.
[2] Hodgson, *loc. cit.* [3] Patten, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 60.

had led his grandfather to sacrifice his estates in the cause of Charles I. and his father to remain faithful to James II.

The English rising ended in the surrender of the Jacobite forces at Preston. Lord Derwentwater, with the other principal prisoners, was conducted to London. There he and other peers captured at Preston were impeached before the House of Lords. With one exception they pleaded guilty, and had sentence of death passed upon them. Great efforts were made to procure their pardon. The House of Lords addressed the King begging for a reprieve, and the government was only saved from defeat in the House of Commons by a majority of seven. The ministry complied with the general feeling by releasing three of the condemned lords, but insisted on the execution of the sentence pronounced on Lords Derwentwater, Nithsdale and Kenmure. Of these three, Nithsdale effected his escape from the Tower on the eve of his intended execution. Derwentwater and Kenmure met their fate on Tower Hill on the 24th February, 1715/6.

Derwentwater's youth—he was only twenty-six years of age at the time of his death—his amiable character, the absence of self-interest in his political conduct, and his steadfastness to his creed, from which he refused to depart when life was promised to him on that condition, have united to make his name revered and have won for him a respectful memory. No other Northumbrian, since the turbulent Hotspur, has impressed himself so deeply upon popular imagination. He seems to have inherited from his grandfather, King Charles II., much of the Stuart personal charm. He fell in the Stuart cause, but that circumstance is not in itself sufficient to account for the reverence paid to him. His relics are even now preserved as those of a martyr.[1] The chaplain Patten says of him:

> The sweetness of his temper and disposition, in which he had few equals, had so secured him the affection of all his tenants, neighbours and dependants, that multitudes would have liv'd and dy'd with him. The truth is he was a man form'd by nature to be generally beloved; for he was of so universal a beneficence that he seem'd to live for others. . . . His fate will be sensibly felt by a great many who had no kindness for the cause he died in.[2]

[1] W. S. Gibson, *Dilston Hall*, pp. 167-172, and the *Ushaw Magazine*, 1909, pp. 267-275, where an account is given of the Derwentwater relics presented by Mr. R. D. Radcliffe to Ushaw College, Durham.

[2] Patten, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 60. The principal memoirs of the third earl of Derwentwater are *The History of the Earl of Derwentwater*, Newcastle, 1640 and 1668; W. S. Gibson, *Dilston Hall*

EVIDENCES TO THE RADCLIFFE PEDIGREE.

I. 12th August, 1492. To all Cristyn peple whome this present wrytyng trypartyt endentyd schalbe schewyd, I, Thomas Radclyff of Darwentwater esquyer, after dew recommendacion and gretyng unto your universitie schewis and declares be this my present wrytyng, that wher my son Edward Radclyff be my wyll, desyre and request, hath receved in the kynge's court of me the manor and lordschip of Darwentwater and Castryg with thappurtenaunce within the countie of Cumberland, ande other landes and tenementez within the seid countie, ande also the manoirs of Bolton and Slegyll ande other landes within the countie of Westmerland, as be the recordes in the seid court more at large it doth appeyr [Mich. term, 1482], to thentent that he schall preserve my will oppon the same, which my wyll I declare to yo[u] universall knowlege thus as after follows. Fyrst I wyll that the seid Edward schall make to me ande to Esabell my wiffe joyntly a sewre ande a lawfull estate of all the landes and tenementez within the seid lordschip of Darwentwater called Withbotyn for terme of our both lyvez, ande to ather of us longer levyng without impechment of waste, ande this to be performyd within xx[ti] days next followyng at the ferrest. Ande also accordyng to my fyrst wyll oppon the seid recovery I will that the seid Edward my son schall hold, reteigne and enjoy to hym ande to his heyres for ever the seid lordschip of Bolton and Slegyll without truble or interupcion of me or myne heyres or any other in my name. Ande also I wyll that the seid Edward schall make a sewre and a lawfull estate joyntly to me ande to my sonez Nicholas and Roland ande to every of us longest levyng of all the landes and tenementez that he hath be the seid recovery callid Armaboth and Ullake close with all ther appurtenauncez within the seid countie of Cumberland. Ande wher affor this ande after the seid recovere, I, be meane of the great instaunce and labour made to me by my son Sir Richard, whos sowll God pardon, cawsid the seid Edward to make a joynt estate to me and to the seid Sir Richard of all the other landes contenyd in the seid recovere for terme of our both lyvez, the remayndre other ways, wherby I fere me that trouble schall ensew after my deth bytwixt myne eldest son John of Radclyff and his heyres ande the seid Richard son of Sir Richard, in consideracion wherof I have orderid that both my seid son John and his heyres ande the seid Richard son of Sir Richard schall abyd the rewll and jugement in that matter, towchyng the residew of all the seid lordschip and landes with ther apurtenauncez, of my lord of Saynt Assaphe, my gode lady Dacre, Dame Isabell, and my lord Thomas of Dacre hyr son, to whome I have schewid my full wyll and mynde by the mouth of master Christofer Dacre, whome I have instaunsid and requyred to schew and declayre my full wyll ande mynde in that byhalfe to my seid lordes and lady as in adventure iffe I speke not hastely with theym, ande as I schall also schew unto theym and any of theym as sone as I may fortune to comme to ther presens or to eny of theym, which wyll and mynd I have in lyk wysse declarid to the seid Edward my son, ande urgyt hym to execut the same when he schalbe yerunto requyred be the seid lordes ande lady or eny two of theym, requyryng and besechyng all Cristyn peple to fortefy and assist thexecution of this my full and laste wyll, and bere record of the same. And that no person ne persons be abowt to breke or make interrupcion, lett or impediment herof as he or they wyll awnsur to God at the Great Dome, ande for that all this my wyll schall [and] may more seurly be executyd ande remayn of record, I have made it trypartyt, wherof I have delyverd one part to my seid lord Dacre, ande ane other part to my seid son Edward, and the thryd part to be in myne awn hand. In wytnes wherof I, the seid Thomas Radclyff, to this my present wrytyng have set to my seall and subscribyd with my name with myne awn hand, at the seid Darwentwater, the xij[th] day of August in the ix[th] yere of the reigne of kyng Herry the Sevynth, in the presence of the seid Christofer Dacre, John Cartyngton, Sir William Norton master of Greystoke, ande my seid sons Edward and Roland ande mony other. [Signed] Thomas Radclyff. Fragment of a seal. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, bundle 150.

II. 20th March, 1529/30. This indenture made the twenty day of March, the oone and twenty yere of the reign of kynge Henry the eght, betwixt Cuthbert Radclyff esquyer of that oone partie and Richerd Radclyff esquyer, sonne and heir of Sir Richerd Radclyff knight deceised, of that othir partie, witnessith that where the above-named Richerd Radclyff by vertue of certen tailled dedes and othir writyngs maid to Sir Richerd Radclyff knight, fathir of the said Richerd, and to his heirs maslez of his body begoten, with remaynder ovre for defaute of sich issue to Edward Radclyff knyght, fathir of the said Cuthbert, and to his heirs maslez of his body lawfully begoten, of and in the maner of Derwentwater with the appurtenance in the countie of Cumberland, and of divers landes and tenements comprised in the said dedez, as by the same endentez is more at large expressed, is lawfully and rightuously entitled to have end enjoye the said maner and othir landez afore named, of which maner and other landez aforesaid oone Sir John Radclyf knight, nowe decessid, wrongfully and ayenst right deforced and

1850; J. Fisher Crosthwaite, *The Last of the Derwentwaters*, Cockermouth, 1874; Charles Bowden, *Life and Death of James, earl of Derwentwater*. Mention may here be made of three volumes of collections illustrative of the genealogy, history and estates of the family of Radcliffe, earls of Derwentwater, with notices of the rebellion, compiled in 1850 by Richard James Bell, in the Jackson library at Tullie-house Carlisle. These have not been consulted for the purposes of the present work.

kept the said Richerd Radclyff the sonne from the [illegible] the sonne hath no issue masle of his body begoten, by reason wherof the right, title and interest of the seid maner, landes and tenementes aforesaid [illegible] and his heirs maslez aforesaid, and over that hath been much remysse and necligent for obteyning of his lawful possession and recovere in the premissez, by which occasion much damagez, hurt and disheritaunce er verrey lyke to ensue unto the said Cuthbert upon his [illegible] as the said Cuthbert, by mediacion advyce and [illegible] frendez of the parte of the said Richerd the sonne, as of Willyam Carnaby esquyer and Thomas Eryngton esquyer, frendez of the said Cuthbert apoynted, and for more hasty sped fro the sute and clayme to be had and maid of and in the said maner and other the premisez [illegible]

III. 20th March, 1551. Agreement between Sir George Radcliffe of Dilston knight and John Radcliffe of Talantyre esq., for a marryage to be had and [illegible] Ratclyff knyght shall have hereafter of his body lawfully begotten, and one Dorithie doughter and sole heyr of ye seyd John Ratclyff or other doughter and heyre of ye [illegible] George Ratclyff knyght, then betweene Cuthberth Ratclyff, son and heyr of Anthony Ratclyff esquyer, now brother and heyr male apparant of ye seyd George Ratclyff knyght, or other son and heyre of ye seyd Anthony and the seyd Dorothie or other doughter and heyre of ye seyd John.' The object of the alliance is stated to be the continuance of the possessions of Sir John Radcliffe knight deceased in the name of Radcliffe. John Radcliffe grants to Sir George the marriage and custody of the said Dorothy 'to be maryed by the seyd Sir George, his executors or assignez, unto any son and heyre male of ye same Sir George, or unto brother, nephew, or other cousyn of ye same Sir George, beyng ye next cousyn and heyr male apparant of ye same Sir George, or beyng son and heyre male of ye heyr male apparant of ye seyd Sir George, at his election, so that the same maryage be wythowt dysparagement.' He also covenants to procure the said Dorothy, as much as in him shall lie, to assent and agree to be married unto any of the persons before mentioned. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 DD. 4.

IV. After the death of Sir John Radclife that dyed sans issue, James Radclif, the sonne of Nicholas, suid Sir George Radclife for the landes of Derwentwater as being descended of the elder brother. But Sir George alledged that his father, Sir Cuthbert, bought the title of Richard Radclif, sonne and heire of Sir Richard Radclif knight. And James said he had no right, for he was never seased of any landes of Derwentwater, and that his father, Sir Richard Radclif, was a traytor and fought against King Henry the vij[th], and was slayne in King Richarde's field, and lost his title and his sonne's bothe. And Thomas Radclif, father to Sir Richard, was on lyve after the feld was foughten, and went to King Henry to crave pardon for his sonnes offences, sayeng they wer disobedient children to him, for they put out his wyfes eyes. And the suyte contyneweng betwixt them, they sought out the entayle of Thomas Radclif, and it was found that Edward Radclif had put himself before his elder brother, Nicholas Radclif, in the intayle, for so it was in the recordes; by reason wherof it fell from them bothe to the right heires of Thomas Radclif, which was Anne the sister of Sir John Radclif who dyd without issue, which Anne aforsaid was daughter to John Radclif who was eldest sonne and heire to Thomas Radclif. From a pedigree in Glover's handwriting 'ex relatu Francisci Dacre' entered in a MS. of Harvey and Dalton's heraldic visitation [illegible] Mr Mark Mosley.

V. *Radcliffe of Monkhall.* The following are particulars regarding the descendants of Marmaduke Radcliffe of Monkhall, second son of Sir Nicholas Radcliffe of Derwentwater:

(1) Gawen Radcliffe of Monkhall purchased several burgages in Keswick, 18th June, 1539 (*Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 CC. 5), made his will 1544 and died 9th March, 1545/6. By his wife, Isabel, to whom he devised Monkhall for her widowhood, he had issue Edward, son and heir, aged ten on the 22nd July, 1546; Gawen, to whom he gave houses and lands in Keswick for life; and Cuthbert (*Chancery Inq. p.m.* 2nd series, vol. 74, No. 18).

(2) Edward Radcliffe of Monkhall made his will 11th November, 1592, bequeathing Monkhall to his wife, Janet, for her life, and by her, who was living 19th January, 1602/3, had issue Thomas and John.

(3) Thomas Radcliffe of Monkhall mortgaged his burgages in Keswick to Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, 14th February, 1600/1, his wife, Mary, being party thereto (*Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 CC. 7); granted to his brother, John Radcliffe an annuity of £4 in lieu of legacies under his father's will, 14th March, 1600/1 (*ibid.* 15 DD. 10); and died 8th October, 1602, leaving a son and heir, Marmaduke Radcliffe, aged 9 years and 1 month (*Chancery Inq. p.m.* 2nd series, vol. 273, No. 72 (2)). His widow married secondly .... Tzynogle, and released to Sir Edward Radcliffe, 4th March, 1623/4, all claim [illegible]

VI. *Radcliffe family portraits.* The following portraits are at Slindon house, Sussex, the residence of the Leslie family: Mary, second countess of Derwentwater; James, third earl of Derwentwater with his wife and child; Anna Maria, third countess of Derwentwater. [illegible]

daughter of the last; and Ann, fifth Countess of Newburgh, by Beechy. Portraits of the following members of the family are at Thorndon-hall, Essex, the residence of Lord Petre: James, third earl of Derwentwater; Anna Maria, his wife; his daughter, Anna Maria, Lady Petre; and Charles Radcliffe, titular fifth earl of Derwentwater. Portraits of the third earl of Derwentwater and of Mrs. Eyre (by Cotes) are at Hassop in Derbyshire; and a portrait of Lady Constable, sister of the second earl of Derwentwater, is at Everingham in Yorkshire.

Dilston Hall.

There is no trace left, at the present day, of the manor-house at Dilston that formed the residence, in the thirteenth and fourteenth cen-

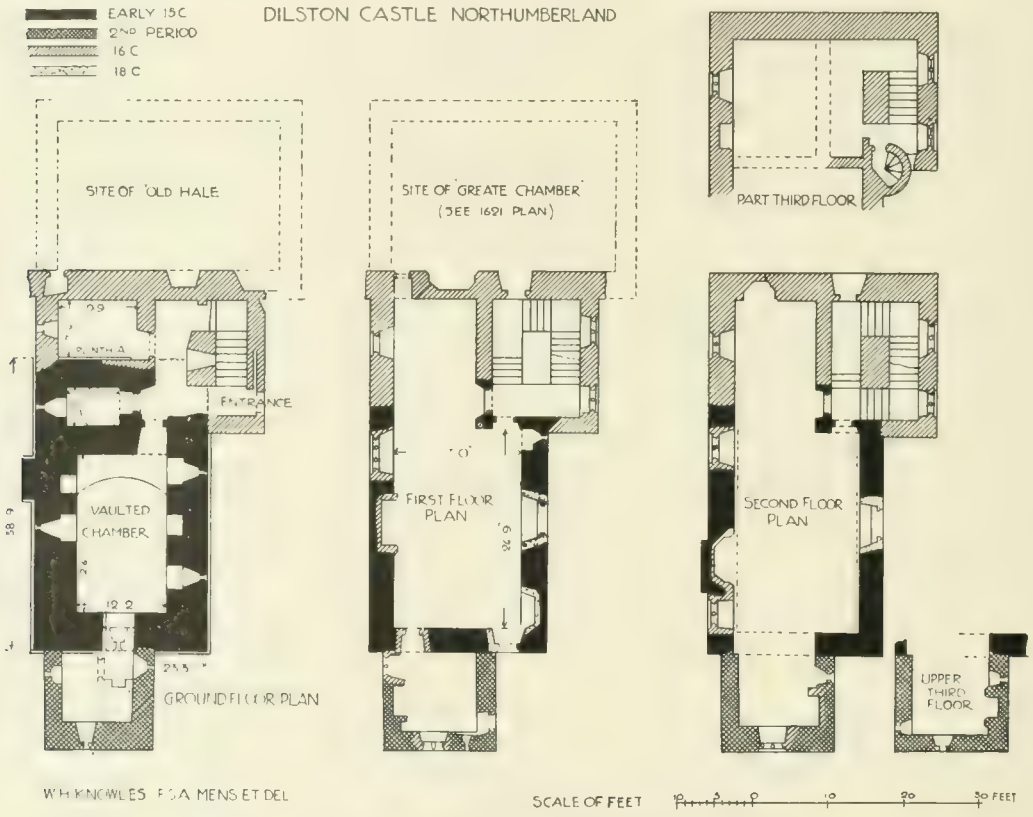


Fig. 1.—Dilston Tower. Plan of Existing Remains.

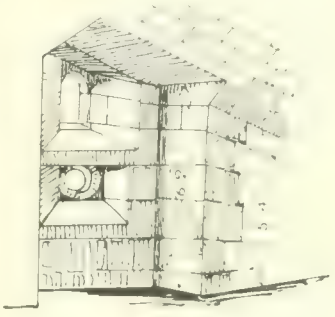
turies, of the Divelstons and the Tyndales.[1] Probably it was unfortified, since there is no mention of it in the list of Northumbrian castles and towers drawn up in 1415.[2] The tower which still remains and which

[1] A deed of 1304 to which Lucy de Divelston is party makes allusion to 'hospicium suum de Dyvelistone.' See above, p. 80, n.

[2] Printed in Bates, *Border Holds*, pp. 13-19.

formed the nucleus of the later mansion is first directly mentioned in a deed executed by Sir Robert Claxton in 1464.[1] Probably it is the work of his father, Sir William Claxton, who succeeded to Dilston upon the death of Richard de Crawcestre in 1417.

As originally planned, the tower measured on the exterior 38 feet 9 inches by 23 feet 3 inches, and resembled in general outline the larger tower of Cocklaw still standing near Chollerton.[2] Its limit on the north is proved by the external plinth or base-course on the north side of the small chamber at A in Figure 1. The ground floor comprised two vaulted chambers with an entrance and newel staircase (destroyed in the sixteenth century) at the north-east angle. The larger chamber, 21 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 2 inches, is ceiled with a segmental vault and was lighted by four loops, two on the east, one on the south and one on the west sides. These are of unusual form with double openings, the upper pointed and the lower circular, divided by a broad sill, set in a square recess. The smaller chamber, 7 feet by 5 feet, has a similar loop. The two upper floors have been repeatedly altered, the only existing original features being two doorways immediately above those on the ground floor, opening into rooms corresponding with the ground floor.



Within a very short period from the completion of the original tower, an addition, measuring on the outside 13 feet 2 inches by 14 feet 4 inches, was projected at the south end. The access on the ground floor is by a door opening out through the south wall of the tower, the lintel being formed of the head of the original loop. The ground floor was lighted by three small loops indicated on the plan. Above the ground floor were three other rooms in height equal only to the two upper storeys of the tower. On the first floor one small loop to the south and the three on the upper third floor are contemporary, as is also a fireplace on the first floor with chamfered jambs and corbels supporting a square lintel. A smaller fireplace of similar character now built up may be seen on an upper floor.

The second building was the work of the Radcliffes, and may be assigned with probability to Sir George Radcliffe (1545-1588). This in-

[1] Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 31.

[2] Plan given in vol. iv. of this work, plate facing p. 182.

cludes the existing entrance, which is by a square-headed door secured by a stout bar (the hole for which is in the right door-jamb). The entrance leads directly to a small apartment on the north face of the original tower, and gives on the right on to a spacious stone stair arranged round a square-built stone newel. Opening off the staircase on the west are four floors, each containing a room or rooms, of which the upper rooms contain simple fireplaces. The staircase and the three upper floors are lighted by two-light square-headed windows (Plate IV.) This range, which exceeded in area the adjoining tower, was covered by a flat leaded roof, arranged at right angles to the tower, and made accessible by a small newel partly oversailed in the angle (Plate IV).

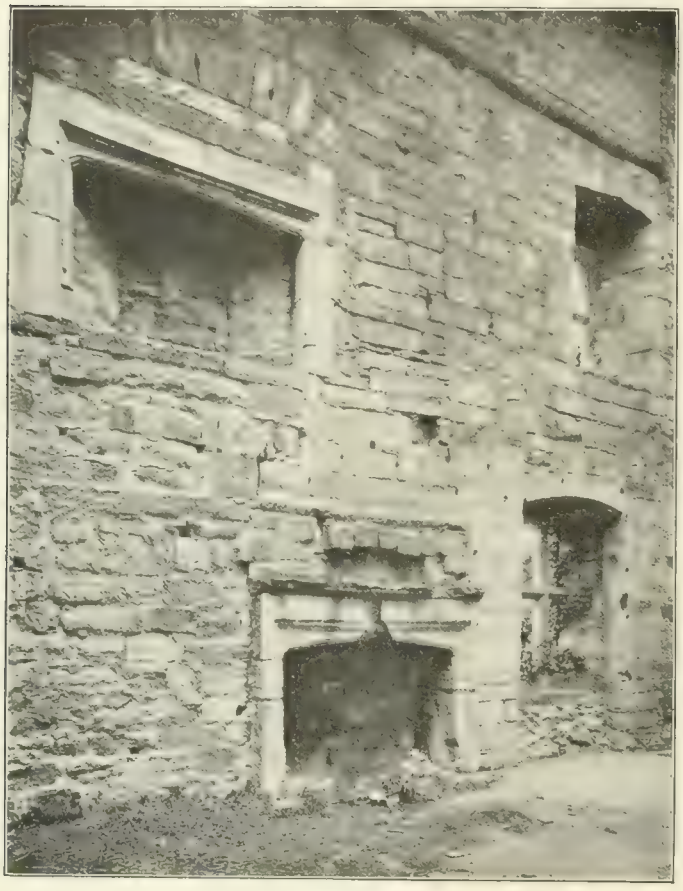


Fig. 2.—Dilston Tower. Fireplaces on First and Second Floors.

The staircase also gave access to a second range of buildings on the north, now demolished, exceeding in length, from east to west, the staircase and adjoining apartments. This range is shewn on John Johnson's plan made in 1621 (p. 290), though it is not included in his building-contract. On the ground floor was the 'old hall'; above it was the 'great chamber'; and over that again were a 'lodging' and 'inner room.' Alterations were at the same time effected in the tower. The new entrance and stone stair swept away the original entrance and circular newel; a fireplace was inserted in the first and second floor rooms (see Fig. 2); and

several mullioned and transomed windows were introduced. Some of the windows were restored in whole or in part in the course of the restoration of the ruins carried out by the late Lord Allendale. These additions and alterations combined to give the whole building an Elizabethan character. They are indicated by the dotted lines and shaded portions in the plan on p. 293.

Nothing remains of the third building-period, but fortunately we are enabled to picture, with the assistance of the text of the agreement printed below, and the accompanying contract-drawing[1] reproduced on p. 290, the typical Jacobean extension made in 1622 by Sir Francis Radcliffe.

Artickles of an agreement indented, made, etc., the second day of January in the nyntenth yeare of the reigne of our soverigne lorde James, etc., 1621, betwixt Edward Radclyffe of Devilston within the countye of Northumberland esquire of th'one partie, and John Johnson of Lytle Langton of th'other partie.

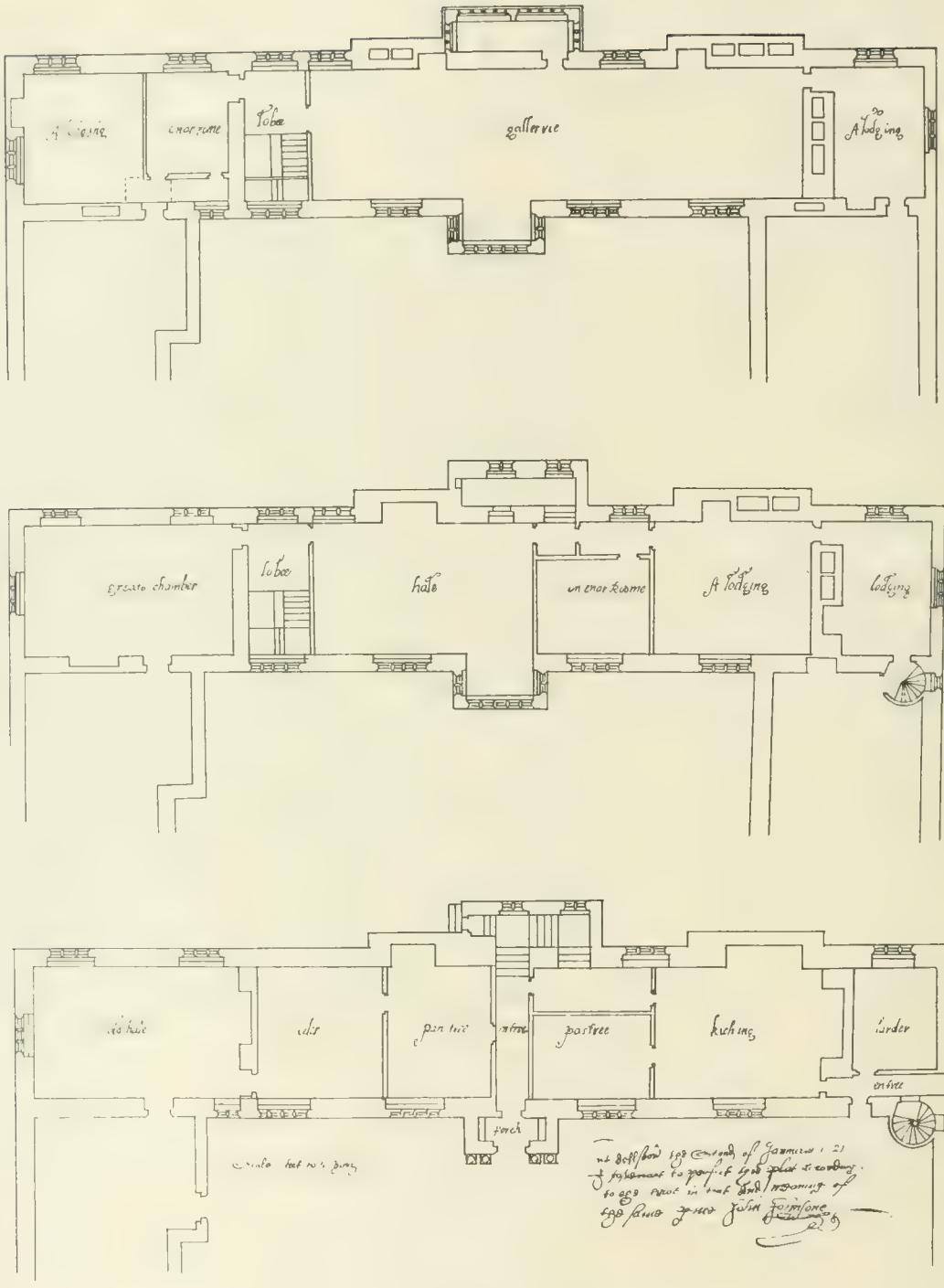
First yt is covenanted . . . . that he the said John Johnson, his heires &c, shall before the feaste of St. Michaell the Archangell next ensuinge the dayt hearof, at his owne proper costes and chardges, well and suffyceyntlie erecte, make, and build . . . . at Devilston aforesaid a parte of the house wherin Sir Fran. Radcliffe Barronet now dwelleth, of thre stories heighe, of good and suffycyent free stone and other stone of the best he can or may convenientlie gytt within one myle next to the same house, accordinge to the plottes therof maid, bearinge dayt of these presents and subscribed with the hand of the said John Johnson, in forme in effecte followinge, viz.—

In the first and lowest storye six stone doores, wherof two of them muste stand in the porch which is to be wrought with mouldinge and the rest playne; also two chimneys in the same storye for the kytchinge and fower wyndowes, with fower leightes in every wyndowe on the foresyde, and two wyndowes with two leightes in eyther wyndowe and two wyndowes with thre leightes for either wyndowe on the backsyde, with suffycyent tables over every of the said wyndowes suffycyently and well wrought, and to be of three foote heighe of cleare leight, and fiftene inches in breadth; all the walles of the same storye to be perfectly walled according to the length and breadth of the same plott, and to conteyne in breadth three foote and about three yeardes in height to the first flower; also one payre of stone stares to the height of the hall flower, and one payre of round stares to the lowe roome at the east end of the court; and to build and bringe upp the porch with hewen stone and fower pillers to the height of the first storie.

The second story the walles thereof to be two foote and a halfe in thicknes with the porch of hewen stone; and a window of nyne leightes transomd, and fower more with fower leightes wyndowes transomd, with tables over the same; also fyve windowes of thre leightes transomd, and two of two leightes untransomed, three foote in height, all of these to be likewise tabled; alsoe thre hewen stone chimneys, two hewen stone doores in the same storye. The wall of the thirde story to be two foote in thicknes to the full height of the wall of the ould house whereon yt must adjoyne with the hewen porch, and a windowe of nyne leightes untransomed and thre fote of cleare leighte; also fower more of fower leightes untransomd of the same height and on the foresyde, and fyve three leight wyndowes on the backsyde, and of the same height with all their tables, thre chimnes of hewen stone in the same storye; alsoe a batlement of stone called vent and creaste over the porch and turrett of the same story, together with sufficyent fynnells for the corners of the same house. And that all the walls of the same house be well wrought with lyme well tempered with sand, and all thinges necessary for the same.

In consideracion wherof the said Edward Radcliffe doth . . . . covenante . . . . . that he the said Edward Radcliffe . . . . shall at th' end of every moneth next after the begynnynge of the said recyted worke by the said John Johnson as aforesaid untill the said feaste of St. Michael th' arkan[illegible]

[1] *Penes* Mr. R. O. Heslop.



DILSTON HALL. ORIGINAL ARCHITECT'S PLANS.

next, well and trewlie content and pay .... unto the said John Johnson .... twentie pounds .... or more or lesse, at the seight of indeferent persons, ratably, as the said John Johnson .... shall h[illegible] deserved the same in forwardnes in performinge of his said bargaine ..... untill the sume of two hundred and fyve pounds be paid. And yf any parte of the said sume of two hundred and [illegible] shalbe behinde and unpaid at the said feast of St. Michael th' arkangell next, then the said Edward or his assignes shall well and trewlie pay .... the remainder .... at the finishinge and final endinge of all the covenantes before specyfied on the partie of the said John Johnson to be performed. And like [illegible] graunteth hearby full licence and authorytie for the said John Johnson .... to digg, sincke, and wynn quarries of stone, and to hewe and dresse the same upon or in any parte or parcell of his parke at Devil-stone .... and .... to lead and carry the same the most conveniente waye and waies .. for the [illegible] and buildinge of the said newe house. And that the said Edward Radcliffe .... shall bringe unto the said newe worke .... sufficyent tymber and fleakes for scaffoldinge in and about the said workes, and cause such suffycyent number and quantitie of coles to be carried and conveyed unto such kills as the said John Johnson or his assignes shall build for burninge of lyme to erecte the said new house as the said John Johnson shall buy and pay for at Whittingstall pittes and mynes; and shall find and allowe unto him the said John suffycyent wood for him the said John Johnson to burne in and about the said lyme kylls .... at all tymes duringe the continuance of the buildinge of the said newe house.[1]

Taken together, the document and plan are self explanatory; but attention may be drawn to the fact that the cost, £205, is for the masonry only, and that the stone is to be obtained from a quarry in the park, and the wood for scaffolding and burning the lime is to be provided by the owner. It is to be regretted that so picturesque a structure, with its pillared and battlemented porch, its mullioned windows, its 'Hale,' 'Greate Chamber,' 'gallerie' and 'Kytchinge,' and its monster chimneys, has not survived.[2] In it lived the royalist Sir Edward Radcliffe and his son, the wealthy first earl of Derwentwater.

About the same time other works than those included in John Johnston's contract were proceeding. These included the enclosure of the forecourt on the south side by an arched entrance gate, having a chapel on its west side and other buildings, now destroyed, on the east side. The entrance was by a semi-circular arch springing from a moulded impost and surmounted by a classical cornice and parapet bearing the initials F.R. 1616 J.R. for Francis and Jane Radcliffe.

The chapel[3] is a small but interesting example of post-reformation date, it measures on the interior 33 feet by 15 feet, and has a tower at

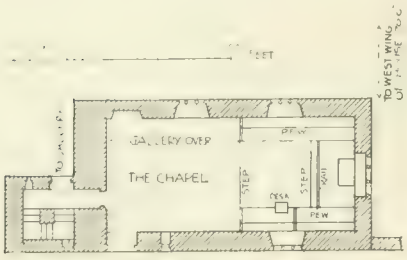
[1] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series vol. i. pp. 200-202.

[2] Celia Fiennes, who saw the house about 1700, prior to its final alteration, describes it as 'an old building, not very large.' *Diary of Celia Fiennes*, p. 174.

[3] There was in the fourteenth century a chantry or free chapel at Dilston, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, possibly upon the same site. To this chantry John Adamson was presented by [illegible] on the 4th February, 1379, and William Grene on the 7th May, 1398, the presentation then being in [illegible] hands of the Crown owing to the minority of the heir. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1377-[illegible], p. [illegible]; [illegible], p. 339.

the west end containing a staircase from which access was obtained to a gallery which covered the western half of the floor space below and formed an immense family-pew.

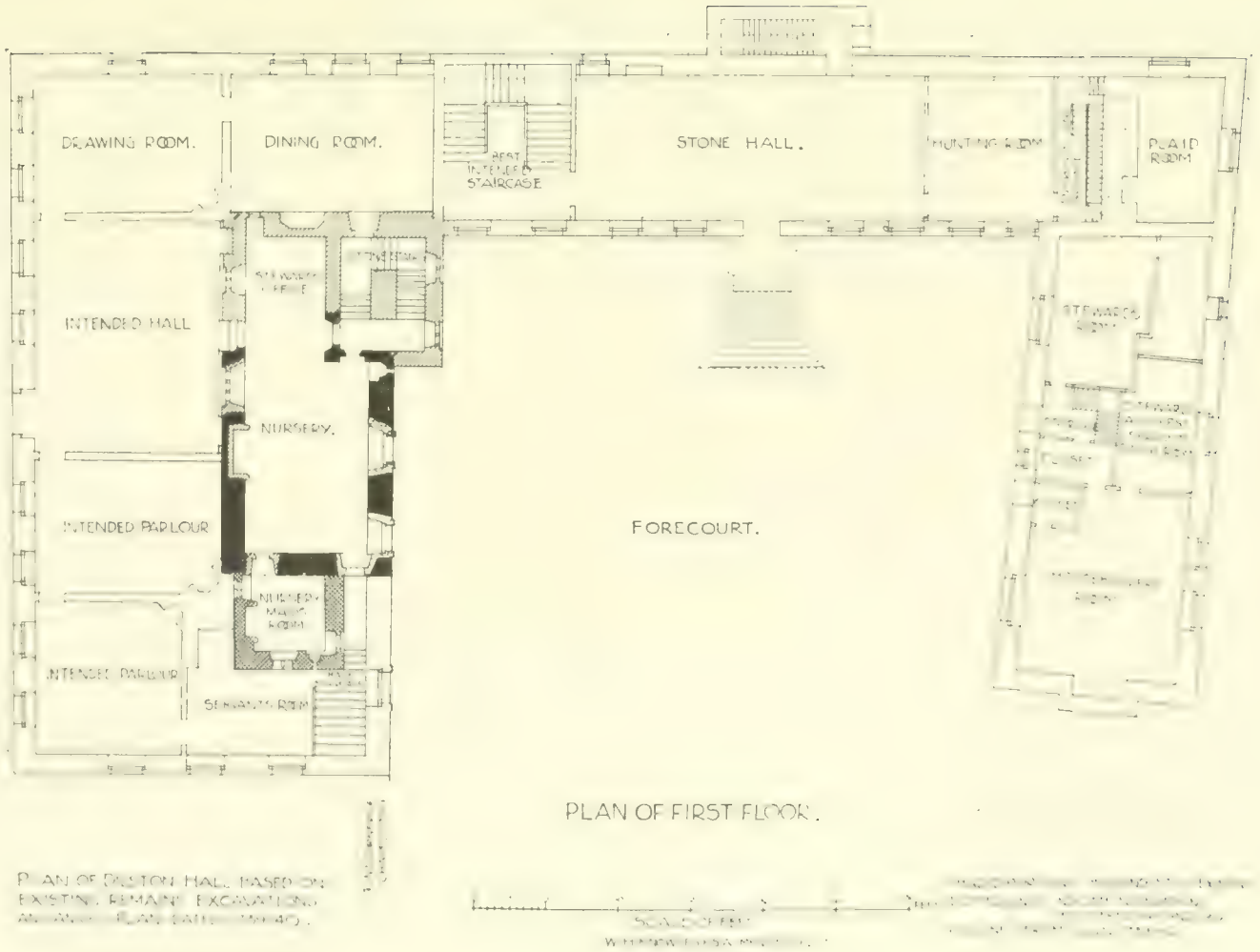
The eastern half of the floor is boarded, and on either side is a deal pew along its length, the southern one with a bracketed reading desk. Between the pews a wooden communion table is enclosed by a deal rail on turned balusters. The western portion of the chapel was accessible to the villagers by a door on the south side. The tower staircase, entered from the north or Hall side, enabled the family and retainers to gain either the ground floor or gallery. Both floors were only of moderate height and had a flat wooden ceiling covered on the exterior with lead.



Excepting the three-light east window, which is arched, the whole of the window openings arranged above and below the gallery level are square-headed within a hood moulding returned at the ends. The lights are pointed without cusping. The lintels to the doors are in one stone with a flat four-centred arch worked on the low side. The tower is surmounted by a battlement and the west gable by a bell-cot. Above and below the east window are panels, the upper panel containing the shield and crest of Sir Francis Radcliffe (RADCLIFFE impaling GREY, surmounted by a baronet's helmet, bearing for a crest *a bull's head issuing out of a coronet*), the lower being a Roman sepulchral stone carved with a human figure.[1] On the north side is a third panel, of the type usually employed as foundation stones in Roman Catholic chapels, bearing a cross on a calvary and the letters MARIA. Yet another panel, now empty, occurs over the north door.

There can be little doubt that this chapel, built, according to one account, with money raised for financing Gunpowder Plot, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built and used for Roman Catholic and not for Church of England services. However, after the forfeiture of the Derwentwater estates, the Rev. John Walton, vicar of Corbridge, received licence

[1] *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 641. In an account of Dilston given by Sir David Smith, *circa* 1810, the Roman stone is described as built into the courtyard wall on the east side of the gateway.


DRAWING ROOM.
DINING ROOM.
BEST INTENDED STAIRCASE
STONE HALL.
HUNTING ROOM
PLAID ROOM
INTENDED HALL
NURSERY.
INTENDED PARLOUR
FORECOURT.
INTENDED PARLOUR
SERVANTS ROOM
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

to officiate in it (October, 1733).[1] Three years later the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital put the building in repair, but services appear to have ceased to be held in it. The vault below it, in which the three earls of Derwentwater and other members of their family lay buried, was long left in a neglected state. Finally, when the property was sold by Greenwich Hospital in 1874, the remains of the third earl were removed to Thorndon in Essex, and the other coffins were re-interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Hexham.

Upon his first visit to Dilston in 1710, the third earl of Derwentwater decided to pull down the Elizabethan-Jacobean house and to build a more pretentious and spacious mansion upon its site.[2] His building was less picturesque than its predecessor; indeed, judging from the engraving of the house published in 1766 (Plate V.),[3] it had slight claim to architectural beauty.[4] The building was sufficiently far advanced by the autumn of 1714 to allow the earl to take up his residence in it; but a year later, when the rebellion broke out, the western range, which was intended to contain the principal reception-rooms, was still unfinished. Work was then suspended, never to be resumed. Fortunately a plan of the principal floor made in 1739-40 has been preserved; the foundations of the unfinished western range were discovered and planned in 1884[5]; and excavations carried out by Lord Allendale in 1910 for the purposes of the present work verified the dimensions of the central range and eastern wing. By their help and by the evidence of the ruins still standing, the conjectural plan of Dilston-hall here reproduced (p. 293) was not difficult to reconstruct.

The engraving of 1766 confirms the accuracy of the plan to the extent of the features of the door of the 'Intended Hall,' the four windows on either side, the single window on the north side of the Drawing Room,

[1] W. S. Gibson, *Dilston Hall*, p. 161.

[2] Letter quoted in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 225 n.

[3] 'A Perspective View of Dilston Hall and the Seat of the unfortunate James, Earl of Derwentwater,' drawn by T. Oliver, engraved by Spilsbury. A better known but inferior engraving by James Kerr, from a drawing by William Hall, is taken from the same point of view.

[4] Warburton, the herald and antiquary, who visited Dilston shortly before the '15, reflects the taste of his time in describing it as 'a spacious, beauteous and commodious structure, and ye additionall parts, if well consider'd, ye most finish'd building in these parts.' *Warburton's MSS. penes* the Duke of Northumberland.

[5] The plans of 1739 and 1884, both in the Bywell estate office, were lent for the purposes of the present work by Mr. Baldon, estate-agent.

the three in the Dining Room, and the two lesser windows to the staircase. The plan is not less interesting than that of 1621 inasmuch as it clearly indicates the arrangement and use of the several apartments. The buildings, it will be observed, are arranged on three sides of a forecourt, the centre block being occupied by a large 'stone Hall,' approached by an external flight of steps, with 'the best intended staircase' on one side[1] and the 'Hunting room' on the other. The eastern wing was appropriated to the housekeeper and steward, and at the north-east angle is situated a cloak or 'pladd' room. The old tower, adapted for nursery purposes, and the Elizabethan staircase were allowed to remain as part of the west wing; but a new range, entirely occupied by reception-rooms, was built on to the west side of the older buildings, making the west range of double thickness.

On the west of the house was a formal flower-garden.[2] To the south, and separated from the mansion and its surrounding buildings by a roadway, lay the gardens and enclosed grounds, the entrance flanked by the gate pillars which now form the approach to the drive. To the rear or north of the house stood the stables and laundries shown in the view (Plate V). A carriage drive went out on that side, under a clock-tower, and led down the hill to the Devilswater, which it crossed by the existing seventeenth-century bridge called the lord's bridge.[3]

After the execution of the third earl and during the lifetime of his son, Mr. Charles Busby, the family agent, lived in Dilston Hall. After the Derwentwater properties came into the hands of Greenwich Hospital, the place was let,[4] but was suffered to fall into disrepair, and in 1765 the

[1] Sir David Smith says: 'The hall was paved with marble chequered black and white, and at the west end thereof was a geometrical staircase.' *Sir D. Smith's MSS. penes* the Duke of Northumberland.

[2] 'The gardens which seem'd to have been beautiful and extensive, are now a complete wilderness, and the house tho' not of ancient structure, is become a ruin.' *A Tour in the Northern Counties*, 1793, *MS. penes* the Duke of Northumberland.

[3] The Hexham road crosses the Devilswater by another bridge, below the mill. The following order in regard to it was made at Quarter Sessions, 3rd April, 1706: 'Dilston bridge. Mr. John Aynsley, the under-shereif, haveing undertaken well and sufficiently to repair that bridge, battlements and foundacions and what's necessary, for three pounds, it's ordered that the same or three pounds be paid him for doeing the same by the treasurer of this county.' *Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. iv. p. 230. On the [illegible] June, 1718, the way from Corbridge called Dilston Lane, 'where the judges' coach was formerly overturned,' and other parts of the said lane, were presented as worn deep and very much out of repair. *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 417.

[4] To be let against May-day next, being part of the estate late belonging to James, earl of Derwentwater, ... Dilston Hall and gardens, now in the possession of James Thompson. Enquire of Mes[illegible] Walton and Boag at Ravensworth Castle, or at the Three Kings in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Newcastle Journal*, 5th Jan. 1739/40.

Commissioners for the Hospital gave orders for its demolition. No vestige of the last earl's building is left, except the two large square windows inserted by him in the east wall of the tower. The three-light window in the opposite wall is a restoration, and fills an opening that was probably formed at the same period to give access from the tower to the new western range.

Dilston and Greenwich Hospital.

The third earl of Derwentwater left issue a son, John Radcliffe, who was a child of two at the time of his father's execution. Since the third earl had been convicted of high treason, the Radcliffe titles were forfeited, but the estates were preserved for his son by means of the entails created by his parents' marriage settlement of 1712, and by an earlier settlement of Alston and other properties made in 1692.[1] By these settlements the rights of the third earl had been limited to an estate for life, and he was therefore incapable of forfeiting any greater interest. The estates, however, were not recovered without difficulty. The Commissioners for Forfeited Estates in the first place allowed John Radcliffe's claim to Alston, but rejected his claim to the bulk of the family estates, to which he claimed to be entitled under the settlement of 1712 (23rd December, 1718); and it was only upon appeal to the Court of Delegates that a reversal of the decision was obtained and that John Radcliffe was acknowledged heir to the whole of his father's property (26th February, 1719/20).

Under the settlements of 1692 and 1712 the estate of John Radcliffe was one in tail male, and in the event of his dying without male issue or without barring the entail by recovery (which it was impossible for him to do before 1734, when he would come of age), the succession lay with his uncle, Charles Radcliffe. That person, however, had been attainted with his brother for taking part in the rebellion of 1715, and was thereby rendered incapable of inheriting. It is true that Charles Radcliffe's interest in the premises, expectant upon the death of his nephew without male issue, was one for life only; and that, as the limitations then stood, the estates would eventually pass to any son that might be born to him. But he was as yet unmarried; and there was the chance that both his nephew and he might die without male issue, in which event

[1] *Close Rolls*, 12 Wm. III. pars 12, and 9 Geo. I. pars 7.



DILSTON HALL 1766

the reversion in fee (subject, in the case of Alston and the other properties settled in 1692, to the deaths without male issue of John Radcliffe's surviving great uncles, William and Arthur Radcliffe) belonged to the right heirs of James earl of Derwentwater. As the earl had been attainted, he was incapable of transmitting a title, and the estates would thereby become forfeit.

Persons were not wanting to thread their way through these legal mazes and speculate upon the chances of forfeiture. On the 28th September, 1723, a Mr. William Smith of London purchased from the Trustees for Forfeited Estates the remainder in tail forfeited by the attainder of Charles Radcliffe and the reversion in fee forfeited by the attainder of the earl of Derwentwater. Mr. Smith made this contingent purchase of the great estates of the Derwentwaters for a lump sum of £1,060. An official return made six years earlier had given the annual value of those estates as £6,371 4s. 5d.[1]

Within a year of Mr. Smith's purchase, Charles Radcliffe married the countess of Newburgh, and in 1725 she gave birth, at Vincennes, to a son, James Bartholomew Radcliffe, styled by courtesy Lord Kinnaird. Under a naturalization statute of Queen Anne,[2] Lord Kinnaird possessed all the rights of a British subject born within the realm, and was therefore capable of succeeding to the Radcliffe estates upon his father's death, in the event of the existing owner dying without male issue or without docking the entail. He retained those rights until 1731, when an amending naturalization act was passed, declaring that the privileges conferred by the earlier statute should not extend to any child or children born abroad whose father, at the time of his or their birth, stood attainted of high treason or was in the service of a foreign state at war with Great Britain.[3]

Parliament in its prevision may have foreseen the death of the young John Radcliffe, a boy of weak health, who did in fact die after an operation within a few months of the passing of the act, being then

[1] The return gives the yearly value of the several estates as follows: Castlerig manor, £270 15s. 7d.; Alston manor, £153 7s. 7d.; lead mines, £50; Dilston manor, £1,631 10s.; Langley manor, £81 10s.; quit rents of Langley manor, £15 8s. 7d.; Whitonstall manor, £44 15s. 8d.; Scremerston manor, £381; Meldon and Middleton-hall, £913 10s.; fee-farm rents, £22 9s.; Whenl[illegible] manor, £496. Total, £6,371 4s. 5d. *Report of the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates*, 1717.

[2] 7 Anne, cap. 5. [illegible] Geo. II. cap. 21.

eighteen years of age.[1] The effect of the act was to deprive Lord Kinnaird, or any of his younger brothers who might be born abroad, of their chance of succession. His was the only notable case in which the act operated; and it is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that the purpose of this act was to effect an alteration in the law of the land which would place the Hanoverian government in perpetual possession of the Derwentwater estates, the existing law not being sufficient for that purpose.

Prevision, however, was not sufficient to secure the ends of the ministry. The sale to Mr. Smith appears to have been overlooked by the Crown law officers. His purchase from the Trustees for Forfeited Estates made him, upon the death of John Radcliffe, tenant of the whole of the Derwentwater estates for the lifetime of Charles Radcliffe the uncle. Not only so, but his chances of securing the estates in perpetuity, dashed by the birth of sons to Charles Radcliffe, had, by the interference of Parliament, been definitely assured to him. Never was there a luckier speculator or a thousand pounds hazarded with greater success.

The scandal was too great to be tolerated. At the instance of Lord Gage, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to make enquiry. Upon the receipt of its report,[2] due punishment was inflicted upon the persons responsible for the sale, and an act was passed under which the sale itself was set aside as 'a manifest violation of the Act of Parliament for the sale of the said estates, highly injurious to the publick, and a notorious breach of the trust reposed in the commissioners and trustees.'[3] Mr. Smith had his purchase money returned to him, and, his purchase being cancelled, the estates reverted to the Crown, as forfeit upon the death of John Radcliffe without heirs male.

[1] Died, 31st December, 1731, the earl of Derwentwater at Sir John Webb's, his father-in-law, in Great Marlborough Street, having been lately cut for the stone. He was the only son of the late earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1716. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731, p. 541. The traditional account of his death is erroneous, and the legend that he survived and left issue is effectually disposed of in 'Observations on the Radcliffe Pedigree,' *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. vii. pp. 14-17. Mr. W. S. Gibson, who gives an otherwise accurate account of the proceedings of the Government in respect to the Derwentwater estates (*Dilston Hall*, pp. 155-158), is mistaken in supposing that John Radcliffe's death preceded the amendment of the naturalization law.

[2] *House of Commons Reports*, vol. i.; Papers relating to the sale of the earl of Derwentwater's estates, 1732.

[3] An act for making void the several contracts for sale of the estate of James, late earl of Derwentwater, to William Smith esquire, and also of the annuity of two hundred pounds during the life of Charles Radcliffe, and the arrears thereof, to Matthew White esquire, and the several conveyances made in pursuance of the same. 5 Geo. II. cap. 23 (1732).

The popular conception that the Radcliffe estates became forfeited to the Crown upon the attainder of the last earl of Derwentwater is wholly erroneous. For sixteen years the Crown derived no benefit from the estate beyond an annuity of two hundred pounds out of Alston, settled by the second earl in 1699 upon Charles Radcliffe and forfeited by him upon his attainder. That annuity had been purchased from the Trustees for Forfeited Estates, on the 30th July, 1723, by Matthew White of Blagdon; but the sale, like that to William Smith, was now declared void. Even now the estates were burdened with considerable incumbrances, in the form of annuities and charges to various members of the Radcliffe family. John Radcliffe's great aunt, Lady Catherine Radcliffe, a nun at Louvain, had an annuity of a hundred pounds out of Newton-hall, settled upon her by her father the first earl, 16th June, 1688.[1] Cuthbert Constable of Burton Constable, in Holderness, devisee of another great aunt, Lady Mary Radcliffe, held a mortgage of £5,900 on the manors of Spindleston and Outchester, made to the said Lady Mary by the second earl by indenture dated 22nd April, 1699,[2] in satisfaction of a sum of £5,000 appointed to be paid to her by the settlement of 1692. A great uncle, the Hon. William Radcliffe, held in fee-simple the manor of Amble, settled upon him by his father, the first earl, 24th June, 1693,[3] as well as an annuity of £200 out of Alston under the settlement of 1692. The executors of Dr. Hugh Chamberlain of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, held a mortgage of £3,000 on Langley barony, which had been settled by the second earl, 24th June, 1699[4] (under powers given by the settlement of 1687), upon Lady Mary Tudor Petre, aunt of John Radcliffe, as her marriage portion, and assigned by her in 1722 to Dr. Chamberlain. John Radcliffe's sister, the Lady Petre, had a charge upon the estate of £20,000 which accrued to her upon her brother's death, under the settlement of 1712.

William Radcliffe died in Rome within twelve months of his great-nephew's decease, having made a will whereby he made Lord Kinnaird, the eldest son of Charles Radcliffe, his heir. His will was set aside, on the ground that it had not been legally executed; he was treated as dying intestate, and his manor of Amble was seized by the Crown as an escheat, his natural heirs having been attainted of high treason.

[1] *Forfeited Estates Papers*, D. 31. [2] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 23 A. 6. [3] *Ibid.* 14 F. 7. [4] *I*

Thus the Crown became possessed of the whole of the estates of the first earl of Derwentwater. A new sale had been ordered by the act of 1732, but no immediate steps were taken in that direction, and, the Forfeited Estates Commission having expired, the estates were temporarily administered by the Lords of the Treasury. George II. was personally desirous that a sale should take place, and on the 26th June, 1734, it was ordered by the Lords of the Treasury that the King's pleasure should be signified to the Attorney General to proceed to the sale of the estates without delay.[1] Other counsels, however, prevailed, and in the following year an Act of Parliament was passed, providing that, notwithstanding the former act, the estates should remain vested in the king, and that the rents should be applied to the payment of the annuities and interest on the other incumbrances on the estate, and subject thereto should be devoted to the completion of the building of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, and, after the completion of the building, to the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, 'worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country.'[2]

Charles Radcliffe, who became head of the family upon the death of his nephew and assumed the title of Earl of Derwentwater, was captured in the Jacobite rising of 1745, and was executed under the sentence passed upon him thirty years earlier.[3] Lord Kinnaird derived no benefit from his father's death, since, though born a British subject, he had been created an alien by the operation of the Act of Parliament, 4 George II. cap. 21, and had thereby been made incapable of succeeding to the Derwentwater estates. But for that act, the king's estate and the title of the hospital in the Derwentwater lands would have terminated with the life of Charles Radcliffe. It was considered desirable that the title of the hospital to the estates should be more fully established. This might the more easily be done, since the children of Charles Radcliffe were likely to be left

[1] *Cal. Treasury Papers*, 1731-1734, p. 559.

[2] An Act for the application of the rents and profits of the estates forfeited by the attainders of James, late earl of Derwentwater, and Charles Radcliffe; 8 Geo. II. cap. 29 (1735). The Act was amended in 1738 by 11 Geo. II. cap. 30:—An Act for explaining and amending an Act of the eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, etc.

[3] Charles Radcliffe was the subject of several contemporary memoirs, viz.: *Genuine and Impartial Memoirs of the Life and Character of Charles Radcliffe, Esq., by a gentleman of the family*, London, 1746; *A Sketch of the Life of Mr. Ratcliffe*, London, 1746; *Genuine and Impartial Account of the Remarkable Life and Vicissitudes of Fortune of Charles Radcliffe, Esq.*, by Gerard Penrice, London, 1747; *An Impartial History of the Life and Behaviour of Charles Radcliffe, Esq., brother to James Radcliffe, late Earl of Derwentwater*, London, no date.

destitute upon their mother's death, and Lord Kinnaird was found ready to surrender all title which he or his issue male could have in the Derwentwater estates, provided that suitable provision was made for him, his brother and sisters. An Act of Parliament was accordingly passed, in 1749, for enabling the sum of £30,000 to be raised out of the estates, out of which the sum of £6,000 was to be paid to Charles Radcliffe's three daughters in equal shares, while the interest on the remainder was to be paid to Lord Kinnaird during his life, after which the capital sum of £24,000 was to be paid over to his eldest son. By the same act the estates were divested out of the Crown and vested in trustees for the use of Greenwich Hospital. The existing incumbrances on the estates had been paid off before the passing of the act.[1]

The estates continued to be held by trustees for the use of the Hospital until 1776, when another act was passed, vesting them in the corporation of the commissioners and governors of the hospital.[2] Lord Kinnaird, who had succeeded upon his mother's death in 1755 to the peerage as fourth earl of Newburgh, was still alive; but he died in 1786, and, upon his death, the capital sum of £24,000 out of the Derwentwater estates became due to his son, Anthony James Radcliffe, fifth earl of Newburgh. It was arguable, however, that the death of the fourth earl terminated the forfeiture of the estates. The fourth earl had been kept out of the inheritance by being declared an alien by Act of Parliament, and was thereby rendered incapable of receiving the estates to which he was otherwise entitled as tenant in tail male under the settlements of 1692 and 1712; but his blood had not been attainted, and it might be argued that he was capable of transmitting a title to the estates, though himself barred from entering upon them. It is true that the fourth earl had formally surrendered all title which he or his issue male could have in the estates, but, since he was an alien and had himself no title therein, it was possible to maintain that he could not surrender the rights of his son who was born a British subject.

[1] An Act for vesting the several estates of James, late earl of Derwentwater, and Charles Ratcliffe, deceased, comprised in several settlements therein mentioned, in trustees, for an absolute estate of inheritance, for the benefit of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, and for raising certain sums of money out of part of the said estates, for the relief of the children of the said Charles Radcliffe. 22 Geo. II. cap. 52 (1749).

[2] An Act for vesting certain estates, now held in trust for the benefit of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, in the commissioners and governors of the said Hospital, incorporated by his Majesty's letters patent. 16 Geo. III. cap. 24 (1776).

The fifth earl of Newburgh consequently applied to Parliament, upon his father's death, for a restitution of the Derwentwater estates, offering to pay a very large rent charge to Greenwich Hospital. Although he failed in this, he obtained in 1788 an Act of Parliament granting to him and the heirs male of his body an annual charge of £2,500 out of the estates. Of all the estates forfeited by adherents of the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745, the Derwentwater lands alone remained in the hands of public trustees; and the act rightly stigmatizes the hardship inflicted on the earl of Newburgh in being deprived of his family estates by the interference of Parliament as singular and unprecedented, but adds that it is not found advisable to divest Greenwich Hospital of the estates. These had been improved in value to yield £15,000 yearly; but, when first applied for the benefit of the hospital, they only yielded, according to the act, the yearly sum of £4,500 (though the Trustees for Forfeited Estates had in 1717 given the yield as £6,370). £58,900 had been paid out of the estates to various members of the Radcliffe family, and the payment of interest on this sum at four per cent. would have reduced the yearly profit of the estates at the time when the rents and profits were first applied to the hospital, to nearly one half of the said sum of £4,500. Thus Parliament apologised for its generosity.[1]

In addition to the capital sum of £26,000 paid to him under the Derwentwater Estates Act of 1749, and the annual rent-charge of £2,500 settled upon him in tail male by the Act of 1788, the fifth earl of Newburgh received from the Crown in 1794 a grant of the manor of Amble, which would have descended to him but for a flaw in the will of his great-great-uncle, William Radcliffe, and of which his family had, since 1744, been allowed the benefit.[2] He died in 1814 without leaving issue, but the rent-charge of £2,500 continued to be paid during the lifetime of his widow, who lived on until 1861. He was the last descendant in the male line of Sir George Radcliffe who died in 1588.[3] The present Lord Petre

[1] An Act for charging several estates in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, settled upon the late Charles Radcliffe deceased, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, with the payment of a clear yearly rent-charge of two thousand five hundred pounds, payable to the grandson of the said Charles Radcliffe, the Right Honourable Anthony James, Earl of Newburgh, and the heirs male of his body to be begotten. 28 Geo. III. cap. 63. [2] See vol. v. of this work, p. 285.

[3] William Radcliffe, Rouge Croix, traced his descent from William Radcliffe of Brierley, a supposed son of Anthony Radcliffe of Blanchland by his second marriage, but his statements are not above

is heir-general of the Radcliffes of Dilston, as descendant of the eighth Lord Petre by Anna Maria Radcliffe his wife, the only daughter of the third earl of Derwentwater.

The esteem in which the name of Radcliffe was held made it possible for a crazy and ignorant woman, styling herself Amelia, countess of Derwentwater, to lay claim to the estates in 1866 as descendant and heir of John Radcliffe, son of the third earl. She found many people credulous enough to be convinced of her right, and in 1868 she effected a stage entry upon the ruined tower of Dilston from which she had to be forcibly ejected by the agent of Greenwich Hospital.[1]

Into the administration of the estates by Greenwich Hospital it is not necessary here to enter. It remains, and will remain, associated with the honoured name of John Grey of Dilston, receiver of the estates from 1833 to 1863.[2] The Greenwich Hospital Estates were transferred by the Greenwich Hospital Act of 1865[3] from the Commissioners of the Hospital to the Lords of the Admiralty, by whom the Dilston property was sold, 13th October, 1874, for £132,000, to Mr. W. B. Beaumont, afterwards first Lord Allendale. His son, the second Lord Allendale, is the present owner.

A word may be said in conclusion on the subject of the evidences and title-deeds of the past owners of Dilston. The numerous title-deeds of the Claxton family were deposited, apparently upon the death of Sir Robert Claxton in 1484, in Durham Treasury, where they still remain.[4] The Radcliffe evidences relating to Dilston, which included various early deeds of the Tyndales and Claxtons, were examined by Roger Dodsworth, who visited Sir Edward Radcliffe's house at Dilston,

suspicion, and it seems impossible to establish who is the present heir male of the Radcliffes of Derwentwater. An account of the Radcliffes of Blanchland, with a pedigree of their family, is given in vol. vi. of this work, pp. 326-8. More than one cadet branch settled in the neighbourhood of Keswick, but cannot be traced later than 1791: see *Newcastle and Carlisle*, 13th April, 1791.

[1] A chap-book containing 'A complete Account of the Claims of the Countess Amelia Matilda Mary Tudor Radcliffe to the Estates of Derwentwater' was printed at Newcastle by Fordyce in 1868.

[2] See the *Memoir of John Grey of Dilston*, by his daughter, Josephine Butler, Edinburgh, 1869.

[3] 28 & 29 Vic. cap. 89.

[4] The latest of the Claxton deeds at Durham is an indenture to which Sir Robert Claxton was party in 1482: *Durh. Treas., Misc. Chart.* 5411.

30th January, 1638/9.[1] After the rebellion of 1715 the Radcliffe evidences disappeared, but they were discovered in 1745 by Sir William Middleton of Belsay, concealed in a hiding place in Capheaton, and were by him seized and sent off to London.[2] They thus came into the possession of Greenwich Hospital, and are now deposited with the departmental records of the Admiralty in the Public Record Office, where they are accessible to students upon obtaining a written permit from the Admiralty.[3] Not much care was taken to preserve such Radcliffe estate papers as were not considered to be practically useful, and these have been much dispersed, principally upon the sale of the Dilston estate in 1874, when the household accounts and other papers regarded as office lumber were destroyed.[4] Amongst the papers then rescued from destruction were the original architect's plans of 1622 for Dilston Hall here reproduced (p. 290).

NOTE ON THE HERALDRY OF THE LORDS OF DILSTON.

1. *Divelston.* Harl. MS. 1450, ascribes to Sir Thomas de Divelston the coat *argent, on a fess sable three sheaves or*, and is supported by Glover's *Ordinary*, which ascribes these arms generally to Divelston. The coat is that which was afterwards undoubtedly borne by the Tyndales, and its attribution to the Divelstons may be doubted. There is no contemporary evidence on the subject.

2. *Tyndale.* William son of John of Kirkhaugh, who first assumed the surname of Tyndale, seals with a seal of rude design, viz., five knobs in a circle, attached to a deed of 1269, reproduced in this volume, Plate I. No. 4. His great-grandson, Sir William de Tyndale, employs an armorial seal, *on a fess three sheaves* (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 468, 5261, 6549), reproduced in this volume, Plate I. No. 5. These are attached to deeds of 1351 and 1357. The contemporary (1347-1351) Powell's roll blazon's his arms as *argent, on a fess sable three sheaves or*, and its authority, supported by the seal, is superior to that of Glover's *Ordinary* which gives for Tyndale of Northumberland, *argent, a fess gules between three sheaves or*. Walter de Tyndale, grandson and heir of Sir William, does not appear to have possessed an armorial seal, and the various seals used by him (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 5263, 6574) are not his own. The undoubted arms of Tyndale are given in Papworth's *Ordinary* to Boltby of Langley. It will be observed that they are identical with the arms ascribed to Divelston. It is not clear whether Sir William de Tyndale assumed the arms of Divelston upon succeeding to Dilston, or whether his arms were in reality peculiar to his own family. The latter assumption is perhaps the more likely. The early abode of the Tyndales was Kirkhaugh in South Tyndale, and their neighbours, the Blenkinsops of Blenkinsop, bore similar arms, namely *argent, a fess between three sheaves or*.

[1] *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 79, fol. 23. A fair copy is entered in vol. 45, fol. 116-118. Surtees is incorrect in describing Dodsworth's notes as chiefly extracts of the charters at Durham; Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 34.

[2] Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1825, vol. ii. p. 340 n.

[3] A list of the Greenwich Hospital records, other than deeds, court-rolls and law-papers, was published in 1904,—*Lists and Indexes*, No. xviii. A collection of news letters belonging to the first earl of Derwentwater is in part calendered in the *Calendars of Domestic State Papers*. It is to be regretted that many of the early deeds entered in the official list, and of which abstracts are given in the five MS. volumes of Derwentwater abstracts (*Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, bundles 159-163), have been mislaid or purloined.

[4] Forster, *History of Corbridge*, 1881, p. 165 n. The household accounts of the first earl of Derwentwater for 1681-2 and 1686-7 are printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 1st series, vol. i. pp. 104-116 and vol ii. pp. 159-164. Similar accounts for 1688-9 are in the possession of Mr. R. O. Heslop.

3. *Claxton.* The Claxton originally [illegible] Northamptonshire family of that name. [illegible] The first of their name in Durham was Leo I. Hen. [illegible] Durham during the episcopate of Philip [illegible] Lindis in Claxton which [illegible] Hen. II. (1233-1244); *Feodarium*, p. 26 n. The latter bore on his [illegible] the arms of Claxton. [illegible] bore repeated (*Durh. Treas.* 2 [illegible] 420). [illegible] tween Esther and Roger Heriz, owner of Claxton in 1272 and [illegible] Claxton, priest of Durham (1295-1298) (Hodgson MS. [illegible] Roger Heriz had [illegible] William de Tyndale. On [illegible] (*Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 4501). [illegible] A.D. 1325 [illegible] from Durham Treasury (Misc. Chart. [illegible] taken no impression. Sir William de Claxton, son of Leo, and sheriff of Durham 1358-1363, has a fine armorial seal, attached to various deeds in Durham Treasury bearing dates between 1354 and 1375. [illegible] with a *fess between three hedgehogs*, with a sheaf for crest, and is reproduced (from Misc. Chart. 3054) in the present volume, Plate I. No. [illegible] Sir Robert Claxton, used at least a seal with the same [illegible] (Misc. Chart. 5021), but on the [illegible] employed a [illegible] is absent, and the hedgehogs appear without an ordinary, as in the Northamptonshire coat (*Durh. Treas.* Finc. 53, reproduced in this volume, Plate I. No. 7). The tinctures of the shield are given in Glover's *Ordinary*, viz., *gules, a fess between three hedgehogs argent.*



Seal of Louis de Heriz.

4. *Radcliffe.* The arms of Radcliffe of Radcliffe, *argent, a bend engrailed sable*, were borne usually with [illegible] sometimes without, a difference by the Radcliffes of Derwentwater and Dilston. The bend is commonly charged with a cinquefoil of the field. In recognition of the marriage of Sir Edward Radcliffe with Ann, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Cartington by Jane his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Claxton, the later Radcliffes quartered their ancestral bearings with the arms of Claxton and Cartington, their full shield, as given in Harvey's Visitation of 1552, being *quarterly:* 1. RADCLIFFE; 2. *argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the last a cinquefoil of the field*, for DERWENTWATER; 3. CLAXTON; 4. *gules, a fess between three cart-wheels* [illegible] CARTINGTON. In Dugdale's Visitation of 1666 the arms of Sir Francis Radcliffe, third baronet and afterwards first earl of Derwentwater, are marshalled as follows: *quarterly.* 1. RADCLIFFE, 2. DERWENTWATER, 3. CARTINGTON, 4. *ermine, on a fess gules three annulets or*, for BARTON; over all an escutcheon of pretence, GREY OF CHILLINGHAM quartering FENWICK. For a crest the Radcliffes bore *out of a ducal coronet a bull's head sable armed* [illegible]. Further notes on the [illegible] Radcliffes of Dilston are given in *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. ii. pp. 138-139, and 3rd series, vol. iii. p. 284, and the funeral certificate of Sir Francis Radcliffe, first baronet, is printed *op. cit.*, 2nd series, vol. i. p. 198. The grant of supporters to Sir Francis Radcliffe, third baronet, upon his elevation to the peerage as earl of Derwentwater, is printed below.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Thomas St. George knight, Garter Principal King of Armes of English men, sendeth greeting. Whereas our soveraigne lord King James the second by his letters patents hath bene pleased to conferr upon Sir Francis Radcliffe of Dilston in the county of Northumberland, baronet, the honors and titles of Earle of Darwentwater, Viscount Radcliffe and Langley, and Baron of Tindall; and whereas it is a peculiar right and privilege apperteining to the peers of this kingdome of England to have supporters added to their armes for their greater honor, and to distinguish them from persons of inferior rank; knowe ye therefor that I the said Garter, by the authority and power annexed unto my office, by and with the approbation of his Grace, Henry Duke of Norfolke, Earle Marshall of England, etc., have by these presents and doe assigne and grant unto the said Francis earle of Darwentwater, etc., and to the heires male of his body lawfully begotten having and enjoying the said titles and honors of Earle of Darwentwater etc. aforesaid, the supporters hereinafter mentioned, vizt on either syde of his armes a bull peau gorged with a ducall coronet armed and chained argent, as in the margin of these presents the same are depicted; the which said supporters he the said Francis earle of Darwentwater and his heires male as aforsaid shall and may lawfully beare and use upon all occasions [illegible] the law [illegible] In witnes whereof, etc. January, 1688. *Brit. Mus.*, Harl. MS. 5808, fol. 171. See also a letter from Francis Radcliffe to Sir Thomas St. George upon the subject of this grant printed in Raine, *North Durham*, p. 239.

The grant of arms made to the Lady Mary Tudor upon her marriage with Edward Radcliffe, afterwards second earl of Derwentwater, dated 4th August, 1687, is printed in the *Genealogist*, 1st series, vol. iii, pp. 280-281.

THORNBROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Thornbrough township lies to the east of Corbridge, and is bounded by the river Tyne on the south, Styford and Newton townships on the east, Shildon common on the north, and Aydon and Corbridge townships on the west. It has an area of 783 acres.[1] Its name betokens an ancient settlement, and this may have stood on Bowbridge or Camp hill, at the northern end of the township, where traces of fortification are said to have been formerly visible.[2]

It has already been pointed out that the vills of Thornbrough, Aydon, and Little Whittington, all members of the royal manor of Corbridge, were granted by Henry II. between 1157 and 1162 to the then lord of Bolam in exchange for the manor of Coniscliffe in the county of Durham.[3] The lords of Bolam, before they assumed a territorial designation, bore the surname of Burun,[4] and were doubtless members of the family of that Erneis de Burun who was a tenant-in-chief in Yorkshire at the time of the Domesday Survey and who was appointed in 1088 keeper of the see of Durham.[5] A Tynemouth writer traces their origin to a certain G . . . ., father of James and grandfather of Gilbert. He is probably to be identi-

[1] The tithe award gives the contents of the township as 640 acres of arable, 70 acres of meadow or pasture, 21 acres of woodland, and 10 acres of roads and waste.

[2] Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1825, vol. ii. p. 348.

[3] See above, pp. 57-58. The thirteenth-century narrative there referred to runs as follows: In eodem tempore [regis Willielmi primi] quidam nobilis de Novo Castello qui venit ad conquestum Angliae dedit ecclesiam de Cunnesclive ecclesiae sancti Albani et sancti Oswyni de Tynem', ut dominus et verus patronus, quam tempore dicti regis et postea tempore filii sui Willielmi Rufi, quodam Willielmo existente episcopo Dunelm', monachi de sancto Albano habuerunt et pacifice possiderunt. Quidam Jacobus dicti G. nobilis filius dat et confirmat donum patris sui super collatione dictae ecclesiae de Conesclive. Gilbertus filius dicti Jacobi dat et confirmat donum patris sui super eadem collatione; et sic usque in hodiernum diem sunt monachi de sancto Albano et sancti Oswyni de Tynem' in pacifica possessione advocationis dictae ecclesiae de Conesclive sine alicujus hucusque reclamatione; ita quod statum suum in hujusmodi nunquam postea mutaverunt. Post magnum tempus postea, Henricus rex Angliae fecit escambium de tribus villis pertinentibus ad manerium suum de Corbrigge pro villa de Conesclive et quibusdam aliis villis, et habuit unam amicam de genere Guydonis de Baylol seu antecessorum suorum, quam maritagio conjunxit cuidam antecessori Willielmi baronis de Greystoke, et cum eadem amica sua villam de Conesclive donavit eidem, excepta ecclesia ejusdem villae quam dare non potuit, eo quod antequam villam habuit de Conesclive, ecclesia monachis sancti Albani, sicut dictum est, data fuit tempore Roberti praedicti comites Northumbr'. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 312.

[4] *Pipe Rolls* of 7, 11, 12, and 13 Henry II. The Bullun of the *Pipe Roll* for 8 Henry II., and the Boolun of the Black Book of the Exchequer, and *Pipe Roll* 14 Henry II., are variants of Burun, the confusion of *l* and *r* being due to French influence and unconnected with the place-name Bolam.

[5] *Symeon of Durham*, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 192. For a note on Erneis de Burun see Ellis, 'Biographical Notes on the Yorkshire Tenants named in Domesday Book' in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 240-243, 414-415.

fied with Gilbert de Novo Castello, whose name is entered in the Durham *Liber Vitae*,[1] and to whose son, James, Henry II. made a grant of the wood of Harwood in the fee of Bolam (1154-1157).[2]

James de Burun, after obtaining from Henry II. a grant of Thornbrough and its two companion vills, enfeoffed Robert, surnamed de Bel[illegible], of the vills of Thornbrough and Belsay. The conditions of service, as recorded in a later charter of confirmation, are peculiar. Robert of Belsay held by the service of one knight's fee within the county and of the third part of a knight's fee outside the county.[3] In other words he was bound to render his full amount of military service within the limits of the county, but only contributed one third of that amount to military levies employed outside the shire. The use of the term *consulatus* in place of *comitatus* shows that we have here to deal with the archaic conditions that prevailed under the earldom. The primary form of military service was still the non-feudal *fyrd* or county-levy, a defensive force that was only available for use within the county. For service outside the county the principle of a *quota* was in force, under which (judging from the case of Robert of Belsay) every three knights combined to equip a fourth. The clear distinction that was drawn under the earldom between military service within and without the shire is equally apparent from two charters granted by Prince Henry to Tynemouth priory, the one releasing the monks of Tynemouth and their tenants from the performance of military service except in the event of a hostile army invading the county between Tyne and Tweed,[4] the other being a release to serfs upon the monastic demesnes from the obligation of taking part in the defence of the county unless specially summoned by writ.[5] The duty of contributing to the equipment of a knight for foreign service,

[1] *Liber Vitae*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 13, p. 82, column 2.

[2] Henricus Rex Anglorum et Dux Normanorum et Aquitanorum et Comes Andegavorum, W. Co[illegible] North' et omnibus baronibus et vicecomitibus et fidelibus suis de Northimberl', salutem. S[illegible] concessisse Jacobo filio Gisleberti de Novo Castello boscum de Harewuda qui pertinet ad feodum de Bolum in defensione et in foresta sicut mee foreste sunt. Testibus Ricardo [illegible] Episcopo Abr', Thoma cancellario, Jocelino de Baill', aput Westmonasterium. Brit. M[illegible] *Charters*, II. 2.

[3] Faciendo servicium unius militis infra consulatum, et extra consulatum terciam partem militis. See the charter printed below, p. 308, n. 5.

[4] Libertatem et acquietacionem de exercitu et equitatu nisi ita evenerit quod exer[illegible] terram meam infra Northumbriam venerit inter Tinam et Twedam. Vol. viii. of this [illegible]

[5] Concedo eidem ecclesie quod sui dominici rustici sint quieti ab omni exercitu et equitatu infr[illegible] comitatum ad defendendam terram meam nisi eis per breve meum mandavero. *Ibid.*

that is, for service outside the county, may be identified with *utware*, a service that was afterwards loosely equated with scutage.[1]

James de Burun died in 1165, in which year his son Gilbert paid relief on his father's barony.[2] In the following year Gilbert de Burun made a return for his barony, stating therein that Robert de Beleso rendered to him the service of one knight's fee.[3] The said Robert was still living in 1171.[4] His son, William le Scot, had a confirmation from Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Burun, of the grant of Thornbrough and Belsay made by James de Burun (1189-1199).[5] William le Scot was succeeded by his son Walter, who is found making a grant of lands in Belsay to a kinsman, Robert de Trewick,[6] and appears to have received from Walter fitz Gilbert, lord of Bolam, a confirmation of Thornbrough.[7] Walter fitz Gilbert died in 1206, leaving two daughters and co-heirs to his barony, Alice and Alina, who were given in marriage respectively to two brothers, James and John de Cauz.[8] In 1226 John de Cauz and Alina his wife sued their tenant, Walter le Scot, in the county court, for services out of Thornbrough. The suit led to a formal acknowledgment on the part of Walter le Scot of the duty of half his men of Thornbrough to do suit to Aydon mill paying multure at the rate of the thirteenth dish, and to

[1] Dicit quod predictum servicium quod vocatur utware est forinsecum servicium quod dicitur communiter scutagium. *Assize Roll*, 1268, mem. 8 (John de Mowbray *v.* Roger de Sadlingestanes).

[2] *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. viii. p. 27.

[3] *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 436.

[4] *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xvi. p. 77.

[5] Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Gilbertus filius Gilberti, concessi et confirmavi Willelmo le Scott duas villas scilicet Tornebrughe et Belshoue quas Jacobus avus meus dedit Roberto patri Willelmi le Scott pro homagio et servicio, illi et heredibus suis, tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete et honorifice, faciendo servicium unius militis infra consulatum, et extra consulatum terciam partem militis, et sicut ille qui milius et liberius tenet in tota Nortumbria, et sicut pater eius tenuit eo die quo Henricus rex Anglie fuit vivus et mortuus liberius et milius, reddendo inde annuatim vij^{s} in recognitione sancti Oswini de Tynemouth precepto meo vel heredibus meis. Hiis testibus, Willelmo filio Gilberti, Johanne filio Hugonis de Heworth, Gilberto de Berle, Willelmo vicario de Ryton, Alexandro de Hawyk, Nicholao de Cauw, Thoma de Ogkell, Willelmo de Manell. Original with seal attached formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 5, but now, like the other early Thornbrough deeds, missing. A copy, however, is entered on an early sixteenth-century roll, *ibid.* 19 G. 33. The reference to King Henry is presumably to Henry II., and this fixes the date of the deed as after 1189.

[6] Woodman Charters, No. 2, abstracted in *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd series, vol. v. p. 43. The seal of Walter le Scot of Belsay appears to have as its device a running dog or wolf; *ibid.* p. 52.

[7] Walter son of Gilbert grants to 'Waldet de Hillesh' the gift of William his brother, as fully and freely as his deed witnessed. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 2,578. The original (19 G. 30) is wanting.

[8] Walter fitz Gilbert was charged in 1206 with payment of the seventh scutage of King John. In 1207 his widow, Emma, made fine that she might not be compelled to marry. In 1208 the scutage charged to Walter fitz Gilbert was paid by John and James de Cauz. *Pipe Rolls*, 8, 9 and 10 John, in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 96, 98, 100.

perform such labour services to the mill as had been incumbent upon them in the time of Walter fitz Gilbert and William le Scot; the said Walter and his heirs were further bound to grind at Aydon mill the corn that grew on half their demesne, but were exempted from multure.[1]

Apparently in the same year, 1226, Walter le Scot made agreement with a certain John de Middleton in regard to his property. This agreement, although allusion is made to it in a later deed,[2] has not survived, and its terms can only be guessed at. It appears to have provided for the marriage of Walter le Scot's two daughters, with John and Richard, sons of John de Middleton; to have settled Walter le Scot's manor of Thornbrough and land in Wallington upon John de Middleton the elder for life, with remainder to his two sons and their wives; and to have settled Belsay upon John and Richard de Middleton and their wives, either in possession or in reversion upon the death of Walter le Scot. John de Middleton, Richard his brother, and Alina wife of Richard de Middleton are consequently returned in 1242 as holding of the co-heirs of the barony of Bolam (namely Alina de Bolam, James de Cauz and Alesia his wife), the manor of Belsay in socage and the manor of Thornbrough as one knight's fee.[3] Thornbrough was, however, as yet theirs in reversion only, John de Middleton the elder being still alive in 1247.

John de Middleton the elder, otherwise called John de Thornbrough,[4] was sued in 1243 by Peter de Vaux, second husband of Emma relict of Walter fitz Gilbert, and tenant of Aydon for life, on the plea that he should allow his villeins of Thornbrough to pay suit to Aydon mill.[5] A grant made to him by Alina de Bolam confirming the arrangement formerly

[1] Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod hec est concordia facta inter Johannem Calce et Alinam uxorem suam petentes versus Walterum Scotum per breve domini regis de justificatione servicii, unde predicti Johannes et Alina uxor sua traxerunt predictum Walterum in placitum in comitatu Northumbrie de libero tenemento suo in Thorneburghe quod de eis tenet, scilicet quod predictus Walterus Scott recognovit predicto Johanni et Aline et heredibus suis quod dimidia pars omnium hominum suorum de Thorneburghe debent sequi molendinum de Ayden et molere ibi ad xiij^{m} vas, et faciendo operaciones molendini quas facere solebant tempore Walteri filii Gilberti et Willelmi Scotti. Et sciendum est quod dictus Walterus et heredes sui molent bladum suum de medietate dominici sui de Thorneburghe ad molendinum de Ayden, et erunt quieti de multura. Et ut hec concordia rata sit et stabilis, sigilli sui munimine coroboraverunt. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Merlaco, Rogero Bertram, Willelmo de Conners tunc vicecomite, Gilberto de Lavall, Eustacio filio suo, Ricardo de Heddun, Roberto de Wychester, Henrico de Valle, Waltero Coplaun de Bolum, Ricardo Marson, Roberto de Camhow, Everrardo de Bradford, Adam de Trewic, et multis aliis. [A.D. 1226-7] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 33 (transcript).

[2] See the deed of 1247 printed below, p. 312, n. 1.

[3] *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 382 b, 386 a.

[4] So styled in the *Curia Regis Rolls*, and in a deed of 1235 attested by him, printed above, p. 65 n.

[5] *Curia Regis Rolls*, Nos. 130, 134.

made between her and Walter le Scot was probably occasioned by this action. By the same deed the said Alina confirmed to Middleton her moiety of the manor of Thornbrough, to hold by the service of half a knight's fee and the payment of half a mark for castle-ward. She included in her grant common of pasture on Shildon moor, with the northern half of Shildon lough, defined 'as the water goes westward to the "lynphe dam," and thence to a little bridge as the water runs in the Hatherlee-syke, to Aydon mill.'[1] The fee of Thornbrough was as yet held jointly by the two coparceners of the Bolam barony. Subsequently, upon a partition of the barony, it was assigned to the share of the Bekerings, representatives of James de Cauz and Alesia his wife; and in 1286, upon the death of Thomas de Bekering, second of that name, the services of Walter le Scot, then owner of Thornbrough, were assigned in dower to the widow, Cecily, wife of John de Bray.[2]

It might naturally be assumed that the whole of the township of Thornbrough lay within the same barony. This, however, was not the case. Adjoining Thornbrough on the east lay the manor of Styford, which formed the centre or *caput* of the Bolbec barony. An arbitrary line divides the two townships. In the early part of the thirteenth century a certain Simon of Thornbrough held of Hugh de Bolbec lands both in Styford and Thornbrough, but sold his interest in them to his lord for forty marks.[3] Bolbec enfeoffed John de Middleton of the same, namely, six

[1] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Alina de Bolum, quondam uxor domini Johannis de Cauz, in libera viduetate et legittima potestate concessi, etc., Johanni de Mydleton et heredibus suis totam meditatem manerii mei de Thorneburg cum omnibus pertinenciis suis ac cum communi pasture super moram de Shevylden, scilicet meditatem stagni versus aquilonem vocati Shevelden loughe, veluti aqua eiusdem descendit occidentaliter usque ad le lynphe dam, et abinde usque ad unum parvum pontem sicut aqua currit in le Hatherleesyke usque ad molendinum de Ayden, sine aliquo retinemento, tenendam et habendam predictis Johanni et heredibus suis, etc.; reddendo annuatim dimidiam marcam argenti ad wardam Novi Castri dominica post festum sancti Cuthberti in quadragesima, et faciendo servicium feodi dimidii militis et forinsecum servicium quatinus pertinet ad dimidiam villam in comitatu Northumbrie. Predictus vero Johannes et heredes sui molent bladum suum de medietate dominici sui de Thorneburgi ad molendinum de Ayden propinquiores tremello excepto dominico blado de Eyden, et erunt quieti de multura danda. Dimidia vero pars omnium hominum de Thorneburg debent sequi molendinum de Eyden, et molere ibidem ad tercium decimum vas et per tantum servicium quo dictus Johannes et heredes sui erunt quieti de omnibus operibus et de omnibus aliis serviciis consuetudinibus et demandis. Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio justa sit et stabilis imperpetuum, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Eustacio de la Vale, Roberto Wycestre, Roberto de Menevell, Willelmo filio Willelmi, Rogero de Rydale, Hugone de Herle, Roberto de Camhowe, Roberto de Hertwerston, Simone de Gray, Gilberto de Echewyck, Roberto de Trewyc, Ada de Trewyc, et multis aliis. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G 33 (transcript). The original, with seal attached (19 G. 3), is missing. The bridge here named is evidently the Bow-bridge of later deeds. The name of Hatherlee-syke survives in Hatherey Leazes, a field at the north-west corner of the township.

[2] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 414; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1279-1288, p. 504.

[3] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 2,531. The original, with seal annexed (19 G. 1), is now wanting.

bovates of land in Styford and a toft and croft in Thornbrough, with common of pasture on Aydon moor to the south and east of Shildon lough. The charter of enfeoffment provides that Middleton shall pay sixpence yearly for castle-ward, that he shall grind his demesne-corn at Styford and Broomhaugh mills free of multure, that he shall keep his pigs in Styford and Slaley woods free of pannage, that he shall not be liable to pay suit of court, and that he shall take from Slaley wood the timber that he required for fuel and for building.[1] The grant was made before 1240, and possibly some years earlier, since in or about 1226 John fitz Robert, lord of the manor of Corbridge, confirmed John de Middleton in thirty acres of land in Thornbrough held of the barony of Hugh de Bolbec, and thirty-nine acres in the same township held of the barony of Bolam, to hold at a rent of twelve pence and a pound of cummin to the lord of Corbridge for the lands in Bolbec barony, and twenty pence as castle-ward for the lands held of the barony of Bolam.[2]

[1] Sciant omnes homines tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Hugo de Bulbek, concessi, etc., Johanni de Myddleton pro homagio et servicio suo sex bovatas terre cum suis pertinenciis in campis de Stiford et toftum et croftum que sunt inter domum que fuit Hugonis de Camera in hamello [*sic*] de Thornbure et domum que fuit Ade claudi, ac cum communi pastura super moram de Eyden, scilicet a medietate aque de Chelden versus boriam, quemadmodum illa aqua iverit orientaliter, ab orientali parte eiusdem aque australiter et occidentaliter sicut aqua currit inter Newton et terras arrabiles de Thornbure; tenendum et habendum predicto Johanni et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, etc.; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis sex denarios ad wardam Novi Castri et faciendo forensicum servicium ville quantum pertinet ad sex bovatas [in] eadem villa pro omnibus serviciis consuetudinibus et exactionibus. Volo etiam pro me et heredibus meis quod predictus Johannes et heredes sui molant bladum suum dominicum propinquius tremello ad molendinum de Stiford et de Brombale quietum de multura, et habeant porcos suos dominicos in bosco de Stiford et Slaveley quieti de pannagio, et quieti sint de secta curie, et captant necessaria sua ad ardendum et edificandum in bosco de Slaveley. Et ego et heredes mei hec omnia predicto Johanni et heredibus suis contra omnes warrantizibimus imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Rogero Bartrame, Roberto de Wychester, Johanne de Trytlington, Eustacio de la Vale. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 33 (transcript). The original (19 G. 2) with seal attached is wanting.

[2] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Roberti dedi, etc., Johanni de Middleton pro homagio suo et servicio triginta acras terre cum pertinenciis suis in villa de Thornebure de baronia Hugonis Bolebec, scilicet xv acras a longo forde versus aquilonem inter Spiridene et viam que tendit versus Angerton, et quatuor acras que descendunt super . . . . . , et sex acras que descendunt a fonte Martini usque ad freschas, et a torta via quinque acras versus occidentem, et toftum et croftum inter domum que fuit Juliane et magnam viam in latitudine et in longitudine usque ad [illegible] orientem; et ex alia parte triginta et novem acras cum pertinenciis suis in predicta villa de Thornebure que fuit de baronia de Bolum, scilicet septem acras circa essertum inter viam que tendit versus Stiford et viam que tendit versus furcasi (?) de Stiford, et quinque acras apud . . . . . , et novem acras apud Wildhatiflat, et octo et decem acras apud Moreflat, et in tofto et crofto duas acras et dimidiam extra predictas triginta et novem acras; habendum et tenendum predicto Johanni de Myddleton et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, etc.; reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios et unam libram cymini, scilicet sex denarios ad Pent[illegible] et sex denarios ad festum Sancti Martini, et predictam libram cymini pro predictis triginta acris terre cum pertinenciis et tofto et crofto que sunt de baronia Hugonis de Bolebec, et viginti [illegible] ad wardam Novi Castelli ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in quadragesima pro illis triginta novem [illegible] terre cum pertinenciis suis et tofto et crofto que sunt de baronia de Bolum, pro omnibus [illegible] et consuetudinibus, exaccionibus et demandis. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Umfranvill, Hugone de Bolel[illegible].

John de Middleton the elder was still living in 1247. In that year his sons, John and Richard, made division of their father's inheritance. John de Middleton assigned to his brother, Richard, the reversion of the capital messuage of Thornbrough situated in Bolbec barony, as well as all that moiety of the township which lay within Bolam barony, a moiety of the land lying in Bolbec barony, a moiety of 146 acres in Kirkheaton and Caldstrother, with a moiety of the service of the free tenants there, and a moiety of two bovates of land in 'Wallawe,' to hold of the said John as the elder brother. Richard de Middleton surrendered to his brother the reversionary interest which he had in a moiety of the land in Farnelaw in Wallington parish under the terms of the agreement made between Walter le Scot of Belsay and John de Middleton the elder, and likewise made a general release of all other lands belonging to his father.[1] The deed of division does not include Belsay, in which John de Middleton the elder held no life-interest. In regard to Thornbrough it confirmed existing arrangements,[2] and left that township held in equal moieties by the two brothers, the capital messuage of Thornbrough-Bolbec falling to Richard. The division extended not only to the lands formerly held by Walter le Scot, but to the six bovates of land in Spiriden and

. . . . . , Willelmo filio Willelmi, Rogero de Ridale, Rogero de Plasseto, Johanne de Tyrlington, Roberto de Wicestre, ... Echewick, Petro de Villa, et multis aliis. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 33 (transcript).

[1] Anno regni regis Henrici [filii] regis Johannis tricesima primo, die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Botulfi, ita convenit inter Johannem filium Johannis de Midleton ex una parte et Ricardum de Midelton fratrem suum ex altera, scilicet quod predictus Johannes filius Johannis concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod predictus Ricardus frater eius post decessum Johannis de Midleton patris ipsorum Johannis et Ricardi habeat et teneat hereditarie sibi et heredibus suis capitale mesuagium de Thorneburge quod situm est in baronia de Bolebeke cum domibus et gardinis, et totam meditatem [*sic*] ville de Thorneburge que est de baronia de Bolum, et etiam meditatem terre que est in baronia de Bolbeck in Styford cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, tam in boscis quam in aliis, et etiam totam meditatem centum et quadraginta et sex acrarum terre cum pertinenciis in Heton et in Caldstrother, cum meditate serviciorum liberorum hominum, ac etiam meditate duarum bovatarum terre in Wallawe; habendum et tenendum predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis de predicto Johanne et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, faciendo dicto Johanni et heredibus suis omnia servicia tam forinseca quam alia que ad predictas terras pertinent. Et sciendum est quod predictus Ricardus pro se et heredibus suis relaxavit et quietum clamavit predicto Johanni et heredibus suis totam meditatem suam tocius terre cum pertinenciis in Farinclawe que eum contingebat habere racione convencionis facte inter Walterum Scotum de Beleshou et Johannem de Mydleton patrem predictorum Johannis et Ricardi, et eciam totum ius et clamium quod idem Ricardus habuit vel habere potuit in omnibus aliis terris que fuerunt dicti Johannis patris sui imperpetuum. Et preterea predictus Ricardus concessit quod predictus Johannes et heredes sui libere possint edificare in predicta villa de Thorneburge in terra sua seperali ubicumque voluerit, absque impedimento ipsius Ricardi et heredum suorum. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Wichestre, Roberto de Meynevill, Roberto de Heddon, Roberto de Trewyk, Alano clerico, Johanne de Rydall, Rogero de Neweham, Stephano de Heddon, Ada de Trewyke, Jacobo de Bolum, Johanne fratre eius, et aliis. [20th June, 1247.] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 33 (transcript).

[2] As has been already pointed out, John and Richard de Middleton were returned as joint owners of Thornbrough in 1242 five years before this deed was executed.

Thornbrough, parcel of Styford manor, granted to John de Middleton the elder by Hugh de Bolbec.[1]

In 1240 a perambulation of Shildon common was made by John de Halton, lord of Halton, and John de Baliol, lord of the adjacent barony of Bywell. The result of the perambulation was to assign to Baliol a piece of moorland called Chelvendon, in which Middleton claimed common of pasture. John, son of John de Middleton, Richard his brother, and Alice wife of Richard de Middleton consequently brought an action for disseisin against Baliol and his tenants at the Newcastle assizes in 1250, and obtained a verdict in their favour. The defendants appealed, on the ground that Chelvendon was in one barony and Thornbrough in another; but a jury specially appointed to hear the appeal found that more than one barony intercommoned on the same moor, and the appeal was therefore dismissed.[2]

Under the agreement made with John de Middleton, his brother, Richard de Middleton, succeeded upon his father's death to a moiety of the Middleton lands in Caldstrother and Wallawe. Subsequently he received from his elder brother a grant of the other moiety in possession, as well as of seven and a half acres in Thornbrough-Bolbec and fifteen acres in Spiriden.[3] The grant of six bovates of land in Styford and Thornbrough made by Hugh de Bolbec senior to John de Middleton the elder was augmented by a grant of twelve acres in the hamlet of Thornbrough-Bolbec made, *circa* 1250-1260, by Hugh son of Hugh de Bolbec

[1] John de Middleton and Richard his brother were returned as joint tenants of this land in 1262; see vol. vi. of this work, p. 234.

[2] *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 88, pp. 20-21, 52-53. At the same assizes [illegible] men of Corbridge obtained a verdict against Baliol for disseisin from common of pasture in Shildon appurtenant to their lands in Corbridge; *ibid.* p. 60. The date of the perambulation is given in [illegible] *Rolls*, 1237-1242, p. 240.

[3] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius Johannis de Mydelton dedi, etc., Ricardo de Mydleton fratri meo pro homagio et servicio suo medietatem duarum bovatarum terre cum pertinenciis in Caldstrother, et medietatem duarum bovatarum terre cum pertinenciis in Wallawes, sex acras terre cum pertinenciis in hamello de Thornburgh Bolbech in cultura que vocatur Mereflat, et unam acram terre et dimidiam in eodem hamello, scilicet in dominico crofto ex orientali parte capitalis messua[illegible] predicti Ricardi, et quindecim acras terre cum pertinenciis in hamello de Spiriden quas Gilbertus filius Seywe de me tenuit; habendum et tenendum predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis, etc.; reddendo inde mihi annuatim et heredibus meis unum denarium die Sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servicio, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Plesseto, Thoma de Fenwyke, Johanne de [illegible], Johanne de Hertwarton, Johanne de Heddon, Willelmo de Trewic, Henrico de Bradford, Ada de [illegible], Roberto de Schippelbottell, Johanne de Hedden, Willelmo de Heddun, Gilberto de Denum, Gilberto de Herle, Johanne de Swynborn in Belsou, et aliis. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 33 (transc[illegible]

to John de Middleton the younger.[1] John de Middleton further received, before 1262, a grant from Robert, chaplain of Chollerton, feoffee of Hugh de Bolbec, of the hamlet of Riding on the south side of the Tyne, described in the deed as an assart between Marchingley and the river Tyne.[2] This he surrendered, by fine made before the justices in eyre, 27th June, 1269, to the heirs of Hugh de Bolbec, along with half a carucate of land in Middleton Morell, receiving in exchange two holdings in Thornbrough, each consisting of a messuage and twenty acres, and a toft and fifteen acres in Wallington. The Wallington lands were charged with an annual payment of 12s. 6d. to Theophania, widow of Hugh de Bolbec, for her life. The agreement makes allusion to covenants made between John de Middleton and Hugh de Bolbec the younger, who died in 1262, in regard to pasture-rights in Thornbrough.[3] In the following year

[1] Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Hugo de Bolebec, dedi, etc., Johanni filio Johannis de Midelton duodecim acras terre cum pertinenciis in hamello de Thorneburg quod est de baronia de Bolebec, scilicet undecim acras terre et dimidiam et unam rodam terre et dimidiam in cultura que est ex orientali parte capitalis mesuagii Ricardi de Midelton iuxta croftum suum et iuxta Fulebrigg et Croketacre, et dimidiam rodam terre cum pertinenciis de crofto quod fuit Alani filii Tunnok, scilicet ex australi parte gardini eiusdem Ricardi; habendas et tenendas predicto Johanni et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in incrementum sex bovatarum terre quas idem Johannes habet de feofamento Hugonis de Bolebec patris mei, per idem servicium quod mihi facit pro predictis sex bovatis terre, etc. Hiis testibus, Marmaduco filio Galfridi, Johanne de Hawelton, Thoma de Fenwic, Willelmo de Calwleh, Roberto de Camhou, Thoma de Dyveleston, Willelmo de Whytington, Alano Tysun, Roberto de Shipelingbotel, Willelmo de Burneton, Willelmo filio Walklini, et aliis. *Lord Allendale's Deeds* (contemporary copy). The original, with seal attached, was formerly among the *Greenwich Hospital Deeds* (19 G. 4), but is now missing.

[2] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus, capellanus de Cholreton, dedi et concessi, etc., Johanni de Middleton totam terram meam quam tenui de dono domini nostri Hugonis de Bolebek in essarto inter Marchingleye et ripam de Tyne, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis; tenendam et habendam illi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate de me tota vita mea, etc., reddendo inde ille et heredes sui michi dum vixero annuatim triginta solidos, scilicet xv solidos ad festum Sancti Martini et xv solidos ad Pentecosten, pro omni alio servicio, consuetudine et demanda. Cum vero, Deo disponente, vitam finivi, volo et concedo, etc., quod predicta terra cum omnibus pertinenciis suis remaneat solute et quiete predicto Johanni et heredibus suis tanquam assignatis meis; tenenda et habenda illi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate de Hugone de Bolebek et heredibus suis, ita libere et quiete et plenarie sicut continetur in carta predicti Hugonis de Bolebek, faciendo inde ille et heredes sui predicto Hugoni de Bolebek et heredibus suis homagium et servicium quod ad eandem terram pertinet, scilicet unam libram peperis vel octo denariios annuatim ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in Septembri pro omni alio servicio consuetudine et demanda. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Wycestr', Rogero de Slaveleye, Rogero Morell, Thoma de Wethwude, Adam de Maxtona, Thoma de Wytington, Henrico de la Vale, Gilberto de Echewic, Symone de Gray, Guidone de Dichington, Gileberto Morell, Thoma de Blachedleye, et aliis. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 33 (transcript). For notices of the hermitage of Marchingley see *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xvi. pp. 346-350, and vol. vi. of this work, pp. 377-378. The present deed favours the identification of the site with Dipton Foot.

[3] [Haec est convencio et finalis concordia facta in comitatu Northumbriae inter Rogerum de Lanca]ster et Phylippam uxorem ejus, Nicholaum Corbet et Margeriam uxorem ejus, Walterum [de Huntercombe et Aliciam uxorem ejus, Hugonem de la Val et Matildem uxorem ejus, tenentes de] hamello del Ryding cum pertinenciis quod est inter ripam de Tyne et [Marchingleye, et Johannem filium] Johannis petentem, et Thep[haniam de] Bolebech tenentem nomine dotis de dimidia carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Middilton et uno tofto et quindecim acris terre cum pertinenciis in Walington, unde placitum fuit inter eos in curia domini regis apud Novum Castrum super Tynam coram justiciariis domini regis itinerantibus

(11th September, 1270), John de Middleton and his brother Richard had a grant from the Crown of free warren in their demesne lands of Belsay and Thornbrough.[1] His last recorded act is a grant to his eldest son, Walter, of a toft and croft and twenty acres in Thornbrough-Bolbec, this apparently being one of the two holdings granted to him in 1269.[2]

Walter, son and heir of John de Middleton, succeeded to moieties of

in comitatu Norhumbriae, die Jovis proxima post festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis tercio [25th June, 1269], videlicet [illegible] heredibus suis relaxavit et quietum clamavit totum jus et clamium quod habuit vel ha[illegible] predicto hamello del Ryding cum pertinenciis prefatis Rogero et Phylippe, Nicholao et Margerie, Waltero et Alicie, Hugoni et Matildi, et heredibus ipsarum Phylippe, Margerie, Alicie, et Matildis in perpetuum. Et eciam relaxavit et quietum clamavit pro se et heredibus suis prefate Tephanie in tota vita ipsius Thephanie totum jus et clamium quod habuit vel habere potuit in predicta dimidia caru[illegible] pertinenciis in Middilton, ita quod post decessum ipsius Tephanie tota predicta dimidia carucata t[illegible] cum pertinenciis in Middilton quieta remaneat prefatis Rogero et Phylippe, Nicholao et M[illegible] Waltero et Alicie, Hugoni et Matildi, et heredibus ipsarum Phylippe, Margerie, Alicie et Matildi[illegible] perpetuum. Et pro hac relaxacione et quieta clamatione prefati Rogerus et Phylippa, Nicholaus et Margeria, Walterus et Alicia, Hugo et Matildis, dederunt et concesserunt pro se et [illegible] Johanni et heredibus suis quadraginta acras terre et duo mesuagia cum pertinenciis in hamello de Thornburch, videlicet quadraginta acras terre cum pertinenciis de terra quam Rogerus de Schel[illegible] Willelmus Bercher tenuerunt in predicto hamello, et illa duo mesuagia que iidem Rogerus et W[illegible] ibidem tenuerunt, et dictum toftum et predictas quindecim acras terre cum pertinenciis in Walington, at ita quod occasione predicte terre in Thornburch idem Johannes vel heredes sui non communicabunt cum aliquibus averiis suis in aliquibus locis preterquam illis locis in quibus communicare solebat cum averiis suis ante confectionem istius concordie sicut patet per tenorem cujusdam scripti inter dominum Hugonem filium Hugonis de Bolebech et ipsum Johannem prius confecti; tenendum et habendum pre[illegible] Johanni et heredibus suis de prefatis Rogero et Philippa, Nicholao et Margeria, Waltero et Alicia, Hugone et Matilde, et heredibus ipsarum Phylippe, Margerie, Alicie et Matildis, in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, cum omnibus pertinenciis predictis terris pertinentibus ut supradictum est; faciendo inde forensecum servicium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram in predictis terris pro omni alio servicio et exaccione seculari. Et sciendum est quod idem Johannes vel heredes sui vel [illegible] Tephanie in sua tota vita pro predictis tofto et quindecim acris terre cum pertinenciis in Walington [illegible] decim solidos et sex denarios, videlicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme et aliam medietatem ad Pentechosten. Et post decessum ipsius Tephanie idem Johannes et heredes sui et sui assignati quieti erunt a solucione predicti redditus xij solidorum et vj denariorum in perpetuum. Et prefati Rogerus et Phylippa, Nicholaus et Margeria, Walterus et Alicia, Hugo et Matildis, warantizabunt et defendent prefato Johanni et heredibus suis et assignatis totas predictas terras cum pertinenciis ut supradictum est, contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. Et in hujus rei testimonium utraque pars [illegible] scripto ad modum cyrografi confecto alternatim sigilla sua apposuit. Testibus dominis Eustachio de Balliolo, Roberto de Insula, Hugone de Euer, Roberto de Euer, Johnnne de Plessetis, Waltero de Kamhou, militibus, Willelmo de Witingtone, Ada de Mikeley, Roberto de West-Hydewyn, Roberto de Est-Hydewin, Nicholao de Schirningham, Willelmo de Stiford, et aliis. [*Endorsed.*] Johannes Medilton de terris in Middeltone Walingtone. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 76, fol. 48 (original).

[1] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. II. p. 153.

[2] Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes filius Johannis de Midelton salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Waltero filio meo primogenito unum toftum et croftum et viginti acras terre cum pertinenciis in hamelletto de Thorneburge quod est de baronia de Bollebek, videlicet, illam terram cum pertinenciis quod Ricardus filius Rogeri de le Hope de me tenuit in eodem hamelletto, habendum et tenendum dicto Waltero et heredibus eius in tota vita mea, reddendo inde annuatim michi quamdiu vixero die Sancti Jacobi apostoli ad wardam Novi Castri super Tinam unum denarium, et faciendo domino feodi illius inde servicium debitum et consuetum pro omni alio servicio et demanda seculari. Et [illegible] Johannes predictam terram cum pertinenciis predicto Waltero tanquam filio et heredi meo et heredib[illegible] suis in tota vita mea contra omnes gentes warantizabo et defendam. Et [illegible] Walterus et heredes sui predictam terram cum pertinenciis tenebunt de domino feodi illius imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, domino Willelmo de Midelton, domino Willelmo de Framlington, magistro Edwardo de Denum, Ricardo de Denum, Johanne de Swyneburne, Henrico de Beloes clerico, Willelmo Cusyn de Bolum, et aliis. *Greenwell Deeds*, I. [illegible]

Belsay and Thornbrough upon his father's death, and assumed his maternal grandfather's surname of Scot. He was already in possession of the estate of Welton near Ovingham, having been married by his father, about 1254, to Margery de Insula, the grand-daughter and child-heiress of Simon de Welteden.[1] Thenceforward Welton became the seat of the elder line of Middleton, as did Belsay of the younger branch. Walter le Scot sided with Montfort in the barons' wars, following the example of his overlord, Gilbert de Umfraville, lord of Prudhoe, whose cinquefoils Walter le Scot's descendants placed upon their arms; but he succeeded in making his peace with the king,[2] the influence of his royalist uncle, Richard de Middleton, who afterwards came to be chancellor of the realm, being doubtless exerted on his behalf. He had, on the 23rd September, 1263, been party with his father, his uncle, Richard de Middleton, and his cousin, William son of Richard de Middleton, to an agreement as to a settlement of the bounds of Belsay with Thomas de Ogle[3]; and on the 5th October, 1276, he effected an exchange of lands in the field called the Tongues, near Ravenstrother in Belsay, with his said cousin, William de Middleton, who had succeeded, on the death of his father in 1272, to the other moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough.[4] He is stated in the St. Alban's Register to have died on the 1st November, 1290,[5] seised of

[1] The circumstances of the marriage are recounted in an entry in the *Tynemouth Chartulary*, fol. 157 b. *et seq.*, published by Mr. F. W. Dendy with translation and commentary in a paper on 'Wardship in Tenure by Socage', *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd series, vol. viii. pp. 1-18.

[2] Bain, *Cal. Documents rel. Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 355.

[3] *Dodsworth MSS*, vol. 49, fol. 67, cited in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 359.

[4] Anno regni regis Edwardi quarto die lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis ita convenit inter Walterum le Scot filium Johannis de Midelton ex una parte et Willelmum filium Ricardi de Midelton ex altera, videlicet quod idem Walterus dedit et concessit pro se et heredibus ejus dicto Willelmo et heredibus ejus inperpetuum terram quam habuit iuxta le Chance de Ravenstrother que se extendit ab occidente in orientem propinquiorem de la Chance in cultura que vocatur le Tunges, in escambium pro quadam terra quam predictus Willelmus dedit et concessit predicto Waltero et heredibus ejus in eadem cultura del Tunges in perpetuum versus fontem ex parte boriali ejusdem culture. Et quod liceat dicto Willelmo et heredibus ejus per medium predicte terre sibi et heredibus ejus date et in escambium concesse pro voluntate sua fossare ad cursus aque stangnorum de Ravenstrother recipiendum. Preterea predictus Walterus concessit predicto Willelmo pro se et heredibus ejus quod idem Willelmus et heredes sui habeant in defenso omnibus temporibus anni totam terram ita fossatam ubi descendit curens aque de stangnis predictis et mariscum predictum ad fossata vel edificia ad voluntatem suam facienda. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto cyrographato sigilla partium alternatim sunt apposita. [5th October 1276]. *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

[5] Curia domini Johannis abbatis de sancto Albano apud Tyn', die Veneris proxima ante festum sancti Barnabe apostoli, a. r. r. E. 19 .... Preceptum est distringere Walterum Scot de Weltesden donec fecit domino abbati quod facere debet .... Liberi tenentes domini abbatis dicunt quod dominus Walterus de Welteden, qui manerium de domino abbate tenuit in capite, obiit ad festum Omnium Sanctorum ultimum preteritum; et manerium captum in manum domini abbatis donec, etc. *St. Alban's Register*, fol. 153 b and 154.

the manor of Welton, but the date is an error, since he appeared at the assizes in 1293 to prove his title to free warren in Belsay and Thornbrough as son and heir of John de Middleton.[1]

THORNBROUGH [illegible]

								d.
Summe bonorum Ricardi filii Aythe								
,,	Willelmi filii Ade							
,,	Ricardi capellani							
,,	Ade filii Mergarete							
,,	Andree filii Ade							
,,	Henrici filii Johannis							
,,	Willelmi filii Hugonis							
,,	Willelmi Ayrik							
,,	Ade Tod							
,,	Ricardi del Hope							
,,	Ade prepositi ...							

Summe huius ville, [illegible] Unde regi [illegible] d. Probatur.[2]

Simon de Weldon, second of that name, who succeeded before 1300, to Walter le Scot's moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough, as well as to Welton, the inheritance of Margery, wife of Walter le Scot, can have been no other than a son or grandson of the said Walter by Margery his wife. Although the representative of the elder line of Middleton, and holding the seignory of the other moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough, he and his descendants discarded the surname of Middleton for that of Weldon, as heirs of Simon de Weldon I., the grandfather of Margery le Scot. In 1300 he entailed the manor of Welton upon himself, Maud his wife, and their joint heirs[3]; and subsequently he settled upon his son, Simon de Weldon III., and Margery his wife, in tail, his capital messuage of Belsay, with demesne lands, lands in villeinage, the moiety of the mill, and the enclosed pastures of that township; also the reversion of lands in the same township which Margery, sister of Simon de Weldon II., held for term of her life; and various messuages and lands in Thornbrough, held in demesne and in villeinage, and the wood there called Hellecliff.[4]

[1] *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 58[illegible]. *Ex Scaccarii Rot.* [illegible].

[2] *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 8, No. 83.

[3] Omnibus hoc scriptum cirographatum visuris vel audituris, Simon de Welteden salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Simoni de Welteden filio meo et Margerie uxori sue totum capitale mesuagium meum cum septies viginti acris terre de dominicis meis et octodecim acris prati cum pertinenciis in Belsow et cum totis terris et tenementis illis que Radulfus dil how, Thomas filius Willelmi, Henricus Breuster, Ricardus Percy, Willelmus de Welteden, Cecilia Helewys, Walterus faber, Agnes Chastchur, Alicia de Trewyk, Alexander de Belsow, Johannes de Galway, Alanus Bateman, Mattheus de Belsow, Willelmus filius Agnetis, et Willelmus de Hauwyk quondam tenuerunt in eadem

Meanwhile the other moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough had descended, upon the death of William son of Richard de Middleton in 1283, to his son, John de Middleton. The latter engaged in the rebellion headed by his cousin, Gilbert de Middleton, in 1317, and thereby forfeited his estates. Upon his forfeiture Simon de Weldon, who held the immediate seignory of the forfeited moieties, and Thomas de Bekering, tenant in chief, both petitioned the Crown for a grant of Middleton's moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough. Bekering represented in his petition that his lands had been burned and destroyed in the rebellion, and that his tenants were dead or driven away.[1] Weldon set forth his losses, and stated that Gilbert de Middleton had granted by charter to his cousin, John de Middleton, Weldon's moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough as 'lord by conquest and granter of all the lands of Northumberland at his will.'[2] A

villa de Belsow, una cum medietate molendini et cum separalibus pasturis meis in eadem. Preterea dedi et concessi eisdem Simoni et Margerie uxori eius illud mesuagium cum viginti sex acris terre de dominicis meis in villa de Thorneburch remocioribus soli quas Johannes de Coupland quondam tenuit, mesuagium et viginti acras terre quas Adam dil hope tenet, mesuagium et sex acras terre quas Willelmus de Schotton tenet, mesuagium et quinque acras terre et dimidiam quas Anabilla vidua quondam tenuit, mesuagium quod Margareta Arkyl quondam tenuit, et mesuagium quod Cecilia Bonde quondam tenuit, et totum boscum meum in eadem villa que vocatur Hellecliff cum suis pertinenciis; habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa in villis predictis prefatis Simoni et Margerie uxori sue et heredibus quos idem Simon de corpore suo legitime procreaverit, de me et heredibus meis, et faciendo pro me et heredibus meis annuatim capitalibus dominis illius feodi servicium inde debitum et de jure consuetum. Et preterea concessi eisdem Simoni et Margerie uxori eius quod quatuor mesuagia et quater viginti acre terre cum pertinenciis in Belsow que Margeria soror mea tenet ad terminum vite sue de hereditate mea, et que post decessum ipsius Margerie mihi et heredibus meis deberent revertere integre remaneant predictis Simoni et uxori eius Margerie et heredibus quos idem Simon de corpore suo legitime procreaverit, tenendum simul cum aliis terris et tenementis predictis in forma prenominata. Et si contingat quod predicti Simon et Margeria sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato obierint, tunc omnia predicta terre et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis mihi et heredibus meis plenarie revertantur imperpetuum, etc. In cujus rei testimonium alternatim huic scripto cirographato sigilla sua partes apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Insula, domino Roberto de Insula, domino Johanne de Fenwyk, militibus, Warino de Swethoppe, Ricardo de Heddon, Thoma de Bradeforde, et Willelmo de Croxton et aliis multis. Appended is a round seal used by Margery de Welteden, *a palm tree of three branches between two men's heads couped at the neck*, * S' WILL'I DE ORYL. *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

[1] A nostre seignur le roi prie Thomas de Bekering qe come ses terres de Northumbreland sount ars et destrutz, ses gentz mortz et exillez, qil voille si lui plest avoir regard de soen estat et de sa graunde perte, et en guerdon graunter a lui la forfeiture des terres sire Johan de Middeltone qe sount tenuz del dit Thomas, cest a savoir de Belsowe et Thorneburgh qe soleint valer x. li. en temps de pees. *Ancient Petitions*, No. 4802 A.

[2] A nostre seignur le roy et a soun counseil monstre Symond de Weltedene qe pleynement est destrut par Sir Gilberd de Midelton, jadis ennemi le roi, et par autres larouns shavaldours de sa compaigne de Northumbrelaund; qe cum Sir Johan de Midelton, cosin le dit Gilberd, ay dounks de sa compaigne et sa enarer ad este rebelle, tint del dit Symond de Weltedene la moite des terres de Belshowe et de Thorneburgh et autres terres par foreyns servises et par autres certeyns servises, et les eit par sa felonie forfest, et le dit Symond pur lamur nostre seignure le roi eit perdu quant qil avoit et est mendinaunt, sicum le roi poit estre ascerte, par toutz ses bons del Noif Chastel et de Northumbrelaund; et le dit Sir Johan de Midelton par sa mauveiste a la desheritauntz le dit Symond son seignur tank cum en lui fuist eit resceu del dit Gilberd de Midelton par sa chartre lautre moite des terres sus ditz dount le dit Symond son seignur est en tenaunz, en supposaunt le dit Sir Gilberd de Midelton son cosin estre seignur

commission of oyer and terminer was issued, 13th November, 1318, to enquire into the theft of horses and cattle from Weldon's lands in Welton and Thornbrough.[1] In February, 1319, orders were given to the receivers of the king's stores at Newcastle to deliver several casks of wine to Simon de Weldon and others of Northumberland who were said to lack the necessities of life owing to the Scottish invasions.[2]

On the 16th November, 1318, an enquiry was held at Newcastle into the forfeited possessions of John de Middleton. He was found to hold a moiety of the manor of Thornbrough of Simon de Weldon by the service of homage and of half a mark rent for castle-ward. The jurors added that the said moiety, together with a moiety of the manor of Little Whittington and lands in Shotley and other hamlets on Derwentside had been granted by John de Middleton on the 25th January, 1316/7, to his daughter Joan, who was then in possession.[3] Upon the receipt of this return, on the 8th December, the king granted to John de Crumbewell and Thomas de Bamburgh for life the properties named in the inquisition, namely the Middleton moiety of Belsay, and the manors of Brunton, Preston and Newlands, but excepted from the grant the properties conveyed to Joan de Middleton.[4] The Middleton moiety of Belsay, for which Bekering and Weldon had petitioned, was thus definitely withheld from both.

On the 12th December a commission was issued for a further enquiry, which was held on the 4th January following, and resulted in the discovery of various minor properties and more detailed information as to the grant made to Joan de Middleton. This was found to have been a grant in tail, and to have been made in expectation of a marriage between the said Joan and a son of Sir John de Felton. The marriage had not taken place, and John de Middleton had therefore taken the profits of the entailed lands from Whitsuntide following the feoffment until his

par conquest et donour de totes les terres de Northumbrelaund a sa volunte : dount le dit Symond pri a nostre seignur le roi pur Dieu et en alouaunce de tote sa grant perde et sa grant pov[illegible] lui, qil voille voucher sauf en lui les terres avaunt ditz les queles le dit Sir Johan de Midelton tient de lui en Belshowe et en Thorneburgh en Northumbrelaund, desicum il ne poit relever saunz la seignurye e leyde de lui ; et, sir, les terres qe Symond demaunde ne valent mye a ore avaunt de sise mars par ane. [*Endorsed.*] Inquirendum de valore terre et de modo escaete, et postea Rex inde faciet suam voluntat[illegible] Irrotulatur. Coram Rege et magno consilio. *Ancient Petitions*, [illegible]

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 289.

[2] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-1323, p. 58.

[3] *Chancery Miscellaneous Inquisitions*, file 8[illegible]

[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. [illegible]

rebellion.[1] The smaller properties discovered by this inquisition were granted, on the 3rd April following, to John de Crumbewell in tail,[2] but no grant was made of the moiety of Thornbrough or the other properties included in John de Middleton's deed of gift. These, in fact, escaped forfeiture and were allowed to remain to Joan de Middleton.

Simon de Weldon II. was still living on the 22nd June, 1334, when he settled lands in the unforfeited moiety of Belsay upon William son of William de Denum for the grantor's life.[3] Neither his name nor that of Joan de Middleton occurs in the subsidy-roll for Thornbrough in 1336, the principal resident being one Nicholas de Lound.[4] The said Nicholas de Lound recurs as tenant, with John de Weldon, of the fee of Thornbrough in a list of fees of the Bolbec barony drawn up about 1347.[5]

[1] Idem Johannes, causa matrimonii prelocuti cum filio domini Johannis de Felton, ad festum conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno regni regis Edwardi decimo, feofavit Johannam filiam suam de medietatibus maneriorum de Parva Whitington et de Thornborugh, cum hamelettis de Schotteleye, Blac-hedleye, Holes, Neubigginge, Crokedake et de Schildeford, cum pertinenciis, habenda sibi et heredibus suis legitime procreatis de corpore suo de dicto Johanne et heredibus suis, faciendo pro predicto Johanne capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum servicia debita et consueta, videlicet domino Johanni de Vallibus pro medietate manerii de Parva Whitinton dimidiam marcam ad duo festa Sancti Cutberti, et eidem Johanni pro multura duos solidos et vj^{d}, et vij^{d} ad cornagium ad festum Sancti Cutberti in Septembre; et Simoni de Welteden pro medietate manerii de Thorneborough dimidiam marcam cum homagio et servicio, et eidem Simoni ix^{d} et dimidiam libram cimini; et domino Johanni Lancastre pro predictis hamelettis sex denarios per annum. Et quod idem Johannes de Middelton, dicto matrimonio deficiente, ad proximum festum Pentecostes sequens post dictum feofamentum factum personaliter omnia commoda et proficua predictorum maneriorum et hamelettorum cum pertinenciis sibi ipsi levavit et habuit, et dum ad fidem domini regis extitit seisinam suam continuavit hucusque de quibus predictam Johannam filiam suam prius feofaverat in forma predicta. *Chancery Miscellaneous Inquisitions*, file 82.

[2] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 324.

[3] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Simon dominus de Welteden, dedi, etc., Willelmo filio Willelmi de Denum unum mesuagium et viginti et quatuor acras terre et tres acras prati de dominicis meis in villa de Belleshowe, illud scilicet mesuagium ex opposito ecclesie versus austrum, et illas viginti et quatuor acras terre et prati predicto mesuagio pertinentes, que Willelmus filius Thome quondam tenuit; habendum et tenendum, etc., predicto Willelmo filio Willelmi tota vita mea de me et heredibus meis per servicium unius denarii per annum die Natalis Domini pro omnibus serviciis et demandis, etc.; ita quod post decessum predicti Willelmi filii Willelmi predicta mesuagium et viginti et quatuor acras [*sic*] terre et prati, etc., remaneant Simoni filio meo et Margerie uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus suis exeuntibus, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Thoma de Bekering, Roberto de Raymes, Willelmo de Croxton, Thoma de Bradford, Thoma filio Willelmi de Shafthou, Waltero de Ripplington, et aliis. Datum apud Welteden, die Mercurii ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu octavo. Seal wanting. *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

[4] Thornburgh Subsidy Roll, 1336: Nicholas de Lound, 6s. 8d.; Robertus Page, 5s.; Andreas de Thornburgh, 4s.; Willelmus filius Ade, 4s. 8d.; Thomas filius Willelmi, 3s. 3d. Summa, 23s. 7d. Probatur. *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{1}{158}$, mem. 1. Nicholas de Lound is probably to be identified with an adherent of Gilbert de Middleton, who held lands in Thornton le Beans near Otterington in Yorkshire; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1358-1361, p. 498.

[5] *Newminster Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 66, p. 288. The list is ostensibly one of fees allotted to Nicholas Corbet and Margery his wife, coparceners of the Bolbec barony, and closes with the words: 'Des services susdites les avantdits Nichol et Margerie furount seisiez peisiblement et entierement devaunt ceo que Johan de Lancastre rien y mort, qi estat monsire Robert de Herle clayme avoir.' Corbet died between 1277 and 1282 (compare Palgrave, *Parliamentary Writs*, vol. i. p. 202 with pp. 230, 238); but the names appear to belong to the time of Robert de Herle, who succeeded to a moiety of the Bolbec manor of Styford in 1347.

This seems to imply that he held the Middleton moiety of Thornbrough. If so, he was a lessee of Joan de Middleton, or possibly was her first husband, since she undoubtedly held her father's moiety of the manor in 1375. In the Book of Knights' Fees, ascribed to the year 1346, but of which the Northumbrian section is about ten years later (1353-8), Gilbert de Vaux and Alan de Felton are given as tenants of Thornbrough.[1] The former was a younger son of Sir John de Vaux of Beaufront,[2] and husband of Joan de Middleton. Alan de Felton was an owner of property in Corbridge, and may have been connected by marriage with the Weldons, since a lease of lands at Newton in Bywell, made to him in 1347, is preserved among the muniments of the Weldon family.[3]

In 1375 Joan de Vaux, then a widow, conveyed her moieties of Thornbrough and Little Whittington to her kinsman, John son of Thomas de Middleton, subject to the payment of a rent of nine pounds to herself for life, and of six pounds to her daughter Joan for life after her own decease.[4] On the death of Jacoba, widow of Sir John de Strivelyn (6th February, 1391), the said John de Middleton and Christiana his wife succeeded as tenants in tail, under settlements made by Strivelyn in 1361, to the Middleton moiety of Belsay and to all the other estates forfeited

[1] *Feudal Aids*. vol. iv. pp. 57, 59.

[2] Letter of attorney of William Brounflet appointing Bertram de Vaux and John de Lythum his attornies to deliver seisin to Gilbert, son of Sir John de Vaux of Beaufront, knt., and Nicholas Whittington, chaplain, of all the lands in Fallowfield which he had from William de Melton, late archbishop of York. Dated at York, 3rd June, 1340. *Sir Hugh Blackett's Deeds.*

[3] Presens indentura testatur quod Willelmus filius Richardi de Newton concessi et dimisi Alano de Felton et Agneti uxori ejus duo tofta, unum cotagium, duas terras husband', et novem acras terre cum pertinenciis in Newton ; habendum et tenendum eidem Alano et Agneti et heredibus et assignatis ipsius Alani, a festo Sancti Martini in hyeme, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quadraginta septimo, usque ad terminum viginti annorum proxime sequentium et plenarie completorum, reddendo inde annuatim predicto Willelmo et heredibus ejus unam rosam ad festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste si petatur, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Insula de Wodburne milite, Roberto filio ejus, Rogero de Fenwyk, Johanne filio Laurencii de Stokesfeld, Symone de Waskerly, cum aliis multis. Datum apud Newton, die sabbati in festo Purificationis beate Marie virginis, anno supradicto. [2nd February, 1347/8.] *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

[4] Omnibus hoc scriptum cirographatum visuris vel audituris, Johanna que fuit uxor Gilberti Vauce de Thorneburgh salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Johanni filio Thome de Mydleton consanguineo meo medietates maneriorum de Thorneburgh et parva Whyttyngton cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, etc. ; habendum et tenendum predictas medietates maneriorum predictorum, et . . dicto Johanni de Mydleton heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta, etc. ; reddendo inde annuatim michi ad terminum vite mee quolibet anno novem libras argenti ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad festum Pentecosten et Sancti Martini in hyeme per equales porciones, et post decessum meum quolibet anno Johanne filie mee sex libras argenti pro termino vite predicte Johanne filie mee ad predictos terminos, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto Lowtl . . Nicholao Ramys, Roberto de Hudspeth, Johanne Lawson, Johanne de Barton. Datum apud Thorneburghe, die lune proximo ante festum sancte Katherine virginis, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo quinto. [November 19th.] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 33 (transcript).

by the elder John de Middleton (except the manor of Newlands), as well as to the lands in Shotley and other hamlets on Derwentside which had not been forfeited.[1] These last had presumably been conveyed to Strivelyn by Joan de Middleton.[2] Thus the moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough held by the elder John de Middleton before his forfeiture, became re-united in the person of his namesake.

The moieties of Thornbrough and Little Whittington are not included in the inquisition taken upon the death of Sir John de Middleton II. in 1396. They appear to have been settled by him upon his wife, Christiana, in dower, since on the 15th September, 1409, she and her two sons, Sir John de Middleton III. and Thomas de Middleton, united in conveying these estates, together with lands in Styford, to Simon de Weldon V. and Elizabeth his wife in tail, with remainder in default of issue, to Simon de Weldon IV., father of the grantee.[3] On the same day Dame Christiana de Middleton gave seisin of the premises.[4] Thomas de Middleton presumably had an interest in these lands under a previous settlement, and by a parallel indenture Simon de Weldon conveyed to him his moiety of Belsay and rents in Trewick, possibly subject to a life-interest

[1] See Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 354. The last recited deed carries Hodgson's pedigree back one stage, and establishes the kinship of John de Middleton, husband of Christiana, with the earlier Middletons, although it does not bridge the gap in the descent. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas, and mother of John de Middleton, was living a widow on the 1st August, 1357, when a commission of oyer and terminer was issued on a complaint made by her of trespass on her property in East Swinburne. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1354-1358, p. 613. Compare Assize Roll 1440, mem. 8. East Swinburne descended to John de Middleton from his mother, and not from Sir John de Strivelyn, and was held by him in fee. See Hodgson, *loc. cit.*

[2] The Derwentside properties were not comprised in the Crown grants to Strivelyn, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 168; 1358-1361, pp. 241, 426), but were included in his settlement; *Feet of Fines*, case, 46, No. 594.

[3] Omnibus, etc., domina Cristiana de Midelton, Johannes de Midelton chr. et Thomas de Midelton, filii ejusdem Cristiane, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos dedisse, etc., Simoni de Weltden juniori et Elizabeth' uxori ejus omnia terras et tenementa nostra, etc., in villis et territoriis de Thornburgh, Netherhalghfelde, Litil Whittyngton, Neuton juxta Acome et Spiriden in comitatu Northumbrie. Habendum et tenendum, etc., prefatis Simoni et Elizabeth' et heredibus de corpore predicti Simonis legitime procreatis; et si contingat prefatos Simonem et Elizabeth' sine herede de corpore predicti Simonis legitime procreato obire, tunc post decessum predictorum Simonis et Elizabeth' omnia predicta terre et tenementa, etc., Simoni de Weltden patri predicti Simonis junioris, heredibus et assignatis suis, remaneant imperpetuum, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Widryngton, Roberto Lisle, militibus, Roberto Tempest, Johanne de Eryngton, Ricardo de Anesley, Johanne de Wotton, et aliis. Datum apud Thornburgh, in crastino exaltacionis sancte crucis, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie decimo (September 15th, 1409). *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19. G. 6. Three seals annexed, the centre seal is armorial and contains 4 shields, but the charges are indecipherable.

[4] *Lord Allendale's Deeds.* On the 23rd of the same month Christiana de Middleton released to Simon de Weldon V. all claim to the properties conveyed, the witnesses to her quit-claim being John de Eryngton, Richard de Crawecestre, Nicholas Turpyn, John Corbet, and John de Wotton; *ibid.* Both deeds have the seal of Dame Christiana attached, bearing the Strivelyn device, *a covered cup.*

on the part of Dame Christiana. After his mother's death, on the 10th April, 1422, Thomas de Middleton granted his moiety of Belsay to his elder brother, Sir John de Middleton III., in exchange for a third part of the manor of Silksworth in Durham.[65] As the result of these deeds of exchange, both moieties of Belsay came to the Middletons and both moieties of Thornbrough to the Weldons.

On the 4th January, 1423/4, Simon de Weldon V., son of Simon de Weldon IV., entered into articles of agreement upon the marriage of his son, Thomas de Weldon, covenanting to settle upon the trustees of the marriage settlement the moiety of Thornbrough which was his father's, to the use of his son and daughter-in-law and their joint issue, and to lease to his son the other moiety of Thornbrough at a rent of five marks payable to himself for life.

This endenture made att Corbrigg ye Tyseday next eftir the fest of the Circumcision of our Lorde ye yere of ye regne of Kyng Henry sext eftir ye conquest of Ingland ye seconde, betwene William Garnet (?) on the ta party and Symond Weltden on ye tother party, witnesses yat it es accordyd betwene ye partys before saide yat Thomas ye son of ye forsaid Symond with ye grace of God sall betwene [illegible] tyme and ye fest of Myssomer next comyng at resonable tyme for to be accorded betwene ye fo[illegible] parties wedde and have to his wyfe Margeret doughther of ye forsaid William. For the whilk maria[illegible] ye forsaid William sall pay fourty pounds in the somes yat folowes, yat es for to say to [illegible] Symond the day of ye forsaid mariage ten marcez, to ye same Symond in ye fest of Myssomer next folowyng ye day of ye forsaid mariage other ten marcz, and in ye fest of Myssomer than next folow[illegible] other ten marcz, sa yat ye forsaid Symond sall be fully payed of xx^{li} of ye forsaid xl^{li}; and for the to[illegible] xx^{li} remeinet of ye forsaid xl^{li}, it es accorded bitwene ye partys beforsaid yat the forsaid William sall delyver unto ye forsaid Thomas atte end of thre yere next folowyng the day of the forsaid mariage [illegible] the use and profet of him and his forsaid wyf resonable godes and catell to ye value [illegible] duryng whilk thre yere ye forsaid William sall sustene and fynd at his awne costage ye forsaid Thomas and Margeret and alsa make ye costages of ye mariage beforsaid, unto ye whilk co[illegible] forsaid Symond sall pay unto ye forsaid William the forsaid day of mariage xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. And mare aver it is accorded betwene ye forsaid parties yat ye forsaid Symond sall enfeffe John Fenwyk, John B[illegible] vicar of Corbrigg, Robert Elryngton, and Richard Weltden, in all yat half of ye town of Thorneburgh with landes rentes and tenements langyng yareto, the whilk ye forsaid Symond hafe be discent of heritage eftir the dede of Symond his fadir or any othir of his auncestres . . . . . sall enfeffe [illegible] forsaid Thomas and Margeret in ye same landes rent and tenements with ye appurtenances to have to yaim two and ye heir of yair . . . . . withouten heir of yair body comyng, the whilk God forbe[illegible] ye remaindre yeirof unto ye forsaid Symond and ye heire of his . . . . . of ye same Symond comyng, ye remaindre yof unto ye right heire of ye said Symond. And also ye sayde Symond hath . . . . . taken to ferme unto ye forsaid William and Thomas to ye use and profit of ye same Thomas the tother half of ye forsaid toun of Thorneburgh with all landes and tenements rentes and services langyng yerto with ye appurtenances for terme of ye lyfe of ye forsaid Symond, beryng and payng yerely to ye same Symond fyfe marc yerlie, paiable at Whitsonday and Martynmesse, and payng for ye same Symond all other rentes and customes yat langes to ye same half, and uphaldyng the bensyng (?) and ye tenantry lyke as it sall be at ye tyme yat yai sall ressayve it, with clause of distresse for ye forsaid rent beyng unpayde

[65] Deed belonging to Mr. W. Grey Robinson, printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. pp. 71-74.

xl dayes eftir any time of payment and a rentree for ye same rent beyng behynd and unpayde a hale yere eftir any terme of payment. And ye forsaid Symond hafe granted yat if it happen yat ye forsaid Thomas dye before ye forsaid mariage made and perfected, levyng ye forsaid Margeret, ye whilk God forbede, yan the forsaid feffez sall enᶠeffe ye forsaid Margeret in the forsaid half toun with ye landes tenements rentz and services with ye appurtenances yat war sumtyme ye forsaid Symond ye fader, to have to ye same Margeret [for] terme of hir lyfe, the remaindre yof eftir hir decesse to ye forsaid Symond ye son in the forme as it es before reherced, so as yat ye forsaid William paye or gar paye unto ye forsaid Symond xl[li] or elles make sufficeant surtee to ye said Symond of the same some of xl[li] lyke as ye same Symond will agree him to. And also ye forsaid Symond hafe openly said and declared in presence of ye forsaid feffez and many other persones beyng atte ye tretee of ye forsaid mariage that he standes in swilk estat of all ye landes yat was his fadir, and also yat he had in exchange for ye half of Belsowe, as he had the day yat his forsaid fadir dyed; and he hafe assured yat he sall naght in tyme comyng make alienacion of the same landes nor na parcell of theiym . . . . . [66]

The two moieties of Thornbrough, now united, came in an uninterrupted descent to William Weldon of Welton and Thornbrough who took part in the rebellion of the northern earls in 1568. A survey was then taken of his property, but this did not suffer forfeiture, since he had the fortune to die before being attainted.

HALL AND HUMBERSTONE'S SURVEY OF THORNBURGH, 1ST JUNE, 1569.[67]

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Rent. £ s. d.
Isabel Fetherston	2 tenements, 48 acres ...	In dower	——
Matthew Wylkynson	1 tenement, 24 „ ...	By lease dated 31st January, 1561 2, for 21 years ...	1 4 0
Edward Watson	1 „ 24 „ ...	„ „	1 4 0
Richard Spene	1 „ 24 „ ...	At will	1 4 0
William Mylborne senior ...	1 „ 24 „ ...	„	1 4 0
William Mylborne junior ...	1 „ 24 „ ...	„	1 4 0
George Mowe	1 „ 24 „ ...	„	1 4 0

Robert Stowte, John Sowter, Isabel Wood widow, Elizabeth Guybon widow, each hold a cottage at 1s. 4d. rent; total 5s. 4d.

The whole manor is granted to Isabel, wife of Master Fetherston, by Thomas Weldon, late her husband, for term of her life, without any rent to be paid for the same.

Michael Weldon, son and heir of William Weldon, succeeded to Welton and property in Newton near Bywell upon his father's death, and to Thornbrough upon the death of his grandmother, Isabel Fetherstonhaugh, widow of Thomas Weldon who died *circa* 1558. On the 14th July, 1596, Welton and Thornbrough, with eight tenements or farmholds in each manor, were settled by him upon trustees to the use of his eldest son, William Weldon, in tail male, subject to a rent of ten pounds

[66] *Lord Allendale's Deeds.* The last two lines of the deed are illegible, the parchment being torn and rubbed.

[67] *Exchequer K.R. Miscell. Books*, vol. 38, fol. 259 d, 260.

to Michael Weldon the father for life. The entail, which was made in consideration of a payment of £200 to be made to his father by William Weldon upon marriage, comprised sixteen oxen feeding and pasturing at Welton with their furniture and instruments, two mares and two foals, twenty kine and a bull, three hundred sheep, six feather-beds with their furniture, four mattress beds with their furniture, and all crops of corn growing on the said manors.[68] This entail was not, however, allowed to take effect. On the 28th June, 1597, Michael Weldon leased Thornbrough and Little Whittington to three of his younger sons, Thomas, Nicholas and Christopher Weldon, for 999 years at £9 12s. rent[69]; and on the 14th July, 1600 settled all his lands upon the trustees of the 1596 settlement to hold to his own use for life, with remainder to his eldest son, William Weldon, in tail male. Finally, by a settlement made upon the marriage of William Weldon, 4th November, 1604, Michael Weldon settled Thornbrough upon himself and his wife, with remainder to William Weldon in tail male; Welton demesnes upon the wife of William Weldon with similar remainder; and the rest of his property in Welton, with that in Little Whittington, Newton in Bywell, and East Matfen, upon William Weldon in tail male.[70]

These conflicting settlements naturally led to disputes between Michael Weldon and his son and heir. These were referred to the arbitration of Sir John Fenwick of Hexham Abbey and Francis Radcliffe of Dilston, who gave their award, 16th August, 1613. The resulting dispositions, as set out in an indenture drawn up on the 22nd September following, were the surrender by William Weldon, to his father for life, of the property in Little Whittington and Newton conferred on him by the settlement of 1604; the award to William Weldon of a life-interest, jointly with his wife, in the manor of Welton; and the substitution, for the 999 years lease of Thornbrough and Little Whittington made in 1597, of leases for life of one third of Thornbrough, from the deaths of Michael Weldon and his wife, to each of the three younger sons of Michael Weldon.[71]

Michael Weldon and his wife thus remained jointly seised of Thornbrough for their lives, and made it their residence. No trace of their house remains except a stone lintel, found at Thornbrough Buildings, and

[68] *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

[69] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 7.

[70] *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

[71] *Ibid.*; *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 8-9.

removed thence to Howden Dene, carved with the initials M W W (for Michael Weldon of Welton), and the date 1602. Michael Weldon died in 1625, and his wife thereby became sole tenant; but in 1635 her son, William Weldon of Welton, bought out her rights and those of his own younger brothers in Thornbrough for the sum of £585. The house in which Isabel Weldon dwelt, with two cow-gates, a horse, twenty sheep and two wainloads of hay yearly were reserved to her during her life, together with an annuity of £30 chargeable upon the Thornbrough estate.[72] Finally, on the 1st July, 1636, William Weldon sold his estate of Thornbrough for £2,050 to William Radcliffe of Naworth Castle, trustee for Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, to whom formal conveyance was made in the following year.[73]

The property came, with the rest of the Radcliffe estates, to Greenwich Hospital, and was sold by auction in 1874, by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, when it was bought by Mr. John Joicey of Newton-hall. His eldest daughter and co-heir, Lady Isabella Joicey-Cecil, sold it in 1904 to Mr. J. H. Straker of Howden Dene, the present proprietor.[74] The estate comprises three farms, namely, Thornbrough Town farm, Kiln-house farm, and High Barns, and has a population of 58 persons.[75] The underlying beds of carboniferous limestone are rich in lead veins, which have been worked from an early period, since an attempt made to establish a lead-mine here in 1801 led to the discovery of numerous old workings.[76] The enterprise was then abandoned, but in 1872 a company called the Thornbrough Mining Company was formed, and took a twenty-one years lease of the minerals from the Admiralty. No lead working is now carried on upon the estate.

[72] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 19 G. 10-12.

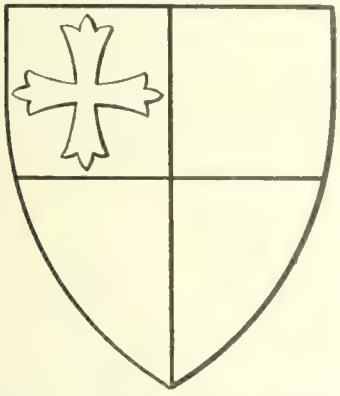
[73] *Ibid.* Nos. 16-24.

[74] Mr. J. H. Straker's deeds.

[75] The population returns for Thornbrough are: 1801, 84; 1811, 81; 1821, 74; 1831, 81; 1841, 60; 1851, 62; 1861, 74; 1871, 85; 1881, 75; 1891, 52; 1901, 52; 1911, 58.

[76] Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1811, vol. II. p. 415.

MIDDLETON AND WELDON OF BELSAY, WELTON AND THORNBROUGH.



MIDDLETON. *Argent, a cross patonce sable.*

duced in Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i.,

WELDON. *Argent, a chief gules, on a chief of the last a dem*

Roll, temp. Richard II. (*Antiquary*, vol. ii. p. 239), as the arms of Simon de Weldon, probably the fourth of that name.

★ SIGILL' : SIMONIS : DE : WELDEN. ,

The same arms, with the crest a *demi-lion rampant argent gouttè gules*, were granted to Edward Weldon by Sir Gilbert Dethick in 1557 (*Harl. MS.* 1359), and

of Shottesbrook and Cookham, in Berkshire.

crest is attributed to Weldon of Northumberland in *Harl. MS.* 1554, fol. 134.

The charge of a cross patonce in the Middleton shield appears to be derived from the cognizance of the Vescis,

Brunton and Preston purchased by Richard de Middleton and

cabossed in Gilbert de Middleton's shield from the Haughtons, and that of a cinquefoil in the Weldon shield from the cognizance of the Umfravilles over-lords of Welton.

HERBERT

John, son of Herbert, succeeded to North Middleton near Wooler, in 1223-7, as co-heir with Simon Mercer of Constantine de Middleton (Pipe Roll in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 142 and

p. 150); had a grant of a moiety of Shipley from

Scot of Belsay, *circa* 1226, a life-interest in Thornbrough,

Hugh de Bolbec, before 1240 (*a*); styled indifferently John de Middleton and John de Thornbrough; living 20th June, 1247 (*a*); died before 1256.

... daughter and co-heir of Walter le Scot, son of William le Scot, son of Robert of Belsay, died before 1243.	John de Middleton, who, ... son of John son of Herbert de Middleton, ... from ... 18th February, 1258 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1247-58, p. 617); succeeded to a moiety of Belsay in right of his wife before 1242, and to a moiety of Thornbrough and lands in Wallington upon his father's death; to whom his brother Richard gave a general release of his father's ... with certain expressed exceptions, 1247 (*a*); seneschal of Tynemouth Priory in 1264, party to fine, 27th June, 1269; ... tree warren in Belsay ... Thornbrough, 11th September, 1270.	..., party ... husband to ... in Wallington ... 1267	Richard de Middleton, king' ... (*Durh. Treas. Misc. Chart.* ... *Rolls*, 1266-1272. p. 575); appointed keeper of the great seal, July, 12... Bitchfield; purchased the manor of New- ... 1272 (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. ...	... ina, daughter ... Walter le ... 1243. ... in ... living ...

A B

A

Sir William de Middleton, knt., son and heir of Richard de Middleton, had confirmation of the manors of Brunton and Preston from William Bataill in 1275 (*Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 7, No. 7); had a grant from Walter de Huntercombe in 1275 of five marks of land in Bolbec barony, viz., in Shotley, Black Hedley, Allerset, Newbigging and Shilford (*Assize Roll* 1277, mem. 26 d; *cp. Rot. Hundred.*, vol. ii. p. 21, and *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. i. p. 57); received knighthood before 1278 (*Parliamentary Writs*, vol. i. p. 215); seneschal of Alnwick in 1282 (*Percy Chartulary*, p. 250); died in 1283 (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. i. p. 185). — Joan, sister of John de Orreton of Orton in Cumberland (*Assize Roll* 650 m. 12).

John de Middleton, son and heir, under 14 years of age in 1293, when Henry del Clay and Joan his wife made claim to the custody of his lands in Belsay, Little Whittington and elsewhere (*Assize Roll* 650, m. 12); in the same year maintained his right to free warren in Belsay, Brunton, Preston and Thornbrough as son and heir of William de Middleton, heir of Richard de Middleton (*Plac. de quo Warranto*, p 592);* had license to crenellate his manor-house of Newlands, 22nd July, 1310 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 272); joined his cousin, Gilbert de Middleton in insurrection, for which cause he forfeited all his lands save moieties of Thornbrough and Little Whittington and the lands in Shotley, etc., acquired from Walter de Huntercombe which had been settled; was still alive 16th November, 1318 (*Chancery Misc. Inq.*, file 82). — Barnaba, living a widow in 1328, in possession of lands in Shotley (*De Banco Roll*, Mich. 2 Edw. III. m. 134 d).

B

Gilbert de Middleton, upon whom his brother settled *circa* 1274, a moiety of the manor of Hartley, purchased by him from Ralph de Gaugy (*Rot. Hundred.*, vol. ii. p. 18), as well as his lands in Wollaw and Caldstrother, of which he died seised in 1290 (*Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 486). — Juliana, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas de Swinburne of of West Swinburn, styled Juliana de Moriley; married secondly, before 1293, Aymar de Rotherford (*Assize Roll* 653); sold her third of West Swinburn to William Thorald, 1st May, 1320 (*Chancery Misc. Inq.*, file 92); died before 16th July, 1334 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-34, p. 565).

Gilbert de Middleton, son and heir; was twelve years of age, 1st August, 1291; custody of his lands granted to William de Felton, 2nd February, 1292 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 472); king's yeoman (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iii. p. 204); a captain in Berwick garrison in 1313, and subsequently captain of Mitford castle; headed an insurrection in Northumberland in 1317; was captured at Mitford, December, 1317, condemned to death as a traitor, and hung at Tyburn, 26th January, 1318 (see account of him in vol. ix. pp. 104-112); inquisition taken 19th September, 1318 (*Chancery Misc. Inq.*, file 81). He married and left issue (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1313-1318, p. 566).

John de Middleton, to whom his mother granted her lands in West Swinburn in tail, 29th September, 1310; joined in his brother's insurrection in 1317, and was hung as a traitor, leaving no issue (*Chancery Misc. Inq.*, file 92).

William de Middleton, joined in his brother's insurrection, and was captured with him at Mitford castle; was subsequently released on bail; orders for his re-arrest issued 25th June, 1322 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-22, p. 466).

Richard de Middleton; was put to death by Edward II. about a year prior to the brother Gilbert's insurrection (*Archaeologia*, vol. 26 p. 328).

Walter, son and heir of John de Middleton, surnamed le Scot, of Welton *jure uxoris*; sided with Montfort in the Barons' war; proved his title to free warren in Belsay and Thornbrough in 1293 (*Plac. de quo Warranto*, p. 586). — Margery, daughter and heir of Robert de Insula by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Simon de Welteden I., by Agnes de Wessington his wife (*Tynemouth Chartulary*, fol. 157 b), married *circa* 1254; on whom her husband settled twenty marks rent in Belsay for life, 25th November, 1287 (*Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 7, No. 50).

Robert, brother of Walter le Scot, surety for Sir John de Belso, September, 1278 (*Parliamentary Writs*, vol. i. p. 215).

A daughter married Waldev Barun of Kirkharle (*Assize Roll* 650).

Joan de Middleton, on whom her father settled moieties of Thornbrough and Little Whittington and lands in Bolbec barony, on her betrothal with a son of Sir John Felton, 25th January, 1316/7 (*Chancery Misc. Inq.*, file 82); married Gilbert Vaux of Thornbrough *jure uxoris*; living a widow, 19th November, 1375, when she conveyed Thornbrough and Little Whittington to her kinsman, John son of Thomas de Middleton (*a*) *a quo* the later Middletons of Belsay.

Simon de Welteden II., succeeded to Walter le Scot's moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough, as well as to the manor of Welton which he entailed in 1300; petitioned for a grant of the moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough forfeited by John de Middleton (*Ancient Petitions*, 7570); summoned as a man-at-arms to attend a council at Westminster, 20th May, 1324 (*Parliamentary Writs*, vol. ii. div. ii. pt. i. p. 650); living 22nd June, 1334, when he settled lands in Belsay upon William de Denum for life (*b*). — Maud, daughter of Roger de Esshe (*g*), on whom her husband settled Welton for life, 1300 (*Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 8, No. 83).

William de Welteden, clerk in orders, a prisoner in Paris in 1293 (*Assize Roll*, 650); paid subsidy in 1297 as a juror for Tynemouthshire (see vol. viii. p. 215 *n.*).

Margery, upon whom her brother, Simon de Welteden settled 4 messuages and 70 acres in Belsay for life, 1301 (*Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 8, No. 88).

C

Simon de Weltedon III., had land in [illegible] Thornbrough settled by his father upon his marriage, his wife in tail (*b*); living 1334 (*b*).

Simon de Weltden IV., received from [illegible] release of claim to Welton, pre April [illegible] settlement of 15th September, 1409 (*a*), [illegible]

Simon de Weltden V., received from Christiana de Middleton, 15th September, 1409, her moiety of Thornbrough in exchange for the Welton [illegible] of Welton and Thornbrough in 1428 (*Close Roll*, [illegible]) Newcastle in 1426, sheriff at Newcastle in 1428 and 1442 and [illegible] there in 1446.

= Elizabeth, daughter of [illegible] moiety of Thornbrough [illegible] her husband in 1409 (*a*).

Thomas Weltden of Welton, sheriff of Northumberland, 1446, and escheator for that county in 1450; living 13th February, 1453/4 (*b*).

= Margaret, daughter of William Garnet (?); [illegible] marriage, 4th January, 1453/4 (*b*).

Richard Weltden, [illegible] Northumberland in 1450 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1452, p. 673), M.P. for Newcastle in 1449 [illegible] trust (*Early Chancery Proc.*, no. 287).

Simon Weltden of Welton VI., upon whom his father entailed the capital messuage of Thornbrough and lands there on marriage, 13th February, 1453/4 (*b*); to whom John, prior of Tynemouth, gave bond, 15th August, 1471, to stand to the award of arbitrators touching a rent-charge out of Welton (*b*).

= Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Denton of [illegible], articles before marriage, 1st October, 1453 (*b*); had a third part of lands in Skelton in Cumberland settled upon her in full [illegible] her father, 12th February, 1457/8 (*b*); granted her lands in Unthank in Cumberland to her son Thomas Welden, [illegible] 1460 (*c*).

[illegible] daughter, married [illegible] Mitford, of Mitford [illegible] 1471 (*Visitation* [illegible] p. 243).

John Welden of Welton, granted to Alexander Heron, in mortgage, a rent-charge of eight shillings out of Thornbrough, 25th May, 1501 (*b*).

Thomas Welden, released to his brother rents out of Unthank in Cumberland, a grant of land in Thornbrough, 27th October, 1494 (*b*); of Newcastle merchant, 1502 (*Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser. vol. vi. p. 84).

Christopher Welden of Welton, son = Lucy, daughter of Thomas Swinburne of Nafferton; settlement upon marriage, 8th and heir (*b*); died before 1520. [illegible] July, 1494 (*b*), living 7th May, 1551 (*b*).

Thomas Weldon of Welton, party to settlement of boundaries of Welton and Nafferton, 1st August, 1547 (*b*); commissioner for sale of church goods in 1552; will dated 10th June, 1558 (*c*).

[illegible] married [illegible] Mitford, [illegible] Stanhope, Durham, brough for life under her first husband's will (*c*); named in the will of her second husband, 14th August, 1569 (*d*).

[illegible] Margaret [illegible] Henry [illegible] Yorks, marriage, 25th June.

Simon Weldon, son and heir, contracted to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ridley of Willimoteswick, 7th July, 1551 (*b*); *d.s.p.*

William Weldon of Welton, second son and eventual heir (*b*); joined in the rebellion of 1568; died 6th June 1571 (*c*), before sentence of outlawry was passed upon him.

[illegible] Henry Weldon of Newcastle merchant, to whom his father [illegible] the rent of four tenements in Westgate (*c*); named in his father's will (*d*).

[illegible] worth, married [illegible] Nicholas [illegible] 19th January [illegible]

Michael Weldon I. of Welton and Thornbrough, was ten years of age, September 1571 (*c*); had a grant of a moiety of Little Whittington, 27th May, 1576 (*b*); placed in an entail of Swarland made by his kinsman, Robert Heron, 12th August, 1585 (*Arch. Ael.*, 3rd series vol. v. p. 119); died 1625 (inventory of goods taken 19th July, 1625 (*f*).

= Isabel (or Elizabeth), daughter of John Heron of Chipchase (*c*), upon whom her husband settled the manor of [illegible] her, 1624 (*c*), [illegible] the estate for [illegible] February, 1624 (*c*), living [illegible] February, 1641/2 (*a*).

[illegible] and Thornbrough for life (*c*); named in step-father's will [illegible] Newcastle (*c*).

D

William Weldon of Welton, named in the will of his maternal grandfather, 19th June, 1591 (*e*); had Welton settled upon him by his father for life, 22nd September, 1613 (*b*); sold Thornbrough to Sir Edward Radcliffe, 1st July, 1636 (*a*); died before 8th February, 1641/2 (*a*). = Margaret, daughter of William Hume of Ayton; settlement before marriage, 4th Nov., 1604 (*b*); party to deed, 1st July, 1636 (*a*).

Thomas Weldon, second son, named in entails of 14th July, 1596, and 22nd September, 1613 (*b*); died before 1st February, 1616/7 (*f*).

Nicholas Weldon, named in entail of 14th July, 1596 (*b*); party to deed, 25th February, 1633/4 (*a*); living at Wooly, 7th January, 1638/9 (*a*) [*a quo* Weldon of Aydon Shields]. = Katharine, a recusant in 1625.

Christopher Weldon, named in entail of 14th July, 1596 (*b*); party to deed, 25th February, 1633/4 (*a*); living at Corbridge, 7th January, 1638/9 (*a*)

John Weldon of Corbridge; named in entail of 14th July, 1600 (*b*), and in deed of 25th February, 1633/4 (*a*); took administration of his father's estate 25th October, 1625 (*f*); purchased Chester's house in Corbridge from Sir Edward Radcliffe, 25th June, 1652 (*a*); rated for lands in Sandhoe in 1663; buried at Corbridge, 8th February, 1678/9.

Lancelot Weldon, named in entail of 4th November, 1604 (*b*), and in deed of 25th February, 1633/4 (*a*); had a grant of a moiety of Little Whittington, 10th November, 1638 (*i*) [*a quo* Weldon of Little Whittington]. = [Katharine, living a widow, 20th August, 1672 (*i*)].

Isabella, under age at her father's death (*f*).

Katharine, buried at Corbridge, 26th February, 1672/3.

Margaret, daughter of George Fenwick of Brinkburn (*g*) (*h*). = Michael Weldon of Welton II., named in entail of 22nd September, 1613 (*b*); party to sale of Thornbrough in 1636 (*a*); entered on list of freeholders in 1638 (*Arch. Ael.*, 1st series vol. ii. p. 323); a colonel of horse in the Scottish army, 1644; sheriff of Northumberland in 1644; a member of the Northumberland committee for compounding with delinquents. = Mary, daughter of Sir William Fenwick of Wallington and widow of Thomas Forster of Adderstone, who died in 1637 (*h*); nuncupative will made 10th May, 1663 (*f*); buried at Bamburgh, 12th May, 1663.

Mary (*g*), first wife of Thomas Boutflower of Apperley (*k*); died before 25th October, 1655.

Dorothy (*g*), married at All Saints, Newcastle, 21st April, 1654, captain Richard Clifton, deputy governor of Edinburgh castle; named in the will of her uncle, colonel George Fenwick, 2nd February, 1656/7 (*k*).

Michael Weldon of Welton III., sole devisee of his mother (*f*); matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 10th June, 1664, aged 17; admitted student at Gray's Inn, 1664; mortgaged Welton 21st September, 1680 (*b*), and sold the same to Sir William Blackett, 7th June, 1694 (*b*); afterwards resided at Bywell hall; buried at Bywell St. Andrew's, 21st July, 1723. = Sarah, daughter of ..... Osborne of Oxon. (*g*), and widow of ..... Paviour of St. Martin's in the Fields, license to marry, 20th October, 1666.

Michael Weldon, died 3rd April, 1680, aged 12 years 9 months; buried at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, M.I. (*l*).

John Weldon, as eldest son, joined his father in the sale of Welton, 1694 (*b*).

(*a*) *Greenwich Hospital Deeds.*
(*b*) *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*
(*c*) *Chancery Inquisitions*, 2nd series, vol. 158, No. 21.
(*d*) *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. iii. p. 47.
(*e*) *Op. cit.*, vol. ii. pp. 200 *n.*, 201.
(*f*) Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*
(*g*) Pedigree of 1685 in *Harl. MS.* 16279, fol. 321.
(*h*) Dugdale's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1666.
(*i*) Mr. J. H. Straker's MSS.
(*k*) Vol. vii. of this work, p. 472.
(*l*) Richardson, *Armorial Bearings in St. Nicholas', Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 53.

For other authorities see the account of Thornbrough printed in the text, and the pedigree of Middleton of Belsay in Hodgson, *Northumberland*. pt. ii. vol. i. pp. 353-354.

* Hodgson, in his pedigree of the Middleton family, given in his *History of Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 353 *et seq*, makes William and Gilbert, brothers of Richard de Middleton, on the authority of *Placita de quo Warranto*, p. 592, where Richard is described as uncle (avunculus) of John son of William de Middleton. There seems, however, no room for doubt that *avunculus* is an error in the record for *avus*, since Richard had a son and heir, William de Middleton, who occurs as owner of part of Belsay in a deed of 5th October, 1276 (*Lord Allendale's Deeds*); who obtained from William Bataill in 1276 a release of the manors of Brunton and Preston granted by Bataill to his father, Richard de Middleton (*Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 7, No. 7); and who was sued in 1281 by Margaret widow of Ralph de Gaugy for dower in Osberwick near Preston (*Assize Roll*, No. 1079). This William son of Richard de Middleton can be no other than the William de Middleton who died in 1283, and whose son and heir, John de Middleton, then a minor, was owner in 1293 of Belsay and other lands that had formerly belonged to Richard de Middleton (*Assize Roll* 650, mem. 12). The descent of the moieties of Belsay and Thornbrough, of which Richard de Middleton was seised conjointly with his wife, to John de Middleton, cannot be satisfactorily explained if John de Middleton was a nephew of Richard and not of kin to Richard's wife. The chronological indications also support the view that William and Gilbert were sons of Richard, and cannot be made to accord with the theory that they were his younger brothers.

EVIDENCES TO MIDDLETON AND WELDON PEDIGREE.

Three persons of the name of Middleton, in addition to Richard de Middleton, the chancellor (for biographies of whom see Foss's *Lives of the Judges*, vol. ii. p. 408, and Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vol. i. p. 157), held offices of distinction in church and state in the second half of the thirteenth and early fourteenth century. They cannot be affiliated to the Middleton's of Belsay, but it is not improbable that they were members of that family.

(1) Sir William de Middleton was [illegible] to Walter de Kirkham, bishop of Durham, in 1252-53; [illegible] justice of assize in the palatinate in 1256. He had a grant at the manor of Little Hautbois [illegible] Norfolk, 10th July, 1252 (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. i. p. 409).

(2) William de Middleton, king's clerk, was appointed keeper of the [illegible] 17th September, 1278 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, vol. i. p. 166) and baron of the exchequer in 1280 (*Cal. Inq.*, vol. iii. p. 133). He was presented to the living of Bolam near Belsay by Richard de Gosebec before 1281 (*Chancery Inquisitions*, Edw. I., file 63, No. 6), and took from Hugh [illegible] of Richard de Gosebec a lease of the manor of Shortflat for life, which lease he had confirmed to him by letters patent, 17th June, 1290 (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 365). He was still alive and parson of Bolam, 18th October, 1294 (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 120).

(3) Gilbert de Middleton, king's clerk, held the prebends of Bedford Minor, 1303-1308, of Cropredy, 1305-1314, of Leighton Buzzard, 1314-1316, and of Thame, 1316-1330, all in the diocese of Lincoln. He was dean of the Court of Arches in 1312, and was appointed archdeacon of Northampton, 8th June, 1316, and canon of St. Paul's, 31st October, 1318 (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, pp. 219, 221); died December, 1330. Le Neve, *Fasti Anglicani*.

Omnibus hanc cartam indentatam visuris vel audituris, Johannes Holme, vicarius ecclesie de Corbrig, et Thomas Carnaby armiger, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos dimisisse, etc., Simoni Weltden filio Thome Weltden et Elizabethe uxori ejus filie Thome Denton capitale mesuagium nostrum de Thornburgh una cum omnibus terris et tenementis que Johannes Ascom et Willelmus Whelpdale de nobis insimul tenent ad firmam in predicta villa de Thornburgh; habendum et tenendum eisdem Simoni et Elizabethe et heredibus de corporibus suis legitime procreatis, etc. Concessimus eciam eisdem Simoni et Elizabethe quendam annuum redditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum, etc., de omnibus illis terris et tenementis cum pertinenciis in predicta villa de Thornburgh que Robertus Scot senior et Robertus Scot junior insimul tenent ad firmam, singulis annis ad festum Pentecostes et sancti Martini in yeme per equales porciones, etc. Et si contingat ipsos Simonem et Elizabetham obire sine herede de corporibus suis legitime procreatis, tunc, post decessum eorundum Simonis et Elizabethe, omnia predicta mesuagium, terre, tenementa, etc., integre remanebunt prefato Thome Weltden, etc, Hiis testibus, Gerardo Wodderyngton, Johanne Carnaby, Johanne Elryngton, Johanne Eryngton de Whityngton, Gilberto Eryngton, Johanne Heron de Naffreton, et multis aliis. Datum tercio decimo die Februarii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo secundo [1453/4]. *Lord Allendale's Deed*.

To the ryght reverent fader in God, George, bysshopp of Excestre and chaunceller of England, mekely besechyth your pouer and contynuell oratour, Richard Weltden, that where Simond Weltden his fader enfeoffed oon Thomas Eryngton in certeyn landes and tenementz to thentent that the seid Thomas shuld make estate unto the said Richard when so ever the said Thomas therto shuld be required, and howe be it your said besecher hath dyverse tymes required the said Thomas to make your said besecher estate accordyng to thentent abovesaid, the said Thomas that to doo utterly refusyth agenst all ryght and good consciens. Wherof please it your good and gracious lordschypp tenderly to consider thes premisses, and theruppon to graunte a writt *sub pena* direct unto the said Thomas. And your said besecher shall specially pray to God for you. Plegii de prosequendo: Willelmus Bekwyth de Ebor' gentilman, Ricardus Weltden iunior de London gentilman. *Circa* A.D. 1463. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, bundle 29, No. 287.

Omnibus hoc scriptum indentatum visuris vel audituris, Johannes Weltden de Weltden in comitatu Northumbrie generosus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis me prefatum Johannem dedisse, etc., Christofero Weltden filio et heredi meo apparenti et Lucie filie Thome Swynborne omnia illa terras et tenementa mea, etc., que habeo infra villam et territorium de Parva Whittyngton in eadem comitatu, ac eciam duo tenementa cum pertinenciis infra villam de Thornburghe nunc in tenura Walteri Breu[illegible]

et Roberti Scott, duo cotagia in eadem villa nunc in tenura Johannis Richardson et Johannis Foggert, et duo tenementa cum pertinenciis in villa de Newton in tenura Johannis Carr, et quinque solidatas redditus annuatim exeuntis de quodam tenemento meo infra villam de Tynemouth in quo Johannes Weddall modo inhabitat, et duos solidatos redditus exeuntis de quodam tenemento meo infra villam de Matfen; habendum et tenendum, etc., prefatis Christofero et Lucie et heredibus ipsius Christoferi imperpetuum. [Power of attorney to George Swynborne to give seisin.] Datum octavo die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Anglie nono. [1494.] Signet, letters T and L tied by true-lover's knot. *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, etc., Johannes Welden armiger, salutem. Sciatis me, etc., dedisse, etc., Thome Welden fratri meo omnia terras et tenementa mea cum pertinenciis in Thornburgh in comitatu Northumbrie nunc in tenura Johannis Molle ad annuum valorem viginti et iiij^{or} solidorum annuatim, ac terras et tenementa ibidem in tenura Roberti Milborne annui valoris sexdecim solidorum; habendum et tenendum, etc., prefato Thome ad terminum vite sue. [Power of attorney to Richard Weldon to give seisin.] Datum xxviij die Octobris, anno regni regis Henrici septimi quintodecimo. [1499.] *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

The grant was made in return for a release of claim to rents from Unthank in Cumberland, as expressed in an indenture of the preceding day: 'Wheras variances and debates hath bene of late tyme hade and mevyd betwixt the said parties of and fore an annuell rent of liij^{s} et iiij^{d} by yere clamyd by the said Thomas to be goyng owt of all thoos landes and tenementes which were late of Elizabeth Welden, mother to the said John and Thomas, in Unthank within the counte off Cumberland, to the said Thomas by hire grantyd for time of his liffe, the said parties as well by moderacion off ther frendes, that is to say Thomas Swynborne and Richard Welden, as by ther awn full assentes, er acordyd and agreit in forme folowyng,' etc. *Ibid.* The seals to both deeds are wanting.

7th July, 1551. Indenture between Thomas Weldon of Weldon esq. and Nicholas Rydley of Willymoutwick esq., wherein it is covenanted that Symond Weldon, son and heir of the said Thomas Weldon, shall marry Elizabeth Rydley, daughter of the said Nicholas Rydley, before the feast of St. Bartholomew next ensuing; that if the said Elizabeth chance to die before the consummation of the said marriage, that then the said Symond shall, if the laws of the Catholic Church will thereunto agree, within a quarter of a year of the death of the said Elizabeth, marry Maybell Rydley, the other daughter of the said Nicholas, if both parties will thereunto agree; that if it fortune the said Symond to die before the consummation of the said marriage, that then William Weldon, second son of the said Thomas Weldon, shall, within a quarter of a year of the death of the said Symond, marry the said Elizabeth Rydley if both parties will thereunto agree; and that if it fortune the said Elizabeth to die before consummation of the marriage with the said William, the said William shall, within a quarter of a year of the death of the said Elizabeth, marry the said Mabel, if both parties thereunto agree. It is further covenanted that the said Thomas Weldon shall make an estate to Richard Daicre of Rookbye in Cumberland esq. and John Rydlye of Morlye in Northumberland gent., of lands in Weldon, Thornborough, Newington (*sic*), and Whittington amounting to the yearly value of £8; and that the said lands shall be discharged of all incumbrances except the jointure and dowry of Luce Weldon, mother to the said Thomas, and a lease of Little Whittington made to Cuthbert Erryngton for a term of years yet enduring, and a lease made to William Watson of Thornborough for the term of the life of the said Thomas Weldon; to have and to hold to the said Daicre and Rydlye to the use of the said Symond and Elizabeth and the longest liver, with remainders as expressed in the former part of this indenture, with final remainder to the said Thomas Weldon's right heirs. Nicholas Rydley further covenants to pay to the said Thomas Weldon before the feast of St. John Baptist, 1552, the sum of fourscore pounds. *Lord Allendale's Deeds.*

The families of Weldon of Shottesbrooke, Berks.; of Cookham, Berks.; of Swanscombe in Kent, and of Thornby, Notts., claimed kinship with the Northumbrian line and traced their descent from Hugh Weltden, server to king Henry VII. This Hugh was son of Robert Weltden and grandson of Richard Weltden of St. Mary Abchurch (whose will is dated 12th July, 1471) by Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir of Nicholas Southcote. See a pedigree in the Streatfield Collections (*Brit. Mus.*, Add. MS. 33895, fol. 33).

AYDON AND AYDON CASTLE.

More than one place in the county of Northumberland bears the name of Aydon. In addition to Aydon in Corbridge parish, there is the better-known village of Haydon Bridge, formerly called Ayden Brigge, on the South Tyne, while Aydon or Hayden Forest was the ancient appellation of Alnwick Moor, and a hamlet called Hayden formerly existed near Ellington. In each case the early form of the second syllable is *den* not *don*, the name being derived from a neighbouring dene and not from an eminence. The forms Ayden, Hayden and Eyden were not superseded by Aydon until the seventeenth century, and the Corbridge village evidently took its name from the deep wooded gully which here forms the channel of the Ay-burn, now called the Cor-burn or Corbridge burn.

The Ay-burn (to adopt its old designation) rises on the northern edge of Stagshaw-bank common, which it divides from Portgate township, and so forms the northern boundary of Corbridge parish. It runs eastward to the farm called the Fences, where the lands of Aydon Castle run up to it from the south. Thence it turns to the south-east, past the west side of Halton; then is taken up as the boundary of Halton and Aydon Castle townships, enters the latter township, and, at Cowen's Ford, turns sharply to the south-west and becomes the boundary dividing Aydon Castle from Aydon township. It makes an elbow round Aydon Castle, below which it divides Aydon township from Corbridge Leazes, and at last enters Corbridge township. It originally separated the arable fields from the common meadows of Corbridge. Farther down its course it turns towards the Tyne, and finds an outlet in that river below Corbridge mill, after encircling the Roman town of Corstopitum upon the west.

On the south side of Aydon township and dividing it from Thornbrough there was formerly a little lake, called Shildon lough. Some fish were once to be found in it, since John Cartington took a twenty-one years lease of the fishery there in 1478 from the earl of Northumberland,[1] and large quantities of wild fowl formerly resorted to it. Wallis describes

[1] See above, p. 117, and compare p. 133.
Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1811, vol. ii. p. 415.

it in 1769 as 'about half the size of Broomley lake, the bottom muddy, very pleasant in summer.'[1] It was, however, partially drained upon the enclosure of the common in 1779, and its site is now good pasture land.

Lead has been worked here as well as in the adjacent township of Thornbrough. A lead-vein was accidentally discovered in 1742, and an attempt to establish a lead-mine was made by Mr. William Errington of Sandhoe in conjunction with William Sopwith of Corbridge, but the undertaking proved fruitless.[2]

One or more 'dug-outs' or canoes have been found in Shildon lough.[3] Possibly these were prehistoric, since several objects of the Bronze Age have been discovered in this neighbourhood, and there is a British camp on Shildon hill a mile and a half away.[4] A cinerary urn was found, mouth downwards, in the spring of 1809, in a field to the north of the Aydon and Matfen road, between Aydon Fell-house and Aydon White-house.[5] Just to the south of it, near Elisha or Leishy well, a stone war-hammer of the Bronze Age, now in the Blackgate museum at Newcastle, was found in 1877.[6] A bronze rapier-blade and portion of a spear-head, both belonging to the middle of the Bronze Age and now in the Alnwick Castle museum, were discovered in the same neighbourhood in 1862.[7] Two gold cups, weighing 30s. 11d. of silver, were found in Aydon township in the reign of Edward I., and were delivered into the king's wardrobe on the 28th July, 1292.[8] Finally, some fragments of a shield belonging to the very close of the Bronze Age were dug up near Aydon Castle in 1863. Mr. Parker Brewis contributes the following note on the fragment still remaining in the Alnwick Castle museum:

> The object, which belongs to the latest period of the Bronze Age found in the district, is now in the Alnwick Museum, illustrated in the catalogue (plate xvii. a, fig. 2) and numbered 270. It is a fragment, six and a half inches by three and a half inches, of a bronze shield cover, found by drainers near Aydon Castle in 1863. Other portions of the same shield were formerly in the possession of Sir Edward

[1] Wallis, *History of Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 14. A later description of the lough is given in Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 50, n.

[2] Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1811, vol. ii. p. 414. Mr. Thomas Errington of Beaufront, father of William Errington, made an equally unsuccessful attempt, along with the said Sopwith, to work a lead-vein found in September, 1734, at Hallstock dene in Dilston park. *Greenwich Hospital Law Papers*, No. 14.

[3] Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 50.

[4] Vol. vi. of this work, pp. 4, 88.

[5] Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, 1811, vol. ii. p. 414.

[6] Forster, *History of Corbridge*, p. 50. A similar boat-shaped axe-head was found in a Bronze-Age burial at Snowshill in Gloucestershire.

[7] Described above, p. 5, Nos. 3 and 4.

[8] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 504.

Blackett, Bart., of Matfen Hall, but can no longer be found. The fragment at Alnwick is from the edge of the shield cover, and consists of a repoussé sheet of bronze about one thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and has at its edge a rim of about one-eighth of an inch turned over. The face is decorated with rows of concentric circles, alternating with small bosses, and is very similar to a circular shield found at Broomyholme near Chester-le-Street, presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1814, and now preserved in the Black Gate Museum. These circular shields, frequently as much as twenty-six or twenty-seven inches in diameter, are not cast, but are beautiful examples of hammered bronze work, and are much too thin to have served as an effectual protection without some basis of leather or wood; this more perishable part has long since decayed, leaving only the bronze which may be considered rather as an ornamentation than as rendering the shield impenetrable. Their decoration is of the bronze period, and they have been found in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, not always singly, yet never so associated with other objects as to give their comparative date within any narrow limits. It could, however, only be after long acquaintance with the use of bronze that plates of such size could be produced. They may be assigned to quite the close of the Bronze Age, or possibly to the Halstatt period.

A considerable portion of what is now Aydon township, including the site of Shildon lough, and the farms of Shildon, Green Leighton, Shildon-house and Low Shildon, was common-land down to 1779, being so much of Shildon common as was considered appurtenant to Corbridge township. Its acreage was then estimated at 431 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches. It continued to be reckoned part of Corbridge down to 1887, when it was transferred to Aydon by order of the Local Government Board.[1] Its boundaries are set out in Stockdale's survey of Corbridge taken in 1585.

The rayeke and passiage to Shilden from Corbridge begining at Prenstret yate, from thence up Aden loninge, to Aden towne-end, and streight forth the loninge of the south side of Aden towne to the dyke nooke at the east end, moving south-east as a grene way goes on the northe side of the Bowe bridge, moving from thence somewhat north-east to the foote of a syke comeing downe from the Pipper-Cruke towardes Shilden lowghe, so right forth up that syke to the south nooke of the Pipper-Cruke, and then right as the dyke goes about the Pipper-Cruke to the Whyt-House field at the east nuke of it, and so furth movinge somewhat north-west to the Kare-house burne as the dike goes, then turninge somewhat north-east as the sike goes betwixt the ground of Halton shelles and the Fawens, moving somewhat north-east to the standing stone, ther turninge south moving somewhat east to a mension of an old dike, descending south over the Middill Kept-hyls even downe as the mension of the dike goes, their turning somewhat west to a meare-stone, from that stone even south to an open cast, and so right forthe to Brunton sheall, from Brunton sheall discendinge downe south somewhat moving east to an open cast, from the open cast discending downe south to three stakes standing in a syke, somewhat south-east from the east nooke of Shilden loughe, even west as the greene way goes on the south side of the Loughe, without the mension of a dike even to Bowe bridge, and so furthe even to the nooke of Aden dyke, as the greene way goes of the south side of Aden, even the loninge downe to Prenstret yate againe.[2]

Aydon and Aydon Castle form distinct townships within a single manor, the latter comprising the manor-house and demesne-lands of one of the two moieties into which the manor was partitioned in the thirteenth

[1] L.G.B. Order 20946 (24th March, 1887).

[2] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

century. Their area is respectively 1,227 and 415 acres.[1] The dene of the Ay-burn separates the two. A survey of Aydon Castle taken in 1702 gives an area of 391 acres, comprising the following fields:

Yeardon, 49ᵃ 2ᵖ; Whitefield, 72ᵃ 20ᵖ; the loaneing, 4ᵃ 28ᵖ; Wester-field, 17ᵃ 2ʳ 15ᵖ; the Great field, 22ᵃ 2ʳ 18ᵖ; Foul-hogger-hill, 6ᵃ 10ᵖ; the night-fold, 12ᵃ 2ʳ 14ᵖ; Rye-hill, 37ᵃ 2ʳ 14ᵖ; peas-lands, 19ᵃ 3ʳ 12ᵖ; Burn-hill, 14ᵃ 20ᵖ; the Horse-close, 3ᵃ 19ᵖ; the Castle-banks, 1ᵃ 2ʳ 36ᵖ; the castle, 1ᵃ 1ʳ 20ᵖ; orchard, stack-garth and green, 2ᵃ 3ʳ 20ᵖ; the East-field, 125ᵃ 1ʳ 34ᵖ.[2]

Adjoining Aydon Castle lands on the east is the sixteenth-century enclosure of Aydon White-house. On the south side of the White-house closes and of Aydon Castle lands lay the common called Aydon Fell and White-house hills, of which the eastern portion, amounting to 190 acres, was divided in 1710, under the terms of an award given on the 17th November of that year, among the freeholders of Aydon, namely John Cooke of White-house, Lionel Winship senior of Aydon, Lionel Winship junior of Aydon, Andrew Kennedy of Newcastle, Henry Langlands of Newcastle, and the Rev. Henry Cooke of Chelmsford.[3] The western portion of the Fell, now part of Aydon North farm, remained unenclosed till a later period. Shildon Lough lay to the south of Aydon Fell, separating it from Thornbrough, and to the east of the Fell and of Aydon White-house lay the common of Shildon, formerly belonging to Corbridge but now annexed to Aydon township. The ancient cultivated lands of Aydon lay round the village in the south-west portion of the township, and comprised a few closes, two open fields called the North and South Fields, divided from one another by the road leading to Corbridge, and an ox-pasture between Aydon village and Aydon Castle called the Broom-close. These lands are now divided between three farms, namely Gallow-hill, Aydon North farm and Aydon South farm. The population of Aydon township at the last census was 96, that of Aydon Castle township being 21.[4]

Aydon Castle is reached from the south by a lane leading across the fields from Prince Street in Corbridge called Deadridge, named Didiriche

[1] The tithe-award of 1842 gives to Aydon a titheable area of 665 acres, comprising 410 acres of arable, 450 acres of meadow and pasture, and 5 acres of woodland; and to Aydon-castle a titheable area of 393 acres, comprising 250 acres of arable, 122 acres of meadow and pasture, and 21 acres of woodland.

[2] Mr. J. H. Straker's MSS. [3] *Ibid.*

[4] The population returns for Aydon township are: 1801, 102; 1811, 117; 1821, 94; 1831, 99; 1841, 83; 1851, 104; 1861, 78; 1871, 64; 1881, 95; 1891, 117; 1901, 90; 1911, 96. The returns of 1891-1911 include Shildon. The census-returns for Aydon-castle township are: 1801, 29; 1811, 26; 1821, 31; 1831, 29; 1841, 25; 1851, 23; 1861, 30; 1871, 34; 1881, 17; 1891, 18; 1901, 21; 1911, 21.



in a lease of 1517.[1] Prince Street continued up the hill as a road to Aydon village. In 1710, upon the enclosure of Aydon Fell, the road was prolonged to the edge of Shildon common, so that the tenants of Aydon might have a lane along which to drive their cattle. Under the Turnpike Act of 25 George II. the road was converted into a turnpike and was further extended to the Military Road at Matfen Piers. It thus became a thoroughfare leading from Newcastle, by way of Corbridge, to Hexham and Carlisle.

Aydon, like Thornbrough, was a member of the barony of Bolam, the history of whose owners has been given in the last chapter. It is unsafe to identify it with the single knight's fee held of Gilbert de Burun in 1166 by William son of Bernier,[2] and it appears to have been held in demesne by Walter fitz Gilbert, who died in 1206, leaving a widow, Emma, and two daughters and co-heirs, Alina and Alesia. A certain Habert de Penewurth made an offer of two hundred marks and two palfreys in 1206-7 for the marriage of the widow, but, at the price of two hundred marks and one palfrey, she obtained leave to marry whom she would, subject to the king's assent.[3] In the following year Peter de Vaux obtained her hand in marriage, paying to the king five palfreys for his sanction.[4] He was a member of the Cumberland family of Vaux or de Vallibus, and possibly a son of Robert de Vaux of Gilsland who made himself, in 1210, responsible for the payment of the said Emma's fine.[5] In the return of king's wards made in 1219 his wife's dower-lands are given as of the yearly value of £10, and in the return for 1227 they are assessed at £15.[6] The latter return styles the lady Emma de Aydon, pointing to the fact that that manor was held by her in dower and formed her residence.

Emma de Aydon appears to have died before 1235,[7] since in that year Alina de Bolam and James de Cauz with Alesia his wife, the co-heirs

[1] Appendix I, No. 75a. The name signifies a rigg which has gone out of cultivation. For other examples of its use see deeds quoted in Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 350 n. and vol. vi. of this work, p. 20.

[2] Pipe Roll, 9 John, in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 98.

[3] Pipe Roll, 10 John, printed *ibid.* p. 101; *Rotuli de Finibus*, p. 441, whence it appears that Emma was by birth an Umfravville.

[4] Pipe Roll, 12 John, in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 107. In 1214 the balance of the fine was again charged to Peter de Vaux (Pipe Roll, 16 John, printed *ibid.* p. 117). It was not extinguished until 1256 (Pipe Roll, 40 Henry III. printed *ibid.* p. 233).

[5] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. pp. 161, 159.

[6] The agreement with Newminster [illegible] as stated in vol. iv. of this work, p. 199, last line.

of Walter fitz Gilbert de Bolam, granted to their step-father for life, at a rent of one mark for castle-ward, the manor of Aydon with a third part of Leighton forest and the services of Henry de Burneton and of Thomas de Wytington.[1] The grant comprised four vills, namely two Aydons, Burneton and Little Whittington. Burneton has long disappeared, but its name survives as Brunton Sheall in the bounder of Shildon common made in 1588. The existence of two vills of Aydon is further evidenced by a grant of nine acres in Little Aydon made by Hugh Cook to Peter de Vaux in September, 1241, to hold at a rent of sixpence payable to the granter for life, and, after his death, to the lights on the altar of Our Lady in Corbridge Church for ever.[2]

Peter de Vaux was still alive in 1243 when he sued John de Middleton of Thornbrough for suit to Aydon mill,[3] but was dead in 1256 when his second wife, Agnes, was a widow.[4] By his death Aydon came to Thomas de Bekering and Richard de Gosebek, tenants, in right of their wives, of Bolam barony. Aydon was divided between them in equal moieties, the services of Thornbrough were assigned to Bekering and those of Little Whittington to Gosebek.

[1] Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Karliolum in crastino sancti Georgii, anno regni regis Henrici filii Johannis decimo nono, coram Rogero Bertram, Roberto de Ros, Willelmo de Eboraco, Ranulfo filio Henrici, et Thoma filio Johannis, justiciariis itinerantibus, etc., inter Petrum de Vallibus querentem per Robertum de Camhow, etc., et Alinam de Bolum et Jacobum de Cauz et Alesiam uxorem ejus impedientes per Everardum de Bolum et Jacobum de Bolum, etc., de maneriis de Eydenes, etc., scilicet quod predicti Alina, Jacobus et Alesia recognoverunt predictum manerium cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Petri ut illud quod idem Petrus habet de dono predictorum Aline, Jacobi et Alesie, habendum et tenendum eidem Petro de predictis Alina, Jacobo et Alesia, et heredibus ipsorum Aline et Alesie, tota vita ipsius Petri, similiter cum tercia parte totius foreste de Lithedon, et cum servicio et homagio Henrici de Burneton et Thome de Wytington et heredum ipsorum de tenementis que ipsi tenuerunt in eisdem villis de Burneton et Wytington die quo hec concordia facta fuit; reddendo inde per annum unam marcam argenteam ad custodiam Novi Castri super Tynam die dominica proxima post festum sancti Cuthberti in quadragesima, faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad quatuor villas de Eydenes, Wytington et Burneton, pro omni servicio et exaccione, etc. Et pro hac recognicione, etc., idem Petrus dedit predictis Aline, Jacobo et Alesie, decem libras sterlingorum. Et post mortem ipsius Petri predicta maneria, et predicta tercia pars foreste, et predicta homagia et servicia cum pertinentiis revertentur predictis Aline, Jacobo et Alesie, et heredibus ipsorum Aline et Alesie, quiete imperpetuum. *Feet of Fines*, case 180, file 4, No. 58. Compare *Testa de Nevill*, p. 386a.

[2] Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Novum Castrum super Tinam in octabis sancti Michaelis, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis vicesimo quinto, etc., inter Petrum de Vallibus querentem et Hugonem cocum impedientem de novem acris terre cum pertinenciis in parva Aydon, etc. Predictus Hugo recognovit totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis esse jus ipsius Petri ut illam quam idem Petrus habet de dono predicti Hugonis; habendum et tenendum eidem Petro et heredibus suis de predicto Hugone et heredibus suis imperpetuum; reddendo inde per annum eidem Hugoni quamdiu vixerit sex denarios ad duos terminos, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, et faciendo inde forinsecum servicium quantum ad predictam terram pertinet, pro omni servicio et exactione. Et post decessum predicti Hugonis predictus Petrus et heredes sui solvent annuatim predictos sex denarios ad luminaria altaris beate Virginis in ecclesia de Corbrigg imperpetuum, etc. *Feet of Fines*, case 180, file 4, No. 70. In 1295 John de Houton sued Thomas de Bekering and others for lands in North Aydon and South Aydon; *Assize Roll* 1306 mem. 7.

[3] See above, p. 309.

[4] *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* vol. ii. p. 231.

Alesia, daughter and co-heir of Walter fitz Gilbert, had died between 1243 and 1248, leaving her husband, James de Cauz, surviving her. He died in 1248, having had issue an only daughter and heir, Mary, wife of Thomas de Bekering of Bekering in Lincolnshire, first of that name.[1] Thomas de Bekering and his wife settled lands in Aydon to the value of ten pounds upon their son, Thomas de Bekering II., in February, 1271/2.[2] He died in the same year, leaving his widow sole tenant of the lands of James de Cauz.[3] Thomas de Bekering II. appears to have resigned his lands in Aydon to his mother, who thereupon, in 1272-5, settled one moiety of her manor, excepting the mill, upon John de Houton in marriage with her daughter, Eleanor, and the other moiety of the demesne lands, with the mill, upon her younger son, Peter de Bekering.[4] Mary de Bekering died in 1279.[5] The inquisition taken upon her death states that she was seised, amongst other property, of forty-two shillings rent out of the mills of Bradford and Aydon, and of 13s. 8d. and three pounds of cummin, being the rents of free tenants in those vills.[6]

Thomas de Bekering II. died in 1285,[7] leaving an infant son and heir, Thomas de Bekering III. The inquisition taken upon his death[8] contains no mention of lands in Aydon. Custody of the Bekering lands in Northumberland during the minority of the heir was granted to Sir Walter de Huntercombe.[9] Peter de Bekering's lands in Aydon reverted, upon his death in 1289,[10] to his nephew, Thomas de Bekering III. The latter came of age in 1297,[11] and proceeded to recover the remainder of his grandmother's lands in Aydon from John son of John de Houton.[12] On the 24th May, 1318, he received the king's licence to grant lands in

[1] *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* vol. ii. p. 34. On the 1st April, 1248, the escheator was ordered to permit the executors of James de Cauz to administer his will; *Close Roll*, 32 Henry III. mem. 11.

[2] *Feet of Fines*, case 180, file 6, No. 171. [3] *Excerpta e Rot Fin.* vol. ii. p. 587.

[4] *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. p. 23; *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 88, p. 357.

[5] Writ of *diem clausit extremum* dated 8th September, 1279; *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. i. p. 110.

[6] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 183.

[7] Writ of *diem clausit extremum*, *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. i. p. 214. Licence to the widow to marry again, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 254. Assignment of dower, *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1279-1288, p. 504, and 1288-1296, p. 79.

[8] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 414. [9] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281-1292, pp. 180, 340.

[10] *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. i. p. 256. John de Houton, Peter de Bekering and Adam le Botiller appear as proxies for Mary de Bekering in the roll of proffers of military service, 1277; Palgrave, *Parliamentary Writs*, vol. i. p. 202.

[11] Proof of age printed in *Placita coram Rege*, 1297, Index Society, vol. xix. pp. 40-41, 197; order to give seisin, *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1296-1302, p. 46.

[12] *Cal. Chancery Rolls Various*, 1277-1326, p. 67; *Assize Roll*, No. 658.

Bolam barony to the value of forty pounds, upon his eldest son, Thomas de Bekering IV., in fee tail, but the grant was subsequently surrendered, and lands in Nottinghamshire taken instead.[1] The inquisition taken at his death, in 1326, gives an extent of his property in Aydon, which consisted of eighty acres of demesne-land and four bondage tenements, each containing a toft and twenty-four acres. Forty acres were leased at a mark's rent, but the rest was returned as lying utterly waste and uncultivated, as Bekering had stated them to be in a petition addressed by him to the king in 1318, wherein he set out his losses in the Scottish war.[2] The inquisition taken on the death of Sir Thomas de Bekering IV. in 1352 is similar in its details, but three out of the four husband-lands were then tenanted.[3] His son and heir being a minor, the wardship of his lands was granted to Sir Robert de Herle at a reserved rent of £50, which rent was remitted by letters patent in 1356.[4]

On the 25th April, 1363, Sir John de Bekering, son and heir of Sir Thomas de Bekering IV. and grandson of Sir Thomas de Bekering III., leased to Sir John de Strivelyn of Belsay and to Jacoba his wife his manor of Harnham and all his other property in Northumberland, including the moiety of Aydon, for fifteen years, to hold rent-free for the first four years of the term and thereafter at a rent of sixteen pounds; and subsequently, on the 26th November, 1373, mortgaged the same to Strivelyn and his wife, for five hundred marks of silver, dying three years later.[5] In default of payment, the mortgage fell in to Jacoba de Strivelyn, who survived her husband and married secondly Robert de Clifford. Clifford and his wife settled the Bekering lands in trust for themselves and their heirs by fine made in 1386.[6] Jacoba, the wife of Robert de Clifford, died in 1391, and her husband consequently became sole tenant of the lands formerly belonging to Sir John de Bekering. He settled his property, in November, 1415, upon Sir Robert Umframville, Sir William Tempest, Sir William Elmeden, John del Halle and John Goldyngham, chaplains, and Robert Swinburn the younger.[7] The feoffees,

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, pp. 151, 216.

[2] *Chancery Inquisitions*, Edw. II. file 96, No. 5.

Inquisitions, file 424, No. 4.

[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1354-1358, p. 432.

Chancery Inquisitions post mortem, 50 Edw. III. No. 8.

Inquisitions ad quod damnum, file 400, No. 12; *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 14, No. 14; De Banco Rolls in [illegible] series, vol. vi. p. 64. The facts relating to Bekering's alienation of his moiety of Bolam barony are set out in an inquisition taken by virtue of a commission dated 18th December, 1411; *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 13 Hen. IV. No. 17 (old classification).

[7] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1413-1416, p. 379.

although entered in a return made in 1428 as jointly seised of these estates,[1] probably held them in trust, since other evidence points to this moiety of the Bolam barony having been acquired by the Greys of Hetton in or before 1415 and retained by them down to the middle of the following century.[2]

Meanwhile the other moiety of the barony of Bolam, including half of Aydon, had come into the possession of the family of Raymes. John de Cauz, husband of Alina, one of the two co-heirs of Walter fitz Gilbert, died early in 1234,[3] leaving an only daughter and heir, Margaret. The marriage of Margaret de Cauz was granted by Henry III. to Walter Gray, archbishop of York, who gave her in marriage to his nephew, William Britton, son of William Britton the elder by a sister of the archbishop.[4] Emma de Umfraville, the mother of Alina and grandmother of Margaret de Cauz, granted to archbishop Gray lands in Torney which were assigned by him to the said William Britton.[5] Alina herself conveyed to the archbishop, by fine levied in the king's court, in November, 1240, all her lands in Northumberland, upon trust to pay out of the income derived from those lands £20 per annum in satisfaction of her debts, which totalled the considerable sum of £355. William Britton undertook to provide for his mother-in-law, and the archbishop undertook to do the like in the event of Britton's death. The agreement also provided that, if Britton and the archbishop should both die before the estates were redeemed, Alina de Cauz should have lands to the value of ten pounds assigned to her for her maintenance until the whole was cleared of debt; and that, when the incumbrances had been discharged, the lands should be restored well sown, and stocked with five plough-teams of eight oxen, and with four horses for harrowing. A

[1] *Feudal Aids*, vol. iv. p. 81.

[2] Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 345. A pedigree of Bekering is given at pp. 333-334. The marriages unknown to Hodgson were: (1) Thomas de Bekering II. married Cecily, who survived him and married secondly John Bray; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 254; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1279-1288, p. 504, and 1288-1296, p. 79. (2) Thomas de Bekering III. married Margery, who survived him; *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. iii. p. 392. (3) Thomas de Bekering IV. married Isabella, or Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John de Huntercombe; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1345-1348, p. 535.

[3] A return of knights' fees made in 1227 states that Alina was married to John de Cauz, and he was therefore presumably still living in that year; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 160. On the other hand, the archbishop of York was appointed, on the 13th April, 1234, to receive the fealty of Alina, late wife of John de Cauz, for the lands which she held in chief; *Close Rolls*, 1231-1234, p. 404.

[4] *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 88, p. 102.

[5] *Archbishop Gray's Register*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 56, p. 248.

separate agreement, now lost, comprised articles respecting the upkeep of buildings upon the estate, the erection of new buildings, and the refunding of the charges which the archbishop might incur.[1]

Alina de Cauz was still living in 1243.[2] She died within the next few years, as did her son-in-law, William Britton; and Margaret her daughter, who consequently inherited one moiety of the Bolam barony, was seized upon and forcibly married, in October, 1246, by Richard de Gosebek of Gosebek in Suffolk.[3] Gosebek and his wife brought an action against Simon Baard and Isabella his wife, at the Newcastle assize of 1268, to enforce covenants made between them regarding the manor of Aydon,[4] but the subject-matter of the agreement is unknown. Between

[1] Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Huntedun in crastino Animarum, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis vicesimo quinto, etc., inter Walterum archiepiscopum Ebor', Anglie primatem, querentem, per Willelmum de Burton, etc.. et Alinam filiam Walteri filii Gilberti de Bolum, impedientem, per Petrum de Vallibus, de omnibus terris et tenementis ipsius Aline cum pertinenciis que habuit in comitatu Northumbrie, scilicet tam de terris et tenementis die qua hec convencio primo prelocuta fuit in manu ipsius Aline existentibus, quam de aliis terris et tenementis que Johannes de Cauz, quondam vir ipsius Aline, et ipsa Alina prius dimiserant ad firmam. Unde placitum convencionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, videlicet quod predicta Alina concessit et dimisit prefato archiepiscopo omnes predictas terras et tenementa, in dominicis et redditibus, in homagiis et serviciis liberorum hominum et vilenagiis, in wardis escaetis et maritagiis, in boscis et planis, pratis et pasturis, in molendinis stagnis et vivariis, et in omnibus aliis rebus ad predictas terras et tenementa pertinentibus, sine ullo retenemento, salvis eidem Aline omnibus merchetis rationalibus in predictis terris accidentibus; ita quod idem archiepiscopus et heredes sui habebunt et tenebunt omnes predictas terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sicut predictum est, faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum omnia servicia que ad terras illas et tenementa pertinent, quousque acquietaverint eandem Alinam versus Christianos et Judeos de trecentis et quinquaginta et quinque libris, scilicet quolibet anno de viginti libris. Eadem vero Alina interim moram faciet cum Willelmo Briton qui duxit in uxorem Margaretam filiam et heredem predicte Aline, et qui eidem Aline omnia necessaria inveniet sicut uxori sue proprie racionabiliter et honeste. Et si idem Willelmus decesserit antequam debita predicta fuerint plenius soluta, et terre predicte et tenementa fuerint inde plene quieta, idem archiepiscopus et heredes sui eodem modo quo predictum est eidem Aline necessaria ministrabunt. Et si forte archiepiscopus et Willelmus obierunt antequam solucio facta fuerit de predictis trecentis et quinquaginta et quinque libris, etc., habebit eadem Alina decem libratas terre de predictis terris et tenementis in loco competenti per extensionem et assignacionem heredum ipsius archiepiscopi, et per visum amicorum predicte Aline, tenendas ad sustentacionem suam donec omnes predicte terre et tenementa ad eandem Alinam revertantur, ita quod tunc quieti erunt predicti heredes de necessariis eidem Aline inveniendis. Cum autem idem archiepiscopus vel heredes sui predictas terras et tenementa acquietaverint de predictis trecentis et quinquaginta et quinque libris, tunc revertentur predicte terre et tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sicut predictum est integre et plenarie ad eandem Alinam vel heredes suos bene seminate et cum quinque carucis instaurate, scilicet qualibet caruca cum octo bobus et preterea cum quatuor afris ad herciandum deputatis, sine impedimento ipsius archiepiscopi vel heredum suorum vel alicujus ex parte eorum. Et preterea eadem Alina concessit quod decetero non se maritabit nisi de assensu et voluntate ipsius archiepiscopi, nec aliquid de predictis terris et tenementis dabit, vendet, invadiabit, vel aliquo alio modo alienabit quominus omnes terre predicte et tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in omnibus rebus secundum quod predictum est per decessum ejusdem Aline ad heredes ejusdem Aline integre revertantur. Et hec concordia facta fuit salvis articulis contentis in cyrographo prius inter eos confecto de predictis terris et tenementis, in quibus fit mencio de sustentacione domorum in eisdem terris existencium, et de edificacione domorum novarum, et de custo et sumptibus quos idem archiepiscopus vel heredes sui in eis apposuerint restituendis. Et hec concordia facta fuit presente Willelmo Briton et illam concedente. *Feet of Fines*, case 180, file 4, No. 65.

[2] *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 382 b, 386 a.

[3] *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* vol. i. pp. 465, 465; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1232-1247, p. 489; cp. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 102.

[4] *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 200, 222.

1272 and 1275 they joined in granting to Robert son of Henry de Bradford, surnamed Baisepol, in marriage with Alice their daughter, a moiety of the township of Bradford, and a moiety of Aydon mill, the other moiety of the mill being in the hands of Peter de Bekering.[1] Richard de Gosebek died in 1281, seised, in right of his wife, of moieties of the manors of Bolam and Aydon.[2] She survived her husband, dying at the close of the year 1284, and, while a widow, granted her moiety of the manor of Aydon to her younger son, John de Gosebek.[3]

Hugh de Gosebek, son and heir of Margaret de Gosebek, upon succeeding to his mother's estate, granted his manor of Shortflat to William de Middleton, king's clerk and rector of Bolam, for life at a rent of fifty marks,[4] and subsequently alienated his purparty of the barony of Bolam to his neighbour, Hugh de Raymes of Wherstead in Suffolk, and Robert de Raymes his son. As the alienation had been made without the king's licence, the king took the barony into his own hands, but restored it to Robert de Raymes in 1296, upon payment of a fine of £60, Hugh de Raymes having died in the interval.[5]

AYDEN SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Ade Feldeu ...	2	9	6	unde regi	4	6
„ Ricardi filii Jacobi	3	2	2	..	5	8
.. Willelmi Feldew	3	15	6	.	6	10½
„ Ricardi filii Man	3	11	6	.	6	6
.. Hugonis filii Ricardi ...	2	7	0	..	4	3½
.. Ade molendinarii	2	2	0	..	3	9½
.. Oliveri de Wallibus	2	6	0	..	4	2½
. Ricardi Feldeu ..	2	10	0	..	4	6

Summa huius ville £22 3s. 0d. Unde regi 40s. 4d. Probatur."

Robert de Raymes had an active military career. When Wallace rose in rebellion in 1297 and the earl of Warrenne was dispatched with an English army to crush him, Raymes took part in the expedition, receiving letters of protection on the 28th June of that year, when about

[1] *Ibid.* p. 357; *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. ii. p. 23; *Assize Roll*, No. 653, mem. 17. Margaret de Gosebek also granted to her son-in-law lands in South Middleton; Swinburne deed quoted in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 334.

[2] *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 309; *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 236.

[3] *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 356; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1279-1285, p. 315.

[4] *Assize Roll*, No. 653, mem. 17. Middleton had this lease confirmed to him by letters patent, 17th June, 1290; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 365.

[5] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. iii. p. 291; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1288-1296, p. 462. *Lay Subsidy Rolls*, [illegible]

to set out for Scotland along with Thomas Grey.[1] He was attached to the company of Sir Henry Percy, warden of Galloway, and, while serving under him, had fresh letters of protection, 3rd May, 1298.[2] He was again summoned to do service in Scotland in 1300 in virtue of his barony, but on this occasion provided two substitutes.[3] In the following year he is found purchasing from John de Lampet a messuage, ten tofts and two carucates of land in Aydon for £100, and a messuage and twenty-four acres in Dilston from Robert of York for twenty marks.[4] In 1304 he was allowed, at the instance of Sir Henry Percy and in consideration of his services in Scotland, to settle his moiety of Bolam barony upon his wife's kinswoman, Lucy, widow of Sir Thomas de Divelston, in trust for himself and his wife and their joint heirs.[5] The survey then taken of his moiety in Aydon gives the following details:

	£	s.	d
A messuage ... ... yearly value	0	1	0
80 acres of arable land in demesne at 3d. an acre	1	0	0
4 villeins, each holding 1 messuage and 24 acres, and paying 13s. 4d. yearly ...	2	13	4
A moiety of a villein's holding	0	6	8
3 cottars, each holding a toft and paying 2s. yearly	0	6	0
William de Tyndale holds 9 acres of free land, and pays 1 lb. of pepper.			

On the 5th April, 1305, Raymes received licence to crenellate his houses of Shortflat and Aydon, and on the same day he and Thomas de Bekering III., co-parcener of the barony of Bolam, had a royal charter granting to them a market at Bolam and free warren in their demesnes of Bolam, Aydon, Leighton and South Middleton.[6] In 1309 he was summoned to attend a muster at Newcastle at Michaelmas in order to perform military service against the Scots.[7] This military expedition was abandoned, but, at the close of the year, Raymes set out for Scotland in the company of the earl of Angus, on a diplomatic mission which resulted in a truce between the two kingdoms.[8] A year later he was still in the earl's service.[9] In consideration of his services and at the earl's request

[1] *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i. p. 47. [2] Gough, *Scotland in* 1298, p. 28.

[3] Palgrave, *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, p. 224.

[4] *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 8, Nos. 93, 94. The grant of lands in Dilston, which was made to Raymes conjointly with Maud his wife, is printed above, p. 244, n. 1.

[5] *Inq. ad quod dammum*, file 49, No. 12; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 231; *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 9, No. 110.

[6] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 328; *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. iii., p. 52.

[7] Palgrave, *Parliamentary Writs*, vol. ii. div. ii. pt. i. p. 382; *cp.* p. 407.

[8] *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i. p. 75. [9] Bain, *Cal. Documents Relating to Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 38.

he had, on the 14th December, 1310, exemption from being put on juries and assizes,[1] and, in the following February, had again letters of protection for a year.[2]

In 1315-17 Raymes had twice the misfortune of losing his newly-built castle of Aydon to the Scots and their adherents. On the 20th January, 1314/15, he committed the castle to the custody of Hugh de Gales, well-furnished with artillery and food-supplies.[3] In spite of the strength of the position, Gales did not dare to stand a siege, but delivered the castle into the hands of the Scots on their invasion of Northumberland in the spring of 1315. After occupying the castle and pillaging its stores, the Scots wantonly set the building on fire, and inflicted damage to the amount of three hundred pounds.[4] Gilbert de Middleton's capture of the bishop of Durham and the cardinals on the 1st September, 1317, set the county aflame again. On the 5th December following, Hugh de Gales, the treacherous captain of Aydon, John Page, John Quoynt, who had been pillaging Corbridge in the previous month,[5] and Geoffrey de la Mare, seized on Aydon-hall, held it for a month in Gilbert de Middleton's name, during which time they ravaged the surrounding country, and finally, on the collapse of the rebellion, destroyed or carried off the furniture and household stuff within the castle.[6]

Early in 1316, and before he had been a second time ousted from Aydon-hall, Raymes petitioned the king for a grant of the herbage of

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 303. [2] *Op. cit.* p. 319.

[3] Afforciatum armisque et victualibus, videlicet quirris, balistariis et quarrellis, maeremio, ferro, plumbo, frumento, pane, cervisia, brasia, carcasiis bovorum porcorum et multonum, avenis, fabis, pisis, et uno doleo vini, sale, candelis, et farina, et utensilibus domorum ad valenciam trescentarum librarum. *Coram Rege Roll* 245, mem. 89.

[4] Robertus de Reymes optulit se versus Hugonem de Gales de placito quare cum idem Robertus mansum suum de Ayden in comitatu predicto muro de petra et calce nuper kernelatum et contra inimicos regis Scocie afforciatum, armisque et victualibus decenter munitum, eidem Hugoni pro salvacione partum illarum et pro hominibus ad pacem regis existentibus ibidem cum opus esset receptandis, inimicisque repellendis, ad custodiendum tradidisset, predictus Hugo, per conspiracionem inter ipsum et inimicos regis predictos habitam, mansum predictum eisdem inimicis regis, quanquam illud contra eos bene posset defendisse et custodisse, fraudulenter reddidit, qui illud ingressi in eo et moram fecerunt et in eorum recessu predictum mansum maliciose combusserunt, et bona et catalla hominum partum adjacentium felonice depredaverunt et dilapidaverunt, in regis sedicionem et contemptum et ipsius Roberti dispendium non modicum et gravamen, et contra pacem regis. *Coram Rege Roll* 222, mem. 133.

[5] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 92.

[6] Idem Robertus de Reymes queritur quod predicti Hugo [de Wales] et alii, die Lune proxima post festum sancti Andree apostoli, anno regni regis nunc undecimo, et sic continuando per unum mensem, vi et armis domos ipsius Roberti de Reymes apud Ayden fregerunt, et meremium inde ac alia bona et catalla sua, videlicet pannos lineos et laneos, aurum, argentum, tapetas, firmacula aurea et utensilia domus ad valenciam ducentarum librarum ibidem inventa combusserunt, ceperunt et depredaverunt. *Coram Rege Roll* 245, mem. 59. See also roll 257, mem. 20, cited in vol. ix. of this work, p. 109, n. 3.

Plumpton park in the forest of Inglewood for the term of ten years. He stated in his petition that he had been in all the Scottish wars and had there lost horses, armour and other goods to the value of a hundred marks; that his houses and lands in Northumberland had been burned and pillaged and damage done by the Scots to the amount of a thousand pounds; that he no longer derived any income from his property which had formerly produced fifty pounds a year; and that he had himself been captured by the Scots and forced to pay five hundred marks as ransom, for which sum his son was still a hostage in Scotland.[1] His petition was granted, and he was further compensated by a grant of ten pounds a year out of the customs of the port of Newcastle, made to him on the 26th September, 1317.[2]

Raymes saw more active service, serving under the earl of Lancaster in 1317 and under his former leader, the earl of Angus, in 1319,[3] and in 1320 he followed the earl of Norfolk to France.[4] In 1321 he was appointed collector of customs in the ports of Newcastle and Hartlepool,[5] and in the following year he was returned to Parliament as one of the two knights of the shire for Northumberland. He died in the summer of 1323,[6] leaving a son and heir, Robert de Raymes II. The inquisition taken at his death gives the acreage of Aydon demesne lands as 122 acres of arable and 6 acres of meadow. The bondsmen's lands were stated to be all lying waste and uncultivated from lack of tenants and farm-stock, in consequence of the destruction wrought by the Scots. Only 25 acres had been that year given to tenants at will at a rent of sevenpence an acre.[7]

[1] A nostre seygneur le rey prie Robert de Reymes si lui plest, qe come le dit Robert ad este en tottes ses geres de Escoce et iloks ad perdu chevaux, armurees, et autres biens a la value de c marchees, et a ceo la ou le dit Robert out ses manaunties en le pais de Northumberlond estoffees de grauntz biens, et ses terres renablement bien estorees, la sont les enemys de Escoce venuz, et ount ses manaunties et ses terres nettement ars, prayez et destrutz, au damage du dit Robert de mil live[rees]. Estre ceo le dit Robert fust pris par les dits enemys et raunsone a cynkes cent mars, pur les queux le fyz le dit Robert demore uncore en Escoce en hostage. Et a ceo le dit Robert ad perdu nettement le profit de cynkaunte liverees de terre par an par les ditz enemys, issint que le dit Robert nad riens dont sustenir lui ne sa meygsnee. De quei le dit Robert prie au dit nostre seigneur le roy qil lui voylle si lui plest de sa grace eyder et granter en eyde de sa grant pert et de sa raunsonne pur terme de x auns le herbage de sun park de Plompton en la foreste de Ingelwode, sauve suffisaunte pasture a sa sauvagine; et qil voyle si lui plest granter au dit Robert et as ses heyrs les assarts et les purprestures de la dite foreste queux ne sont pas arentes, rendaunt au dit nostre seigneur le rei sis deners par an pur lacre mesure par la perche de la dite foreste queus amountet ben a c acris. *Chancery Inquisitions ad quod damnum*, file 119, No. 15.

Cal. Patent Rolls, 1317-1321, p. 28; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-1323, p. 607.

[3] *Exchequer K.R. Accounts*, bundle 15, Nos. 12, 26.

[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 427.

[5] *Cal. Fine Rolls*, vol. iii. pp. 81, 145.

[6] Writ of *diem clausit extremum* dated 14th June, 1323; *op. cit.* p. 214. A similar writ was addressed to the escheator for Suffolk (p. 322), but Raymes does not appear to have held land in that county.

[7] *Chancery Inquisitions p.m.*, Edw. II. file 90, No. 2.

AYDENE SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Robertus de Reymes, 3ˢ; Adam Martyn, 2ˢ 2ᵈ; Willelmus Jacob, 3ˢ 4ᵈ; Adam de Ayden, 5ˢ; Robertus de Ayden, 3ˢ; Ricardus de Feldewe, 4ˢ; Adam Grek, 10ˢ. Summa, 21ˢ 4ᵈ. Probatur.[1]

In October, 1346, King David of Scotland headed an invasion into England and occupied Hexham. Aydon Hall was delivered up to him upon the condition that the lives of the garrison should be spared.[2] Robert de Raymes II., then owner of Aydon, died on the 10th October, 1349, a victim to the Black Death.[3] The inquisition taken on his death states that the cottages upon the estate were lying waste from want of tenants and lack of pasture.[4] He left issue a son and heir, Robert de Raymes III., of full age, and a widow, Agnes, to whom the manor of Shortflat was assigned as dower in lieu of her thirds.[5] She also received custody, by grant made to her on the 8th August, 1350, of the residue of her husband's lands, to hold at a yearly rent of ten marks, reserved to the Crown in satisfaction of a debt which her deceased husband had incurred as sheriff.[6] The custody of this moiety of the Bolam barony was assigned by Agnes de Raymes, four years later, to Sir Robert de Herle, lord of the Bolbec barony of Styford, and was confirmed to Herle on the 21st February, 1353/4.[7] Herle also received from the Crown a grant of the custody of the Bekering moiety of Bolam barony during the minority of John de Bekering, and so had for a time the entire barony in his possession.[8]

Meanwhile Robert de Raymes III., whose interest in his father's lands was solely reversionary, granted, in 1353, his moieties of the manors of Bolam and Aydon to his younger brother, Hugh de Raymes, retaining the demesne lands of Shortflat and a moiety of the vill of South Middleton.[9] Hugh de Raymes now granted the manor of Aydon Hall and his moiety of the vill of Aydon to Sir Robert de Herle, for term of his life, subject to a rent to Nicholas de Raymes, brother of the granter.[10] Herle

[1] *Lay Subsidy Roll*, $\frac{158}{7}$, mem. 2.

[2] Fortalitium quod vocatur Hayden hall juxta Corbrig. *Letters from the Northern Registers*, Rolls Series, p. 387. [3] *Inq. p.m.* 43 Edw. III. secunda pars, No. 20. [4] *Exchequer Inquisitions*, file 423, No. 1.

[5] *Inq. p.m.* 43 Edw. III. secunda pars, No. 20. The orders for assignment of dower are dated 1st February and 5th May, 1350; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1349-1354, pp. 161, 175.

[6] *Pipe Roll*, 25 Edw. III. Northumberland. [7] *Pipe Roll*, 39 Edw. III. Northumberland.

[8] He also held the advowson of Bolam as heir of William de Herle, by grant from Sir Thomas de Bekering IV. and Robert de Raymes II. in 1334. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 8.

[9] *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 310, No. 4; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1354-1358, p. 43.

[10] *Inq. p.m.* 38 Edw. III. No. 23.

afterwards resigned the custody of the Raymes moiety of Bolam barony in favour of the said Nicholas de Raymes, who received a royal confirmation of the custody on the 18th November, 1362[1]; but he continued to enjoy the Aydon lands until his death on the 5th July, 1364.[2]

Upon the death of Sir Robert de Herle, Nicholas de Raymes became entitled to Aydon as brother and heir of Hugh de Raymes, then deceased; but from some unexplained cause his claim was not admitted by the Crown. An inquisition taken at Newcastle on the 28th October, 1369, found that the escheators had answered for the profits of Bolam barony to the Royal Exchequer since 1362.[3] It was not until 1376 that Nicholas de Raymes obtained a grant of the custody of the manor of Aydon Hall and of the moiety of the vill of Aydon, pending the settlement of the dispute.[4] Finally Raymes had the premises awarded to him by decree of the Court of Exchequer made on the 18th February, 1376/7.[5]

The Raymes family does not appear to have resided at Aydon Hall after the fourteenth century, for at the death of Robert de Raymes IV. in 1450 the castle was returned as in a ruinous condition for want of repair.[6] It continued, however, in the possession of that family until the 7th April, 1541, when Robert Raymes VIII. granted it to Sir Reynold Carnaby of Hexham in exchange for lands at Hawkwell in the parish of Stamfordham,[7] retaining a rent-charge of £3 6s. 8d. out of the estate, which was finally extinguished in 1657.[8] Aydon Castle had been previously

[1] *Originalia*, 36 Edw. III. rot. 19.

[2] *Inq. p.m.* 38 Edw. III. No. 23.

[3] *Inq. p.m.* 43 Edw. III. secunda pars, No. 20.

[4] *Originalia*, 50 Edw. III. rot. 14.

[5] *Memoranda Rolls*, 51 Edw. III. rot. 16. Compare *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1374-1377, p. 398.

[6] *Inq. p.m.* 29 Hen. VI. No. 20. Compare *Cal. Inquisitions*, Hen. VII. vol. i. p. 235.

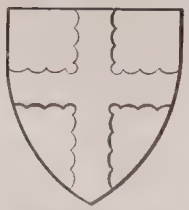
[7] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Raymes de Shortflatt in comitatu Northumbriae armiger dedi, concessi, et hac presenti charta mea confirmavi Reginaldo Carnabye de Hexham in comitatu predicto militi castellum meum de Ayden in comitatu predicto ac omnia messuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones et servitia mea cum pertinenciis in Ayden Castell predicto, modo in tenura et occupacione Willelmi Shaftoo; habendum et tenendum omnia predicta messuagia, castellum, terras, tenementa, et cetera premissa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Reginaldo Carnabye heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, etc. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Datum septimo die Aprilis, anno regni Henrici octavi, Dei gracia Angliae et Franciae regis, etc., tricesimo secundo. Seal, *a cross engrailed*. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 78 b and 116. For the grant of Hawkwell, made on the same day, see Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 368, quoting deed at Capheaton.

[8] This rent-charge was assigned by Henry Raymes of Witton-le-Wear, 15th September, 1608, to Robert Fenwick of Netherton. Robert Fenwick, then of Prestwick, and his son Thomas, made assignment to Sir Edward Radcliffe, 1st March, 1628/9. Radcliffe sold it to William Collinson of Aydon Castle by deed dated 10th April, 1641. A note by Collinson says, 'The reason this deed from Baronett Ratcliff and his sonn was dated in '41, long before I had any interest in Eden Castle or knew this countrey, has bin that after that year his estate was under a confiscation by ye Long Parliament, and then had noe power to sell or dispose of it; but it was bought in the yeare 1657. I gave 15 years purchase for it, at £3 6s. 8d. a yeare.' Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.



Robert

RAYMES OF AYDON AND SHORTFLAT.



leased to Edward Shafto of Bavington, and was, at the time of its sale, in the occupation of his son, Cuthbert Shafto. Shafto surrendered his lease to Sir Reynold Carnaby, 21st January, 1541/2,[1] but seems to have failed to obtain an immediate settlement, since in October, 1546, he presented to the Privy Council a complaint against Cuthbert Carnaby (who succeeded to Aydon Hall upon the death of his brother, Sir Reynold, in 1543) for certain arrears.[2]

Cuthbert Carnaby made Aydon Hall his principal residence, putting it in good repair, and introducing a couple of fire-places which still bear his arms. He settled it in 1560 upon himself and Margery his wife, and included it in a second entail made in 1579, whereby it was settled in remainder upon his son, Lancelot Carnaby, and the heirs male of his body.[3] Ralph Carnaby of Halton, grandson of Cuthbert Carnaby, sold the property, on the 28th February, 1653, to Captain William Collinson of Tynemouth for £653.[4] Collinson renovated the castle, converting the eastern part of the building into a private dwelling-house and the western range into stables. His initials are carved on the lintels of two of the doorways. His son, Henry Collinson, sold his estate on the 4th November, 1702, to John Douglas of Newcastle and Matfen for £2,350.[5] From that date down to the present day Aydon Castle has formed part of the Matfen estate; and it is now owned by Sir Hugh Blackett.

EVIDENCES TO THE RAYMES PEDIGREE.

1440. William Craustur sued Thomas Ramys, son of John Ramys, late of Shortflat, esquire, executor of the will of the said John Ramys, and John Maners the elder, gentleman, son of Sir John Maners of Etall, knt., and Margaret his wife, coexecutrix of the said will, for forty shillings. *De Banco Roll*, 717 mem. 346 d.

1544, October 10th. Will of Robert Raymes of Shortflat VIII. . . . . Also I will that my londes be dyvided in thre partes, that is to saye, one parte to my wif, another to my heyre, and the thrid parte to th'upbringinge of my children, and the childe that my wif is with to be partener in all in generall. Also I will the thrid parte of my londe be dyvided equallye emongeste my children male when they come to th'age of xviij yeares, by the sighte of my father John Swynborne, my brother John his son, and my brother Thomas Myddelton esquier, for the terme of ther naturall lyves, and then to retorne to my heyre. And also I will that the tiethes of Belsoo, that is to say liij^{s} iiij^{d}, and Braidforthe as muche, and the Shorteflatt, xij^{s} iiij^{d}, pay the kinge the ferme. Also I will that the tyethe of Bradforthe,

[1] Totum illud castrum meum sive turrim de Ayden alias vocatum Ayden Halle, ac omnia et singula messuagia, terras, etc., eidem spectantia. Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.

[2] *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1542-1547, p. 547.

[3] *Feet of Fines*, Easter, 2 Eliz. and Michaelmas, 21 Eliz.

[4] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds. A pedigree of the Collinson family is given in vol. vi. of this work, p. 136. William Collinson's first wife was Grace Fenwick, to whom he was married at Earsdon, 31st May, 1649.

[5] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds. On the same day Douglas sold to Collinson the estate of Newton in Bywell which was evidently taken in part payment for Aydon Castle; vol. vi. of this work, p. 136.

after the deceas of my mother Elizabeth Fenwicke of Little Harle. and my cosine Isabell Aynesley laite wif to Robert Aynesleye, remayne to my heyre. Alsoe I will that Sir George Johnson, nowe beinge vicare of Bollome, have the half tiethe of Bollome for the terme of his lif naturall, payinge therfore yerlye to my executoures fortie shillinges ; th'oder half I will my wif have it duringe her widohoode, payinge yerlye therfore xl^{s}. Also I will my awnte of Lyttle Benton Elizabeth Killingeworthe and Jane have the tiethe of Trewicke ferme free for ther naturall lyves, and the kepinge of my two doughters, that is to say Ursula and Margaret. Also I will that the ferme of the tyethes of Bolome and Harname ronne to the mariages of my doughters, that is to say my eldeste doughter xl marces and to th'oder xx^{li}, and my wif to receyve the saide ferme to the bihove of my children duringe hir widohode ; and if she marye, I will that it be at the discrecione of my supervisoure unto the saide summes be ronne : I will that the saide ferme torne to my heyre. And after all my divises be fulfilled of the said tiethes, I will that the tiethes of all th'ole parisshinge remayne to my heyre. Also I gif my raymente to my eldeste son Robert Raymes. Also I will that my wif and my son Robert Raymes be toguether whilste sum of my children be preferred, thay beinge bothe contente ; and if thay be not, every of them to have ther right. Also I will that th'ymplementes bilonginge to th'altare of my chapell remane to my heyre. Also I will he have the counter that was the vicare of Bollome's, and the stepe fatt in the kilne, and the chiste in the barne, and one bedd Also I gif my warde Robert Aynesley to William Aynesley. Witnes herof, Alexandre Herone, Gerard Heron, gentlemen ; George Johnson, vicare of Bollome ; Rollande Mawn and Mathew Swan, clerkes. *Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem*, 2nd series, vol. 71, No. 120.

1576, May 13th. Edward Rames buried. *St. Nicholas, Newcastle, Parish Register.*

1586, August 8th. William Reymes of Shortflat and Elizabeth Hill of Ware, spinster, daughter of Gilbert Hill, late of the same, gent., deceased ; licence to marry at Ware aforesaid. *London Allegations for Marriage Licenses*, 1520-1610, Harl. Soc. Pub.

1596, October 14th. William Raymes of Whitburn buried. The like entry recurs at 22nd January, 1596/7. *Whitburn Parish Register.*

1542, April 8th. Mary Raines of Chirton, widow, buried. *Tynemouth Parish Register.*

1647, March 23rd. Timothy Rames, curate, buried. *Witton Gilbert Parish Register.*

1664, December. Thomas Fletcher of Newton and Rebecca Raymes of Long Witton, married. *Rothbury Parish Register.* In their marriage bond, dated 14th December, she is described as a spinster.

1703, December 23rd. Philip Raymes gent. and Sarah Paston widow, both of Tynemouth, married. *Tynemouth Parish Register.*

1748, December 1st. Sarah Raimes, widdow, buried. *Hexham Parish Register.*

The family of Raimes of Wheldrake, Acaster Malbis, and Stockton-on-Tees, traces its descent from George Raymes who, on the third March, 1537/8, took a lease from the prioress of Thicket of a house and lands in Wheldrake in Yorkshire (Augmentation Office Transcripts of Leases, 23 Eliz. No. 133), and whose will was proved at York, 9th February, 1545. That George Raymes was a cadet of the family of Raymes of Shortflat is made probable by the fact that the contemporary rector of Wheldrake, Simon Weldon (1514-1535), almost certainly had Northumbrian ancestry, and that Sir William Percy, son of the fourth earl of Northumberland was, in 1535, seneschal of the neighbouring priory of Thicket.

Aydon Hall.

Aydon-hall forms an almost perfect example of a fortified manor-house built at the close of the thirteenth century. Attention was first drawn to its architectural importance by Mr. Hudson Turner, who included a description of it in his *Account of Domestic Architecture in England*, published in 1851, and illustrated his account with careful drawings made of the castle by William Twopenny in 1834. Twopenny's original sketches are now preserved in the Print Room of the British Museum. Since that date the building has received fuller treatment in a monograph published in 1898 by Mr. W. H. Knowles in *Archaeologia*, vol. lvi. This has been revised for the present work.

In its main outline the plan of the castle was governed by the natural formation of the ground. It forms an irregular pentagon, having its apex to the north, and its base to the south. A fosse along the north-west side of the curtain gives it additional protection on that side, and the remaining sides are defended by the precipitous banks of the ravine. The area enclosed by the buildings and the curtain is an acre in extent, and is divided by walls into an outer and inner bailey and an enclosed court formed by two ranges of building projecting from the main block.

The main building, which contained the chief apartments, comprises the greater part of the south side. From this block two ranges of buildings projected, one northwards into the area of the pentagon, and the other in extension of the block in a westerly direction. The latter formed part of the west side, while the other three sides of the figure are formed by a disengaged curtain wall. This was strengthened by a semicircular mural tower which occupies the apex of the pentagon, and projecting beyond it commands the two northern stretches of the curtain. Between this and the north-western angle is the entrance gateway, protected by another tower.

The original house, which was probably commenced by Robert de Raymes I. immediately upon acquiring Aydon in 1296, comprises the greater portion of the main block of buildings occupying the south side of the site. It is cruciform in plan, is built in ashlar courses of superior workmanship, and was two storeys in height. The hall and other chief rooms were on the upper floor and were entered by a doorway to which access was gained by means of an external stair on the north side. There must have been an enclosure or court on the north side with a curtain wall, as the entrance to the hall would require some protection. There still exist toothings at the north-east angle of the transverse wing which were probably connected with such a curtain wall.

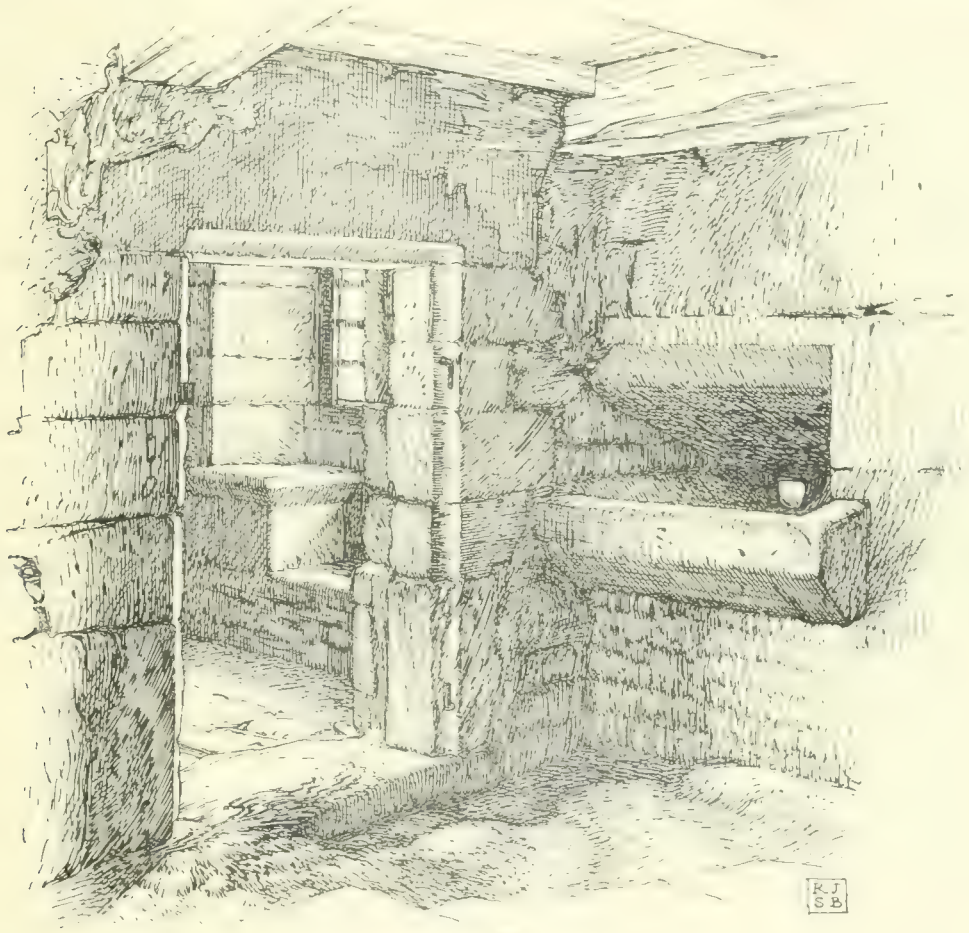
The hall was reached by a broad external stair, once covered by a penthouse roof, and was entered through a pointed doorway, 3 feet 4 inches in width, of two chamfered orders, with a moulded hood of simple section. The chamfered orders continue as jambs and cross the threshold, the interior jambs are splayed, and the rear arch is segmental. The door was secured by a sliding bar, the hole for which, 7 inches square by 7 feet long, is in the right jamb, and did not open directly into the hall,

but into a portion screened off at its western or lower end. On the west of this vestibule, or 'screens,' as it was usually termed, was the access to the kitchen and buttery, and on the east the access to the hall. That this was the original arrangement the windows at the south end of the screens bear testimony. The hall, exclusive of this vestibule, measures 31 feet in length by 25 feet in width, and 16 feet in height up to the chamfered stone cornice. It was lighted at the east end, where the dais and high table were placed, by two windows opposite each other in the north and south walls, each of two pointed lights, the head being worked in one large stone, with a solid tympanum, having a simple scroll hood-moulding on the exterior. On the interior the splayed window recesses are furnished with chamfered stone seats, under a pointed segmental rear arch. The lights are divided by mullions, with moulded caps and bases. The one on the north side is all original work. The jambs, sills, and mullions are chamfered and rebated for shutters on the interior, and protected by iron grates on the exterior. The present roof, though an old one, is not contemporary with the masonry. There is no fireplace; presumably the hall therefore was warmed by a brazier or andiron, which stood on a stone or tiled hearth in the middle of the room, the smoke escaping through a louvre in the roof. The screen walls, now of stone,



Aydon Castle: Hall and Solar, North Exterior.

were probably originally of wood, or wood and plaster. The vestibule or the screens was lighted at the south end by a double-light window, with chamfered and rebated head, sill, jambs, and mullion, and stone seats. This window now lights a small chamber opening off the kitchen.



AYDON CASTLE: SOUTH WINDOW TO SCREENS AND KITCHEN SINK.

Above the screens was the usual loft or minstrels' gallery, and at its south end was a stunted two-light window, placed above that beneath. It is pointed and similar in detail to the two other windows in the hall.

The kitchen was situated on the west side of the screens. The width of the original chimney-breast can still be made out, though it has been curtailed for the later fireplace. In the same wall is a locker, and

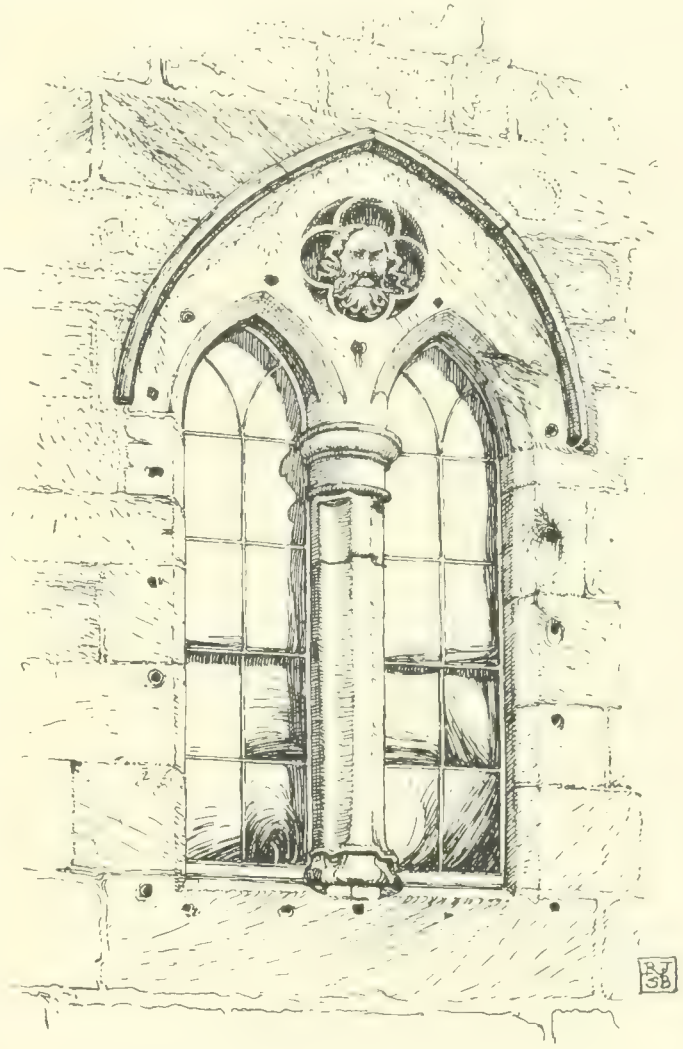
at the south end a large dished sink stone, with an open drain to the exterior. Two original windows remain in the kitchen. That in the south wall is square-headed and of two lights, divided by a filletted shaft with moulded cap and base, and a rear-arch similar to those in the hall. The window in the west wall is a single pointed light with a moulded hood on the exterior. The kitchen, now much altered, was in all probability the same height as the hall, the stone cornice of the latter being continued to the west gable. In the north and south walls, above the west wall of the screens and below the cornice, are beam holes, to which the screen division between the hall and the kitchen was doubtless secured. The later alterations are described below.



Aydon Castle: South Window in Kitchen.

In the east wall of the hall at its south end is a pointed doorway, now built up but apparently identical in detail with the entrance doorway. It gave access to the solar, here, as is usually the case, situated behind the high or dais end of the hall. The solar measures 47 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, but is now divided by modern partitions. It has one single and four pointed double-light windows, all original, and a hooded fireplace, mutilated, but retaining its circular filletted shafts and moulded capitals. The four double-light windows have seats, jambs, and rear-arches similar to those in the hall, with the exception of that on the north and that in the east wall, which on the exterior have sunk quatrefoils, that

on the north wall being filled with a carved head. Both these windows have containing arches, which are flatter than those of the other double windows, and look as if they had been inserted or rebuilt. It is possible they may have occupied a position in the east wall previous to the erection of the northern-most chimney stack, or they may have been inserted after the curtain wall was erected. The small window is arched in one stone only, and the hood worked on two triangular shaped stones. Above the south end of this long chamber, forming the transverse portion, is now an attic space in the roof, lighted by a small pointed opening in the gable. There is no window in the corresponding position in the north gable, and it is possible that this end of the solar was open to the roof. On the east side is a corbel or bracket, which may have supported a roof respond. There is also a built-up square-headed doorway at the north end. A partition wall crossed the solar at right angles to the southern jamb of the fireplace; this is indicated by the mouldings of the capital, which die into a square face worked on the same stone as the capital itself.



AYDON CASTLE: NORTH WINDOW IN SOLAR.

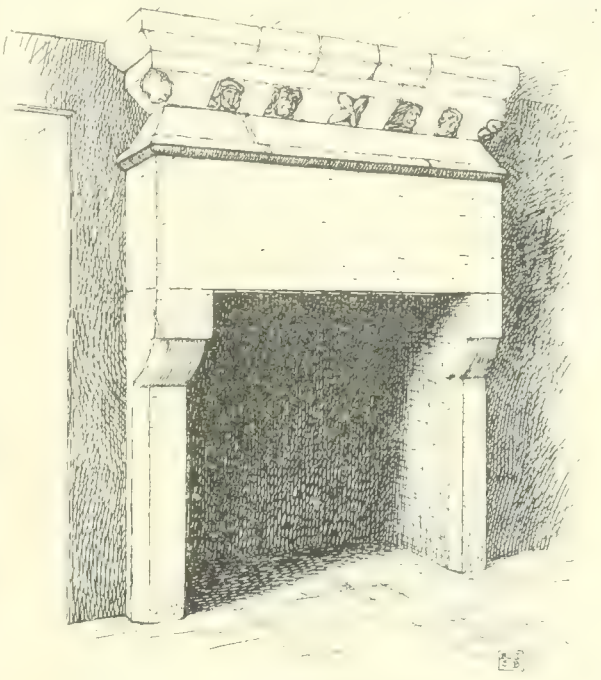
In many cases the similar space occupying the transverse limb afforded, in addition to the solar, a room for the lord, a boudoir for his wife, and

occasionally, as at Markenfield, near Ripon, a chapel. Taking this into consideration and admitting the possibility that the window with the ornate quatrefoil and carved head suggests an ecclesiastical intention, and may have been removed from the east wall, it may be conjectured that an oratory or chapel once formed part of this portion of the building. The solar is now adopted to modern requirements and much evidence has consequently been destroyed.

The eastern limb, measuring 23 feet by 10 feet 8 inches on the inside, is much lower on the exterior than the main body of the building. The exact use of the accommodation it afforded is difficult to determine. It was lighted by two small pointed windows, one in the north, the other in the south wall, having heads worked in single stones, with hoods similar to those described in the solar; only the hood mouldings of the east window have carved boss terminations which do not occur elsewhere. In this chamber are found a small deep aumbry in the north wall, a sink in the east, and a recess in the south side. The latter has a corbel below its square head midway in its length, and a small recess below. The shape of the apartment, with its east window enriched with carved bosses, and the attribution of the terms aumbry and sedilia to the recesses, and piscina to the sink-stone in the east wall have gained for this room the appellation of chapel. Such a use, however, is quite inconsistent with the exceptionally large hollow buttress at the south-east angle, with its shoot or drain to the exterior, and an examination of the basement plan at once explains that the recess on the lower floor is for a garderobe shaft, and the recess immediately above it has been constructed for the same purpose. There are no garderobes to be found elsewhere. The so-called piscina then becomes a sink, and the aumbry a wall-closet. The fireplace is a seventeenth century insertion.

On the ground or basement floor there is a series of apartments. That at the south end, now a cow-byre, which is below the original kitchen, was formerly a store-place; it has a plain vault, very nearly semi-circular, and is lighted by two small slits, with stepped sills, widely splayed internal jambs, and flat stone lintels. Another window once existed, where there is now a door, at the south-west corner, the vault being hipped for both this and the one at the north end of the same

wall. The entrance to this vaulted chamber was from an internal door in the passage immediately below the screens, the access to the passage from the courtyard being through a square-headed and shouldered doorway below the main entrance. This was secured by a bar, the holes for which are in each jamb. The passage was lighted by a square loop at the south end. The thickness of the wall on the east side of the passage is suggestive of ancient work, but as it is plastered it is impossible to say positively to which period it belongs. The room below the hall, possibly used as a lower hall, was lighted by two loops towards the north, and by one on the south side. Near to the loop last mentioned is a fireplace with a sloping hood and chamfered shelf, supported on corbels rounded on the underside, another corbel placed by the side of the last serving to carry a light. The chimney of this fireplace is one of the finest external features of Aydon. It is an early example, good and simple in form, of a circular chimney shaft, having a conical top and carved finial, with pointed smoke outlets.



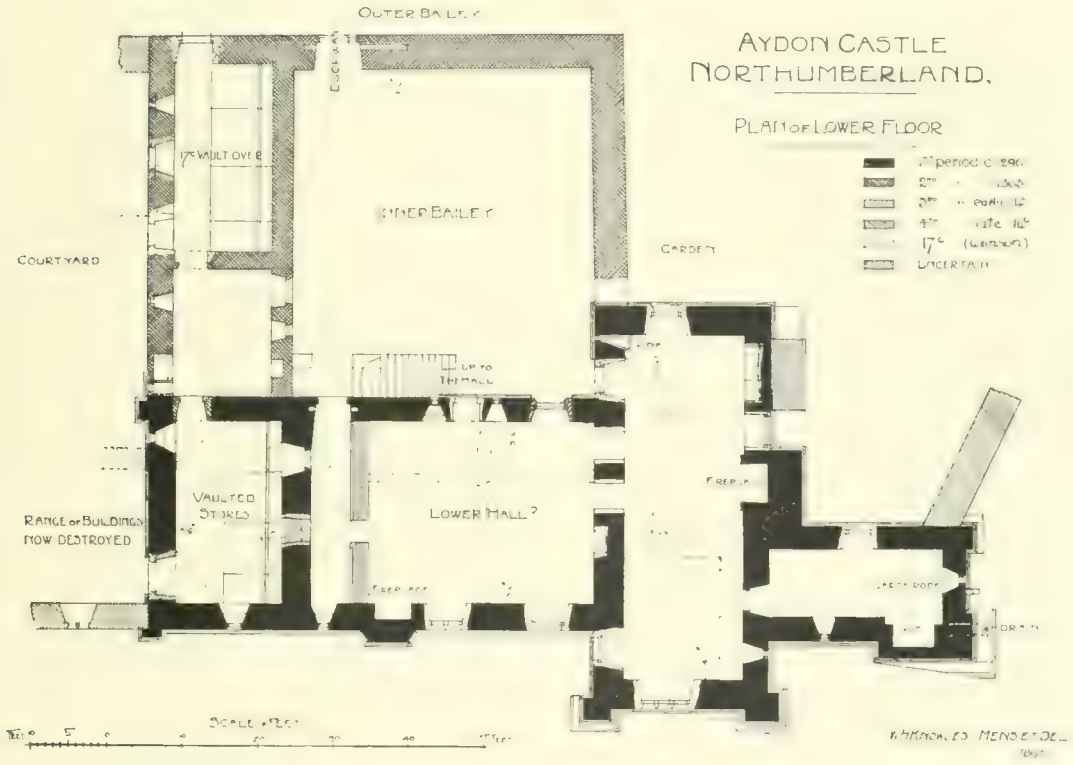
AYDON CASTLE: FIREPLACE IN ROOM BELOW THE SOLAR.

The transverse block to the east of the hall block has on the lower floor two small loops, one on the east and one on the west side, and had others probably where are now the modern windows. It contains a fireplace carried on rounded corbels, which has above the shelf a number of bosses, variously carved with heads and dogtooth ornaments. At the north-west corner is a wedge-shaped sink. A shoulder-headed doorway, chamfered and rebated, opens into the narrow east wing, in which are three loops. A small sink and the recessed garderobe pit are placed in the buttress.

The building here described is evidently the manor-house which Robert de Raymes received licence, in 1305, to embattle and fortify. The additional works executed at the time of the order (indicated as the second period on the drawings) include a wing projecting at right angles from the hall, and extending northwards from the vaulted store just described. The elliptical vaulting in the northern portion probably belongs to the seventeenth century. The northern portion was lighted by two loops on the west side, and by a low broad window of uncertain date. One of the windows has been replaced by the modern doorway. A continuous stone manger runs along the east side of this and of the other vaulted room; both are no doubt of the seventeenth century. The room between the vaulted chambers is lighted by two loops, one on the east and one on the west side, and an opening in the south-west corner, all rebated and chamfered. There is a small locker on the east side, and at the south end of the west wall a narrow recessed fire-opening, 5 feet 6 inches high, from which ascends a smoke flue in the thickness of the wall. The doorway between the two chambers is much mutilated, but is identical with that giving access from the courtyard, and with one leading into the vaulted store; all have square-shouldered heads, chamfered and rebated.

The wall enclosing the inner bailey appears to have been built at the same time. It is 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, and has an embattled chamfered parapet, in the embrasures of which are holes for swinging shutters, and at five places the merlons are pierced with arrow-slits. The pointed doorway, with hood moulding, leading into the inner bailey, has chamfered and rebated jambs and sill. The rear-arch is segmental, and the door was secured by a sliding bar, the hole for which, 7 inches square and 7 feet long, is in the east jamb. That all this work was built at the same time is indicated by the character of the masonry, which is not so good as that of the first period. A reference to the plan makes it still more conclusive. If the courtyard wall had preceded the building of the wing the thickness of the north and west walls would have been that of the bailey wall. That this wing was not built before the walls of the courtyard is shown by the fact that its east wall towards the courtyard is thinner than any other wall, on account of its having received the protection of the curtain wall. The outer door into the lower hall is also of the same date.

Another feature of the second period (if it did not exist before 1305) is the addition of the embattled parapets to the main structure, which are carried along the eaves of each roof. They stand 5 feet 6 inches above the gutters, which are formed of overlapping stones, having numerous outlets, with simple projecting stone spouts to carry off the water. Had the parapet been originally intended, the gutter at the back of it would have been made of greater width than the present cramped space

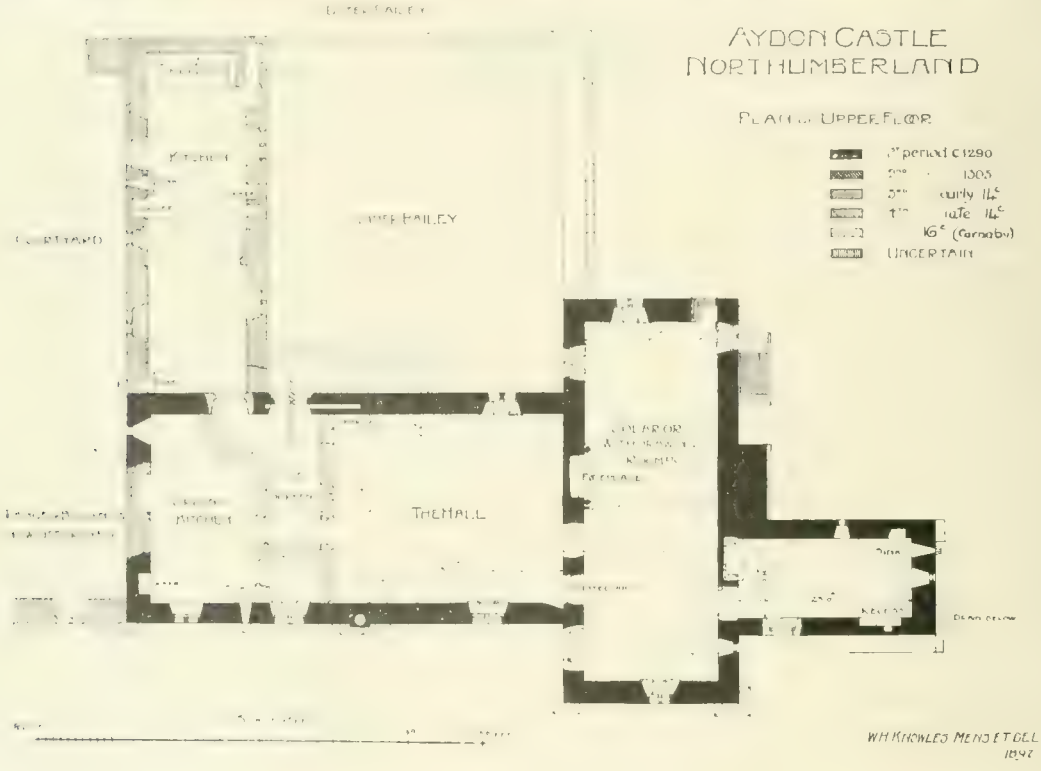


affords, and a suitable staircase giving access to it would have been provided. There is at present no indication of a staircase, other than the outer one, communicating between the floors or giving access to the battlements.

The castellated mansion of 1305 received two further additions in the course of the fourteenth century, referred to below as the third and fourth period respectively. Neither can be precisely dated, but it may be conjectured they are to be associated with the capture of the strong-

hold by the Scots in 1315 and its second capture in 1346. Both these events may have resulted in repairs to the fabric and a strengthening of its defences.

The work of the third period indicated on the drawings, forming the second addition to the original structure, was completed before the curtain walls and buildings forming the outer bailey were begun. It comprised the removal of the kitchen to the west wing, which was raised



a storey for the purpose. The huge fireplace, 9 feet 6 inches wide, and projecting 5 feet, was taken down and rebuilt at the north end of the wing. Its jambs supported an arched head with scroll moulding over, the ample hood of which sloped back to the gable-wall in six courses, and within the jambs there were stone seats. Unfortunately the chimney-stack no longer exists. It must have been a striking feature, and have added greatly to the appearance of this portion of the buildings. By the side of the fireplace, in the thickness of the wall, is a passage 2 feet 3



AYDON CASTLE. NORTH VIEW. TAKEN FROM THE OUTER BAILEY.

inches wide, which gives on to the alure of the inner bailey wall. This passage has two arrow-slits, one at the end and one in its east side. The new kitchen was lighted by two double-light windows, placed opposite each other; they have square chamfered and rebated heads, jambs, mullions, and sills, the internal jambs being widely splayed and the rear-arch segmental. Adjoining each window is a wall-locker rebated for doors and grooved for shelves. A large dished sink, 3 feet wide, with external outlet, is placed on the west side, and on each side of a small window are the toothings for a cross wall, opposite to a chamfered and rebated jamb, now only 6 feet high, on the east wall. The kitchen did not occupy the whole length of this wing. The two other double-light windows differ from the kitchen window in their having shoulders of slight projection, worked on the jambs and mullions. At the south-west corner is another sink and drain. The doorway in the angle is square-headed and shouldered and adjoins the main entrance; over it is another small square-headed door which gives access to a floor which is level with the hall gallery near to it. On the side walls near to the south end are some square holes and a small window; the former were probably intended to carry joists and the latter seem to indicate the position of a staircase. By the division of the original kitchen into two stages space was afforded for two or three additional rooms. The upper portion was lighted by a small two-light window, with shoulders and rear arch. It is not exactly over that below, and may have been inserted at the time of the alterations. It is the only shouldered window in the main block.

When the kitchen fireplace was removed the exterior ashlar facing of the gable was taken out and re-used in the added building. It was replaced with rubble work, which afterwards became enclosed within the roof of the new building. The door in the west wall of the kitchen which curtailed the two-light window was not inserted until afterwards; it is referred to below.

The work of the fourth period comprised the enclosed yard, and the outer bailey with its various groups of buildings. The curtain wall is built with roughly squared rubble. It varies in height from 10 to 25 feet, according to its position and the nature of the ground, and is 4 to 5 feet in thickness. The irregular space enclosed by the curtain wall

is now occupied by farm buildings and a kitchen-garden. The direction of the walls was to some extent dictated by the site, but there is on the north side an irregular outline which seems to show a desire to conform to the concentric type of enceinte, with angle towers, which was so marked a feature in the defensive arrangements of the castles of the Edwardian period.

The course taken by the curtain wall is primarily a continuation northwards of the west end of the south front, where a buttress with a wide-spreading base encloses the angle. From this it extends to a point which is on a line with the north front of the kitchen block. At this place a wall connects it with the block and forms a courtyard, so described on the general plan. From the north-west corner of the courtyard the curtain continues for a little distance in a north-westerly direction and then turns at an angle of about forty-five degrees in a north-easterly direction, when it again changes its course at a right angle, at the point where the round tower covers the northernmost part. It then runs in a south-easterly direction, afterwards turning to the south-west until it joins the main building at the north-east angle.

The whole of the south side of the courtyard was occupied by a building 18 feet in width, the former existence of which is indicated by the toothings and the groove cut in the face of the hall gable which shows the angle of the roof. In the south wall of this wing are four shoulder-headed double-light windows, three on the lower level and one above. At the same time the store doorway was broken through, as well as that leading from the kitchen, which has encroached on the original two-light window.

In the middle of the north-west curtain was placed the entrance, in front of which was the dry moat or fosse before mentioned. It is a perfectly plain opening, having a segmental chamfered arch with a pointed segmental rear-arch. The jambs are without bolt-holes, and there are no indications of either a portcullis or a drawbridge. As the walls have all been breached and repaired, it is probable that this opening, which is very weak in a defensive sense, is a later work made out of the old material. On either side were groups of buildings (see plan), those on the right on entering having been about 16 feet 6 inches in width. There is still left in the wall at the west end a shouldered postern door,

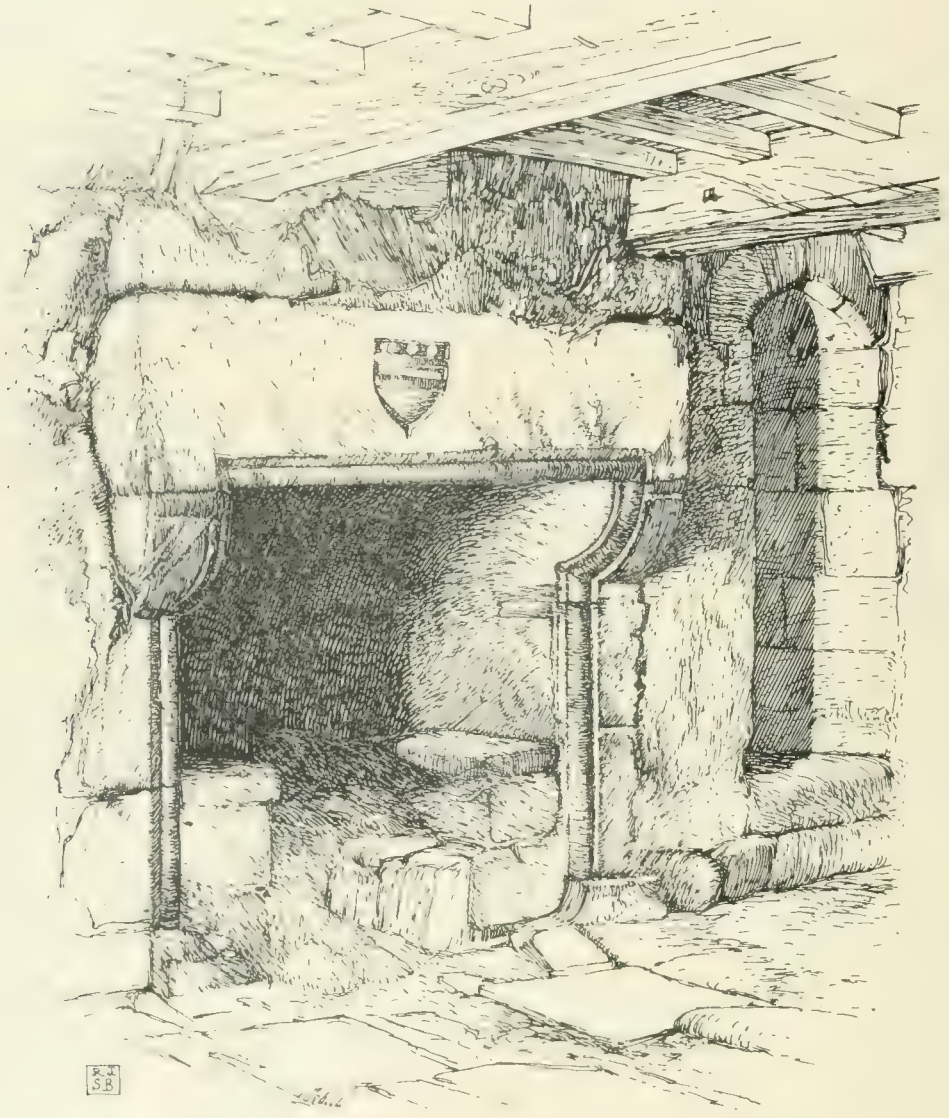
apparently a sallyport, and at the north side of it a squat window, both of which would open upon the ditch. In the angle between this wall and the curtain of the courtyard is a solid piece of masonry designed either to strengthen the point or to form the foundation of a staircase that led into the alure of the curtain, which at this point alone exhibits on the exterior two or three courses of ashlar above an oversailing chamfered course. In the centre of the west end of the building, which extends along the north-west curtain, are the only machicolations now remaining, formed of four corbels, each of three projections, rounded on the underside. On the left of the gateway there were buildings similar to those on the west side; they extended as far as the square projecting tower, which served to flank the entrance. The tower, which was at least two stories high, has a slit for light towards the ditch, the foundations sloping outwards. On the exterior are two projecting garderobes; one was entered from a chamber west of the tower, and the other, which has a double shoot, was entered from the tower itself; it is placed in the angle formed by it.

The curtain was set back 19 feet on the east side of the square tower, and was continued to the round tower which caps the angle. The outer face has a chamfered base-course, and the masonry is of good squared stones in courses. The pointed vault of the basement of this tower still remains. It has no ribs, and is entered by a pointed door, arched in two sides only, and was lighted by a loop. The opening in the roof is of recent date. Over the door and window-head, in the wall towards the bailey, are three corbels rounded on the underside; they no doubt carried a gallery. Near to and on the west side of the tower is a projecting garderobe.

The curtain wall on the east side has a buttress, where it changes its direction, and at the point marked X on the general plan are some double chamfered stones which look like the jambs of a door-opening. Throughout the length of this wall are some holes 9 inches square, passing through its thickness, placed about 10 feet apart; they were no doubt intended for beams to support a wooden brattice or fighting gallery.

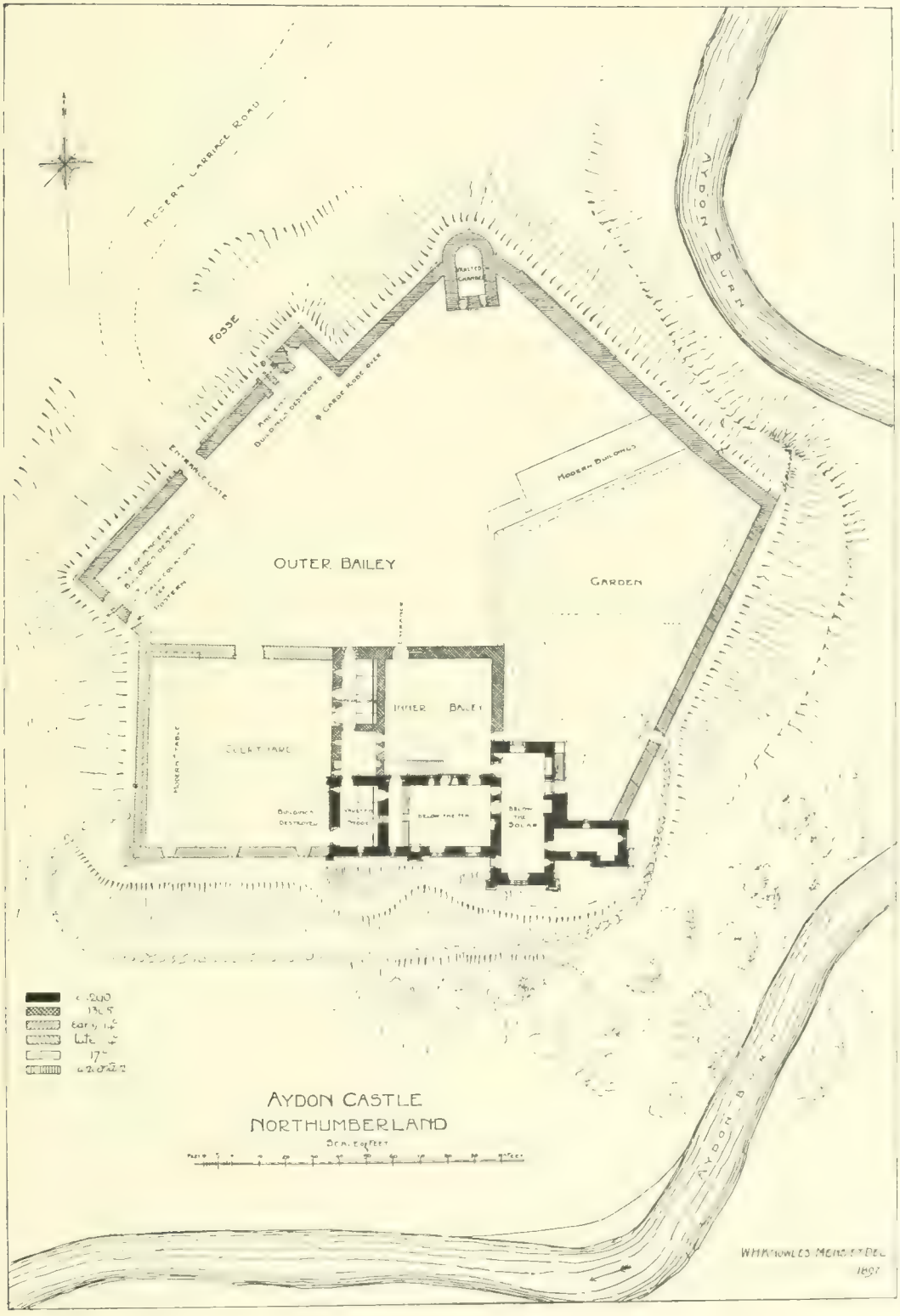
During the fifteenth century the castle was a ruin, but upon its acquisition by the Carnaby family in 1542 it was again made habitable and was subjected to a few alterations. The present screen walls of the

hall are the work of that time, as is the fireplace in the apartment west of the screens, on which is rudely carved a shield with the Carnaby arms



AYDON CASTLE: SIXTEENTH CENTURY FIREPLACE IN OLD KITCHEN.

(*two bars, in chief three roundlets*). A similar fireplace on the floor above, and one in the west wall of the projecting west wing, are of the same date.


MODERN LARRIGE ROAD
FOSSE
VYDON BURN
MODERN BUILDINGS
OUTER BAILEY
GARDEN
INNER BAILEY
SOLAR TOWER
BELOW THE SOLAR
AYDON CASTLE
NORTHUMBERLAND
WHITE LOWLES MEIKLE DEL
1907

The changes effected by William Collinson, who bought the place from the Carnabys in 1653, are marked by the initials W. C.—H. C. (for William Collinson and Henry Collinson his son) and the date 1653 over the present ground-floor entrance to the modern residence, and by the initials W. C. and the date 1657 over the door into the cow-byre. To the same period doubtless belong the elliptical vault to the byre, and considerable portions of the present roofs, stepped gables and chimney-stacks.

Aydon Township.

Aydon Town, so called by way of distinction from Aydon Hall and the lands belonging to it which now constitute the separate township of Aydon Castle, was held throughout the fourteenth century, as has been explained above, in moieties by the Raymes and Bekering families respectively, each moiety comprising four farms or husband-lands. The Raymes moiety was retained by that family when Aydon Hall was sold to Sir Reynold Carnaby in 1541, and was eventually sold, on the 14th December, 1604, by Henry Raymes of Witton-le-Wear to John Hedworth of the Deanery in Chester-le-Street. Hedworth re-sold the moiety in 1607 to Richard Allgood of Styford.[1]

Upon purchasing the property, Allgood entered into articles of agreement (dated 8th December, 1607) with the freeholders of the remaining moiety of the township, namely, Ralph Ridley, Reynold Langlands, Roger Hepple and George Wilkinson, for a delimitation of their respective moieties.[2] The South Field was allotted to Allgood, and the North Field (excepting a sheath adjoining on the Gallow-hill which fell to Allgood's share) was given to the other four freeholders. The two fields were separated from one another by the road leading from Corbridge to Aydon. The South Field corresponds with Aydon South Farm; the North Field includes Gallow-hill Farm and so much of Aydon North Farm as lies west of the village. The four smaller freeholders whose tenements represent the four husband-lands of the Bekering moiety of Aydon, doubtless continued for a time to cultivate the North Field in common. It will be observed that this agreement only accounts for two

[1] Mr. J. H. Straker's deeds. The same Richard Allgood took a lease of Whittonstall Hall on the 25th July, 1609, from Francis Radcliffe of Dilston for 21 years. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds.*

[2] Mr. J. H. Straker's deeds.

out of the three open fields, although three common fields are mentioned in a deed of 26th June, 1562, and that it does not include the ancient demesne-lands of the manor. Probably the third field lay to the north of Aydon dene, and was appropriated by the Carnaby family in severalty, in lieu of scattered strips of demesne in the three fields. The Bekering demesne-lands may have been added to the four husband-lands of the Bekering moiety.

Lands in the South Field belonging to a tenement or farmhold held by Christopher Chester of West Matfen were also excepted out of the division. This farmhold represents two old freeholds which were united in the fifteenth century in the Claxton family. Peter de Vaux, who held the whole township for life, acquired in perpetuity in 1241 nine acres in Little Aydon.[1] Lands in Aydon were included in the entail of the Vaux estates made in 1362.[2] In the inquisition taken in 1434 on the death of John Errington of Beaufront they are given as comprising two messuages, forty acres of arable and eight acres of meadow.[3] On the division of the Vaux inheritance, made in 1448, the Aydon lands fell to the share of Sir Robert Claxton.[4] The other freehold consisted of nine or eighteen acres held of the Raymes family in the fourteenth century by the Tyndales at the rent of a pound of pepper;[5] this descended to the Claxtons as part of the Dilston estate.

Upon the division of the Claxton estates, the farmhold in Aydon appears to have been assigned to Margaret, wife of Sir William Elmeden and eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Claxton, and so to have come to Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Bulmer and sole daughter and heir of William Elmeden of Elmeden. Her son and heir, Francis Bulmer, sold his freehold on the 26th June, 1562, to Anthony Chester of Aydon. The deed of sale throws some light on the agricultural arrangements of the township. It conveyed a messuage with house, barn and garth on the south side of the town; two cottages at the west end of the town and a little garth at the east end; eight acres of arable in each of the three common fields, and two acres of meadow lying among the said three fields; a close on Shildon moor called the Pepper close (a

[1] See above, p. 338, n. 2.

[2] Printed in vol. ix. of this work, p. 320 n.

[3] *Chancery Inquisitions p.m.* Hen. vi. file 70, No. 1.

[4] Printed in vol. ix. of this work, p. 321 n.

[5] William de Tyndale held this freehold in 1304 (*Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 49, No. 12; his descendant, Walter de Tyndale, died seised of it in 1378 (*Inq. p.m.* 1 Ric. II. No. 35).

name doubtless derived from the Tyndale pepper rent); and four ox-gates and feeding in the ox-pasture of Aydon called the Broom close, wherein every tenant put in two oxen.[1]

Christopher Chester, who is named in the deed of division of 1607, settled his farmhold in 1638 upon his daughter Jane, on marriage with John Cook of Portgate.[2] Their son, John Cook, purchased Aydon White-house in 1682, and the Chester freehold thereby became annexed to the White-house farm. Upon his death, in 1712, his property came to his four daughters and co-heirs, namely, Elizabeth wife of Robert Bailiffe of Newcastle, Isabel wife of John Charlton of Acomb, Catherine wife of George Bates of Horsley, and Mary wife of Thomas Reed of the Crag. Elizabeth Bailiffe and Thomas Bailiffe of Newcastle, tanner, her son, sold their fourth part on the 1st May, 1725, to Thomas Reed; and on the 4th October, 1739, Isabel Charlton and her son, John Charlton of the city of Durham, sold their fourth part of John Cook's estate to the other co-heirs, namely, Catherine Bates and Mary Reed and their husbands. At the same time the parties to the deed agreed to a settlement of Aydon White-house and Pepper close upon George Bates and his wife, and of the rest of the property upon Thomas Reed and his wife.[3]

Reed of Aydon and the Crag.

I. Thomas Reed of the Crag in the parish of Corserside (for which he voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1722) and of Aydon *jure uxoris*, married, 20th June, 1706, Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Cook of Aydon. He made his will 31st December, 1750 (proved at York 1755), and was buried 11th November, 1754, aged 80. She was buried 26th May, 1754, aged 80. They had issue two sons, viz., John Reed, baptised 10th June, 1707, buried 1st March, 1729/30, and Thomas Reed (II.), and four daughters, viz., Mary, baptised 6th January, 1708/9, married at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 13th January, 1731/2, Joseph Gibson of Corbridge; Anne, baptised 12th February, 1712/3, married at Halton, 23rd March, 1754, William Jobling of Brocksbushes; Dorothy, named in her father's will, died unmarried, buried 26th October, 1784; and Isabella, baptised 23rd January, 1717/8, married the rev. Andrew Armstrong, vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall.

II. Thomas Reed of Aydon, son and heir of Thomas Reed I., was baptised 28th July, 1715; married at Brampton Elizabeth daughter of Edward Atkinson of Brampton (articles before marriage 4th August, 1748). She was buried 5th April, 1765, aged 44, and administration of her personal estate was granted at York, 14th May, 1774, to her husband. He made his will 21st September, 1774 (proved at Durham in the same year), and was burried 1st November, 1774. He had surviving issue two sons and three daughters: John Reed (III.); Joseph Reed of Westgate Street, Newcastle, baptised 5th May, 1757, buried 5th December, 1810, having married and had issue; Margaret, baptised 27th September, 1754, married 31st March, 1783, Nicholas Leadbitter of Warden; Mary, baptised 25th January, 1759, died unmarried, buried 1st May, 1791; Dorothy, baptised 1st May, 1760, married W. Davidson.

[1] Abstract of title to Gallow-hill Farm *penes* Mr. J. H. Straker. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.*

III. John Reed of the Crag, and of Newcastle, mercer, son and heir of Thomas Reed II., was baptised 7th June, 1749; married at All Saints', Newcastle, Diana, daughter of William Watson of Newcastle; sold Aydon House, 29th May, 1798, and Gallow Hill Farm, 12th May, 1801; died at Acklington, 29th March, 1829, and was buried at St. Nicholas', Newcastle. His widow died at Bensham, 26th February, 1832, aged 84. They had surviving issue the following children, all baptised at St. John's, Newcastle: (1) William Reed of Felton, lieutenant in the 23rd Foot, baptised 5th July, 1774; married at Lesbury, 6th January, 1800, Anne, daughter of William Hay of Alnmouth, who was buried at Lesbury, 12th June, 1801, aged 34. He married secondly Elizabeth . . . . . , who died at Acklington, 1st March, 1835, aged 47, leaving issue. He died at Acklington, 18th February, 1825. (2) John Reed of Acklington, baptised 11th February, 1777; married at Warkworth, 22nd September, 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of John Watson of Warkworth; and died at Warkworth, 4th July, 1853, leaving issue. (3) Stephen Reed of Newcastle, attorney, baptised 15th April, 1784; married at Gateshead, 30th November, 1819, Isabella, daughter of John Barras of Gateshead, who died 20th April, 1837, by whom he had issue, for which see Burke's *Landed Gentry*. He married secondly Margaret, widow of George Dove. (4) Elizabeth, baptised 28th August, 1781; married William Watson of North Seaton. (5) Diana, baptised 11th November, 1791; married, 1st February, 1821, Charles Charteris of Glennae House, Dumfries.[1]

Thomas Reed's property descended to his grandson, John Reed of Newcastle and Acklington, who sold Aydon House on the 29th May, 1798, to Joseph Pollard,[2] and Gallow-hill Farm in Aydon on the 12th May, 1801, to John Toppin of Hexham. Mr. Pollard sold Aydon House on the 13th May, 1807, to Joseph Mills, who re-sold on the 10th May, 1810, to Mr. Bacon William Wastell, formerly of Hexham Spital. It was afterwards bought back by the Reed family, and is now the property of Mr. Charles Percival Reed.

Gallow-hill Farm was sold by Mr. Toppin, on the 23rd May, 1817, to the executors of Sir William Blackett of Matfen for £5,000. Sir Edward Blackett sold it, on the 25th October, 1853, to the tenant, Robert Dunn, who subsequently conveyed it to mortgagees to secure mortgage debts. Finally the mortgagees sold on the 12th May, 1874, to Mr. John Straker of Stagshaw Close House, from whom it has come to his son, Mr. John Coppin Straker.[3]

Aydon South Farm, being the Raymes moiety of Aydon town, purchased by Richard Allgood in 1607, passed from Richard Allgood to Ralph Allgood, and was sold by him in 1625 to Henry Winship of

[1] Based upon abstract of title to Gallow-hill Farm, and a pedigree in the Bell collection, Alnwick Castle, portfolio 373. The dates of baptisms, etc., except where otherwise mentioned, are from the Corbridge Parish Register. There are monumental inscriptions to members of the family at Corbridge and at Warkworth.

[2] To be sold, a freehold estate in the townships of Aydon and Corbridge; 136 acres. The mansion-house contains 2 parlors, 6 bedrooms, cellar, kitchens, dairy with brewhouse, stabling and garden adjoining. For particulars apply to Mr. John Reed, woollen draper in Newcastle. Newcastle papers.

[3] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.

Aydon. Lionel Winship I. of Aydon, son and heir of Henry Winship, settled his farm in May, 1710, upon his nephew, Lionel Winship II. of Gallowgate, Newcastle. Lionel Winship II. died in 1743, when his property was divided, under the terms of his will, between his sons, Lionel Winship III. of Aydon and Thomas Winship of Gallowgate. Lionel Winship III.'s farm eventually descended to the Misses Walker, nieces of Mrs. Winship of Aydon Grange, the widow and eventual devisee of Lionel Winship VI. of Aydon; and on the 10th June, 1902, the Misses Walker sold the farm to Mr. J. H. Straker of Howden Dene.[1] Thomas Winship's farm came by inheritance to his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Winship of Gosforth, who sold it to Mr. J. H. Straker on the 2nd May, 1891.

The farm-house formerly belonging to the Winships comprises two blocks, namely a main building of three stories and an earlier structure at the rear with built-up mullioned windows. The entrances both to house and out-buildings have square stone heads worked into flat four-centred arches. One of them bears the date 1702 with the initials L W within an oval panel: the other is dated 1722.

WINSHIP OF AYDON AND CORBRIDGE.

GEORGE WINSHIP of Corbridge, will dated 31st January, 1596; proved same year (*h*).

Lionel Winship of Weldon, tenant of Aydon castle in 1607 (*a*); purchased lands in Corbridge from George Wilkinson in 1597-1598; from William Hudspeth in 1610-1611; from William Carnaby in 1621-1622, and from Thomas Bates in 1622-1623 (*e*); will dated 22nd November, 1632; proved 1637; to be buried in Ovingham church (*h*). = ...

- Henry Winship of Aydon, purchased lands in Aydon from Ralph Allgood, 1625 (*a*); succeeded to a moiety of his father's lands in Corbridge (*h*); buried 12th February, 1674/5 (*b*); will dated 5th February, 1675/6; proved same year (*h*). = Elizabeth, executrix of her husband's will; buried 19th February 1675/6 (*h*).
  - Lionel Winship of Aydon, son and heir (*a*) (*e*); party to Exchequer suit in 1680 (*e*); will dated 19th September, 1712 (*a*); buried 19th June, 1718 (*h*).
  - John Winship of Newcastle, tanner, second son, buried 21st August, 1683 (*m*). = Alice, widow of ..... Fawcus, married 7th February, 1674/5 (*m*); married thirdly, 30th November, 1695, Joseph Coatsworth (*m*)
- William Winship, to whom his father devised a moiety of his lands in Corbridge (*h*); died *circa* 1680 (*f*). = ...
  - Anthony Winship (*h*).
  - Edward Winship (*h*).
  - Lucy [wife of ..... Dixon] (*h*).

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[1] Mr. J. H. Straker's deeds. The sale included Aydon Fell-house Farm in addition to the West-side Farm which formed one half of the ancient farm-lands of the Winships. Aydon Fell-house Farm comprised the lands allotted to Lionel Winship II. on the division of Aydon Fell in 1710. It was assigned, on the death of Lionel Winship II. to his son, William Winship of Aydon. William Winship the younger, grandson of the said William Winship, sold it in 1830, to Dobson Winship and John Winship grandsons of Lionel Winship III. and joint owners of the West-side Farm.

Lionel Winship of Gallowgate, Newcastle, tanner, baptised 27th December, 1677 (*m*); to whom Lionel Winship, senior, devised lands in Aydon formerly belonging to Henry Winship (*a*); will dated 20th May, 1743; proved 29th April, 1745 (*a*); buried 21st October, 1743 (*d*). = Ann Clarke, married 12th December, 1700 (*m*); buried 9th December, 1737 (*a*).

Alice, baptised 23rd November, 1675 (*m*); married 18th May, 1712, Joseph Bell (*d*), named in her brother's will, then living in Newcastle, a widow (*a*).

Edward Winship of Corbridge, third son; joined Reignald Langlands in purchasing George Milburne's lands in Corbridge in 1673 (*e*); party to Exchequer suit in 1680 (*e*); buried 20th January, 1707/8 (*b*). = Ann, daughter of Sampson Hudspeth of Prior Mains, married 6th December, 1688 (*b*); buried 4th December, 1707 (*b*).

Mary, married 2nd June, 1664, John Cook of Aydon (?) (*a*).
Ann, married 15th November, 1664, Reignald Langlands of Corbridge (*b*) (*h*).
Isabel, married 30th April, 1665, Matthew Dobson of Morpeth (*b*) (*h*).

Henry, baptised 27th September, 1691 (*b*); buried 11th March, 1692/3 (*b*).
Lionel, baptised 9th April, 1694 (*b*); buried 29th May, 1694 (*b*).

(1) Ann Bell of Aydon, married 1st May, 1716 (*b*); buried 26th October, 1735 (*b*). = Edward Winship of Corbridge, eldest surviving son (*a*); baptised 10th October, 1695 (*b*); to whom his uncle, Lionel Winship, devised his lands in Corbridge (*a*); will dated 27th February, 1762 (*a*); buried 27th April, 1762 (*b*).

(2) Eleanor, buried 18th February, 1749/50 (*b*).

(3) Thomasine Kirton of Wallington, married 1st October, 1751 (*g*); she [illegible] Kirkharle; buried 4th November, 1771 (*g*)].

Edward, baptised 13th March, 1722/3 (*b*); buried 13th December, 1723 (*b*).
Anne, bapt. 14th March, 1716/7 (*b*); married 1st April, 1736, Robert Dixon of Stamfordham (*b*).
Mary, baptised 16th May, 1719 (*b*); buried 11th August, 1722 (*b*).
Alice, baptised 20th February, 1720/1 (*b*); buried 31st October, 1722 (*b*).
Jane, baptised 6th January, 1725/6 (*b*); married 2nd January, 1750/1, George Angus of Bywell St. Peter parish (*b*).
Elizabeth, baptised 6th January, 1754 (*g*); buried 5th April, 1758 (*g*).

Edward, baptised 22nd February, 1737/8 (*b*); buried 22nd September, 1741 (*b*).
James, baptised 26th November, 1740 (*b*); buried 7th September, 1741 (*b*).
Bartholomew Winship of Corbridge, son and heir; baptised 23rd September, 1742 (*b*); purchased lands in Corbridge from Charles Potts, 1778 (*a*); by will dated 10th August, 1783, devised his property in Corbridge to his natural daughter, Mary, who subsequently married John Walker of Corbridge (*a*); died 29th April, 1802, aged 60 (*b*).
Henry, baptised 14th November, 1745 (*b*); buried 25th March, 1746 (*b*).

Lionel Winship of Corbridge, baptised 2nd March, 1746/7 (*b*); buried 29th March, 1779 (*b*); administration granted to his widow, 13th July, 1780 (*i*). = Mary Scott of the parish of Corbridge married 29th September, 1770 (*b*).

Eleanor, baptised 19th July, 1739 (*b*); married 27th April, 1761, Edward Bell of Corbridge (*b*).
Bridget, baptised 31st October, 1744 (*b*).

John Winship of Hexham, baptised 3rd August, 1701 (*b*); to whom his uncle, Lionel Winship, devised lands in Aydon (*a*); sold his lands in Aydon to Andrew Kennedy, 30th May, 1723; died 1730 (*l*). = Ann, party to deed, 30th May, 1723; administration granted to her son Edward, 9th April, 1759 (*j*); buried 2nd March, 1759 (*l*).

Mary, baptised 24th October, 1689 (*b*); buried 2nd January, 1692/3 (*b*).
Martha, baptised 30th November, 1698 (*b*); named in the will of her uncle, Lionel Winship (*a*); married at Gateshead, 24th November, 1724, Robert Surtees of Durham.

Edward Winship of Hexham, only surviving son (*j*). = Mary Studholm, married 13th October, 1759 (*l*).

John, baptised 25th November, 1725 (*l*); buried 7th February, 1725/6 (*l*).
Lionel, baptised 23rd February, 1726/7 (*l*).
John, buried 13th August, 1730 (*l*).
Ann, buried 28th June, 1724 (*l*).

Barbara, baptised 31st January, 1722/3 (*l*); buried 28th June, 1724 (*l*).
Martha, baptised 16th October, 1728 (*l*); married 5th November, 1751, Matthew Fairlamb (*l*).
Ann, baptised 23rd December, 1730 (*l*); buried 3rd April, 1737 (*l*).

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Lionel Winship of Aydon, baptised 9th October, 1701 (*m*); to whom his father devised Aydon South-West farm (*a*); died intestate (*a*); buried 23rd May, 1747 (*b*); administration granted to his widow, the 26th of the same month (*a*).

Elizabeth (*a*), daughter of George Dobson of Harlow Hill; married at Ovingham, 6th February, 1727/8; [married secondly, 28th May, 1757, Cuthbert Crozier of Hexham (*b*)].

John Winship, = Barbara Allan of Newcastle, married at All Saints, 8th September, 1733.
baptised 21st June, 1711 (*b*); buried 21st November, 1737 (*d*).

William Winship of Aydon, baptised 7th Aug., 1716 (*b*); on whom his father settled Aydon Fell House (*a*); died 9th April, 1798, aged 82 (*b*).

= Mary Balmbrough of Corbridge parish, married 7th Feb., 1745/6 (*g*); party to deed, 28th May, 1784 (*a*).

Thomas Winship of Gallowgate, tanner, baptised 6th July, 1721 (*b*); upon whom his father settled Aydon South-East farm (*a*); died 12th December, 1801, aged 80 (*k*).

= Margaret.... died 12th June, 1765, aged 37 (*k*).

Catherine, baptised 26th February, 1707/8 (*m*); married John Saint of Morpeth, 24th December, 1733 (*d*); to whom her father bequeathed a house in Gallowgate for life, then a widow (*a*)
Mary, baptised 15th December, 1709 (*b*); buried 7th June, 1720 (*b*).
Ann, baptised 15th May, 1714 (*b*); living unmarried in 1743, when her father bequeathed her a house in Fleshmarket for life (*a*).
Alice, baptised 4th December, 1718 (*b*); died unmarried; buried 3rd August, 1739 (*d*).
Elizabeth [baptised 14th Feb., 1723/4 (*b*)]; buried 11th November, 1725 (*b*).

Lionel Winship of Aydon Fell House, son and heir (*a*); baptised 5th February, 1748/9 (*b*); died intestate, 27th August, 1818 (*a*).

= Martha Bacon of Corbridge, married 11th March, 1778 (*b*); living a widow, 13th November, 1819 (*a*).

William Winship of Aydon, baptised 13th April, 1755 (*g*).

= Alice ..... (*b*) [married secondly, 20th February, 1799, James Bowman (*b*)].

Catherine, baptised 3rd Aug., 1746 (*b*); died unmarried; buried 26th July, 1783 (*b*).
Ann, baptised 2nd August, 1752 (*b*).
Elizabeth, baptised 19th July, buried 8th August, 1761 (*b*).

William, baptised 2nd September, 1781 (*b*).
Matthew, baptised 12th January, 1783 (*b*).

Lionel, baptised 15th May, 1785 (*b*).
John, baptised 15th July, 1787 (*b*).

William Winship of Aydon Fell House, eldest son and heir (*a*); baptised 7th March, 1779 (*b*); sold Aydon Fell House to Dobson Winship and John Winship, 4th May, 1830 (*a*).

Lionel, baptised 7th October, 1781 (*b*).
Thomas, baptised 15th May, 1791 (*b*).
John, baptised 26th July, 1795 (*b*).
Mary Ann, baptised 3rd April, 1785 (*b*); married at Bywell St. Peter, 9th March, 1811, Matthew Greenwell.
Martha, died 15th May, 1799, aged 10 (*b*).

Thomas Winship, will dated 29th Sept., 1833; proved 5th August, 1846 (*a*); died 13th April, 1846 (*a*).

= Hannah ..... died at Winship's Court, Gallowgate, 18th April, 1862, aged 84 (*a*).

Jane, married Elijah Crow; living a widow, 8th February, 1822 (*a*).
Elizabeth, died in infancy (*k*).

Thomas Winship, son and heir (*a*); will dated 11th June, 1850; proved 31st January, 1860 (*a*); died 11th March, 1859 (*a*).
Lionel Winship, died under age and unmarried, August, 1840 (*a*).

Ann, married at Newcastle, 20th January, 1876, John Mawhinney of Newcastle (*a*); died at Newcastle, 14th January, 1887, aged 78 (*a*).
Mary, died at Winship's Court, Gallowgate, unmarried, 27th February, 1878, aged 66 (*a*).

Hannah, last surviving sister and heir of Thomas Winship (*a*); born 1822; married at Newcastle, 15th January, 1859, Joseph Portous, and secondly, at Benton, 18th December, 1888, Lionel Winship (who died 20th March, 1891), but had issue by neither marriage; sold Aydon South-East farm to J. H. Straker, 2nd May, 1891 (*a*).

Lionel Winship of Aydon, son and heir (*a*); baptised 18th September, 1735 (*b*); died intestate (*a*), 15th September, 1811, aged 76 (*b*) (*c*); administration granted to his son Lionel, 11th March, 1812 (*a*).

Hannah, daughter of .... Dobson of Corbridge parish; married 13th November, 1764 (*b*); died 4th October, 1812, aged 80 (*b*) (*c*).

Ann, baptised 31st March, 1731 (*b*).
Jane, baptised 3rd December, 1740 (*b*); married 22nd March, 1764, George Bates of Ponteland parish (*b*).

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Lionel Winship of Aydon (*a*); baptised 25th July, 1765 (*b*); will dated 1st May, 1820 (*a*).

Dobson Winship of Aydon, born 20th February, 1767 (*b*); joint devisee of his brother Lionel (*a*); will dated 11th March, 1854; proved 20th November, 1855 (*a*); died 18th August, 1855 (*a*).

John, baptised 1st February, buried 14th August, 1769 (*b*).

John Winship of Aydon, baptised 24th December, 1774 (*b*), joint devisee of his brother Lionel (*a*); will dated 10th December, 1845, proved 30th April, 1850 (*a*); died 18th January, 1850 (*a*).

Elizabeth, baptised at Stamfordham Presbyterian chapel, 9th August, 1770 (*a*) (*b*).

Jane, born 6th September (*b*); baptised at Stamfordham Presbyterian chapel, 26th September, 1772 (*a*).

Both living unmarried, 1st May, 1820 (*a*).

Lionel Winship of Aydon, and afterwards of Corbridge (*a*); baptised at Whickham, 4th August, 1822; succeeded to Aydon South-West farm and Aydon Fell House under the wills of John Winship and Dobson Winship (*a*); will dated 11th July, 1863; proved 8th December, 1864 (*a*); died 22nd August, 1863, aged 42 years (*c*).

Ann, daughter of Robert Dunn (*a*); will dated 18th October, 1893; proved 23rd May, 1901 (*a*); died at Marshbury, 20th March, 1901; buried at Corbridge (*a*).

Hannah Winship of Corbridge, daughter and heir (*a*); will dated 2nd February, 1874; proved 12th October, 1877 (*a*); died unmarried, 5th April, 1875 (*a*).

(*a*) Mr. J. H. Straker's deeds.
(*b*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*c*) Monumental Inscriptions, Corbridge.
(*d*) *St. Andrew's Registers*, Newcastle.
(*e*) Exchequer Bills and Answers.
(*f*) Corbridge Court Rolls.
(*g*) *Hallon Registers.*
(*h*) *Durham Probate Registry.*
(*j*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*k*) Monumental Inscription, St. Andrew's, Newcastle.
(*l*) *Hexham Registers.*
(*m*) *St. Nicholas' Registers*, Newcastle.

Aydon North Field, which was allotted in 1607 to the four freeholders of the Bekering moiety of Aydon town, came into the hands of the two families of Ridley and Langlands, and subsequently, by purchases made from John Ridley of Aydon (6th January, 1708/9), John Winship of Hexham (30th May, 1723), and Henry Langlands of Newcastle (26th October, 1726), passed to Andrew Kennedy of Newcastle and of Furnival's Inn. The lands purchased from John Ridley were sold, on the 15th August, 1753, by order of the Court of Chancery, to the Rev. John Thompson, curate of St. John's, and lecturer at St. Nicholas' and St. Ann's, Newcastle, by the creditors of the late Archibald Kennedy of Newcastle, son and heir of Andrew Kennedy. On the 26th August, 1772, the Rev. John Thompson, minister of Blyth, only son and heir of the Rev. John Thompson of Newcastle, sold his father's lands to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Grey Cooper, First Secretary to the Treasury, who had married one of the daughters and co-heirs of Archibald Kennedy.[1] Mr. Cooper had previously, on the 18th December, 1765, bought from

[1] A pedigree of the Cooper family is given in vol. ii. of this work, p. 461.

the other co-heirs the unsold lands, and so became possessed of the whole of Aydon North Farm. This he sold on the 8th October, 1793, to John Bulman of Newcastle, in whose family it remained until the 13th May, 1875, when the farm was purchased from Mr. John Bulman of Newcastle by Mr. John Coppin Straker, the present owner.[1]

Ridley of Aydon.

I. Edward Ridley of Aydon, sold to Edward Langlands of Great Whittington a farmhold in Aydon late in the tenure of his brother, Nicholas Ridley, 20th November, 1582.

II. Ralph Ridley of Wolsingham and afterwards of Aydon, son and heir, party to his father's deed of sale, 1582, and to the division of Aydon fields, 1607.

III. John Ridley of Aydon, was entered on the lists of freeholders of 1628 and 1638; by his wife Anne, who survived him, he had a son and heir, Christopher, who took administration of his father's personal estate, 29th December, 1658.

IV. Christopher Ridley of Aydon was rated for lands there in 1663, and was buried at Corbridge, 20th March, 1693/4. By his wife, Margaret, who was buried at Corbridge, 29th June, 1714, he had, with other issue, a son and heir, John Ridley.

V. John Ridley of Aydon, baptised at Corbridge, 28th January, 1661/2; married there, 29th November, 1688, Margaret Hutchinson of Thornbrough, by whom he had issue; sold the Beanlands and Wellgreen in Aydon to Lionel Winship, 12th March, 1694; voted for Aydon at the parliamentary election of 1698; sold the remainder of his lands in Aydon to Andrew Kennedy, 6th January, 1708/9; died at Styford, and was buried at Corbridge, 6th January, 1708/9.

Langlands of Aydon and Newcastle.

I. James Langlands of Aydon married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Langlands and sister and devisee of William Langlands of Corbridge; was rated for lands in Aydon and Corbridge in 1663; buried 28th January, 1689/90. His wife was buried 22nd April, 1672/3.

II. Reynold Langlands of Corbridge, son and heir, purchased, with Edward Winship, from John Butler of Chirton, in 1674, the lands in Corbridge formerly held by George Milburn; buried 27th February, 1682/3. By his wife, Ann, daughter of Henry Winship of Aydon (married 15th November, 1664, buried 10th January, 1705/6) he had issue (1) John Langlands of Corbridge, will dated 4th July, buried 7th July, 1695; (2) Henry Langlands of Newcastle (III.); (3) Reynold Langlands of Newcastle (IV.); (4) Isabella, baptised 25th March, 1666, married John Davison; (5) Elizabeth, baptised 14th October, 1674, married 14th May, 1692, John Laidley.

III. Henry Langlands of Newcastle, cordwainer, baptised 3rd March, 1671/2, married and had issue a son and heir, Henry Langlands of Newcastle, who married at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 14th July, 1726, Isabel Preston, and sold his lands in Aydon to Andrew Kennedy, 26th October, 1726; and a daughter, Ann, wife of Robert Dalton of Newcastle, merchant.

IV. Reynold Langlands of Newcastle, tanner, son of Reynold Langlands of Corbridge, married at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 12th February, 1712/3, Elizabeth Johnson; sold his lands in Corbridge to Robert Spain, 24th August, 1714, and afterwards emigrated to Delaware in Virginia. He had issue George Langlands of Newcastle, baptised at St. Andrew's, 8th June, 1714, who *d. s. p.*, and John Langlands (V.)

[1] Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.

V. John Langlands of Newcastle, goldsmith, heir to his brother George, was apprenticed to Isaac Cookson, 2nd October, 1731 ; died 10th April, 1793, aged 78. By his wife Margaret he had a son, John Langlands (VI.)

VI. John Langlands of Newcastle was admitted member of the Goldsmith's Company, 24th September, 1754, and died in 1804. By his wife, ... Storey, he had a son and heir, John Langlands, who was made free of the Goldsmiths' Company, 24th December, 1793.[1]



AYDON WHITE-HOUSE.

The White-house Farm was originally parcel of the manor of Halton, but was sold by the Carnaby family on the 20th June, 1682, to John Cook of Aydon,[2] and, since that time, has come to form part of Aydon township. As stated above, upon the division of John Cook's estate between his co-heirs in 1739, the White-house was assigned to George Bates of Horsley and Catherine his wife, from whom it has descended to

[1] Based on Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds, Corbridge Registers and pedigree in the Bell collection, Alnwick Castle, portfolio 373.

[2] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.

the present owner, Mrs. Bates, widow of the late Mr. C. J. Bates of Langley Castle. The name is anterior to the existing building, since Cuthbert Carnaby was returned owner of White-house in 1568,[1] whereas the house now standing dates from Cook's purchase of the estate. It is of two storeys and T shaped on plan. The doors and windows have well-moulded jambs and lintels, those to the windows resembling similar features in the manor-house of Bockenfeld. Over the doorway is a stone bearing the initials and date I C M 1684 I M, for John Cook and Mary his wife, and a dial dated 1702. There are extensive outbuildings, part of which are of the same date as the house; and on the south and east are indications of a sunk fence.

COOK OF AYDON WHITE-HOUSE.

HENRY COOK of Aydon White-house, living 23rd November, 1582 (*c*).

John Cook of Portgate, afterwards of Aydon; was rated for lands there in 1663 (*f*); buried 7th January, 1679/80 (*a*) (*b*); [administration of his personal estate granted, 10th November, 1690, to his son, John Cook, described as of Clarewood (*d*)].

= Jane, daughter and heir of Christopher Chester of Aydon; marriage settlement, 19th April, 1638 (*c*); buried 28th December, 1689 (*a*) (*b*); will dated 8th December, 1689; proved 1690 (*d*).*

John Cook of Aydon White-house, executor of his mother's will (*d*); purchased Aydon White-house, 20th June, 1682, from William Carnaby; voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1698; buried 9th March, 1711/2 (*a*) (*b*); will dated 5th March, 1711; proved 10th April, 1712 (*c*).

= Mary, daughter of Henry Winship of Aydon hall (*d*); married 2nd June, 1664 (*a*); buried 20th August, 1702 (*a*) (*b*).

Catherine, buried 8th November, 1699 (*a*); named in her mother's will.

Henry Cook, son and heir; Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; baptised 14th December, 1676 (*a*); B.A., 1697; M.A., 1701; resided at Little Bardfield hall, Essex (*c*); articles before marriage, 2nd March, 1703/4 (*c*).

= Eleanor, daughter of Henry Bright of Essex (*c*); married secondly, Oliver Pocklington, vicar of Chelmsford (*c*)

John, baptised 8th May, 1679 (*a*); died young.

William, baptised 17th June, 1682 (*a*); buried 6th September, 1682 (*a*).

Jane, baptised 27th March, 1665 (*a*); died unmarried; buried 6th June, 1706 (*a*) (*b*).

Elizabeth, sister and co-heir, wife of Robert Bailiffe of Newcastle (*c*). ↓

Isabel, sister and co-heir, baptised 10th February, 1669/70 (*a*); wife of John Charlton of Acomb (*c*); marriage bond, 20th April, 1694. ↓

Catherine, sister and co-heir, married 14th November, 1699, at Ovingham, George Bates of Horsley. ↓

Mary, sister and co-heir, baptised 23rd July, 1674 (*a*); married 20th June, 1706, Thomas Reed of the Crag, parish of Corsenside (*a*). ↓

* 1689, December 8th. Will of Jane Cooke of White-house, in the parish of Corbridge, widow. I give to my daughter, Katherine Cooke, foure kine and all my household goods, and after her death I give the same to my sone, John Cooke, and his heirs. I give to Henry Cooke, sone of my sonn, John Cook, the sum of £10 when he attains 21 years. I give unto Jane Cooke, Elizabeth Cooke, Isabella Cooke, Katherine Cooke and Mary Cooke, daughters of my sonne, John Cooke, £50 equally between them. I give the residue of my estate unto my sone, the said John Cooke, he executor. Proved 1690. *Durham Probate Registry.*

(*a*) *Corbridge Register.*
(*b*) Monumental Inscription, Corbridge.
(*c*) Aydon deeds.
(*d*) *Durham Probate Registry.*
(*e*) Mr. C. J. Bates's MSS.
(*f*) Book of Rates; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 288.

[1] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxiv.

BATES OF AYDON WHITE-HOUSE AND LANGLEY CASTLE.

GAWEN BATES, held at will land in Horsley formerly in the tenure of William Foreman (*n*); head of the Horsley rental roll in 1538.

George Bates, held in 1552 a tenement in Horsley, late in the tenure of Gawen Bates (*n*).

William Bates son of George Bates, tenant at will in Horsley in 1586 (*n*).

George Bates, in 1624 took a lease of lands in Horsley late in the tenure of William Bates (*n*); married at Ebchester, in 1619, Catherine, daughter of Cuthbert Surtees of Ebchester, and secondly, before Feb. 1629/30, Eleanor Swalwell; styled George Bates the elder in 1658 (*n*); buried 11th December, 1680 (*e*).

George Bates of Horsley, styled the younger in 1658 (*n*); buried 31st May, 1696 (*e*); administration of personal estate, 25th July, 1696 (*l*). = Mabel Locke (*l*) [married 5th August, 1654 (*l*)]; buried 27th July, 1669 (*e*).

Thomas Bates,* buried 5th April 1680 (*e*). = Margaret Slater, married 23rd May, 1659 (*f*); buried 6th July, 1681 (*e*).

George Bates of Horsley, buried 14th July, 1746 (*e*). = Catherine, daughter and, at length, co-heir of John Cook of Aydon (*e*); married 14th November, 1699 (*e*); buried 12th January, 1741 (*e*).

Thomas Bates of Horsley.

John Bates of Horsley. = Margaret Sproat of Hexham, married 1st June, 1697 (*e*).

Catherine, wife of John Mitford of Damsmill, near Ovingham (? vol. iii. of the works p. 298).

George Bates, baptised 23rd August, 1700 (*e*); buried 7th September, 1700 (*e*).

John Bates of Aydon White-house, baptised 30th October, 1701 (*e*); buried 6th October, 1776 (*a*) (*b*); will dated 12th August, 1769; proved November, 1777 (*o*). = Mary, only child of William Jefferson of Hexham; married 15th July, 1732 (*f*); buried 15th November, 1797 (*a*), aged 85 (*b*); will proved 4th May, 1798 (*o*).

Paul Bates, baptised 5th February, 1705/6 (*e*); buried 20th February 1705/6 (*e*).

Thomas Bates of Thornbrough and Coastley, baptised 18th February, 1706/7 (*e*); buried 1st April, 1779 (*f*); will dated 23rd November, 1778; proved 1779 (*o*). = Barbara, dau. of John Green of Styford, mar. 21st April, 1742 (*e*).

George, baptised 30th December, 1708 (*e*).

Joseph, baptised 14th August, 1711 (*e*).

William Bates of Carr-hill, baptised 5th September, 1713 (*e*); died 16th October, 1782 aged 69 (*e*) (*d*). = Ann Elliot of Newburn, bond of marriage, 2nd June, 1747, died 15th March, 1804, aged 88 (*e*) (*d*).

Mary, baptised 26th January, 1733/4 (*e*); married 11th June, 1760, John Burdon of Castle-w (*e*).

George Bates, baptised 2nd March, 1742/3 (*a*); buried 1st January, 1762 (*f*).

John Bates of Halton, baptised 23rd January, 1744/5 (*a*); will dated 30th May, 1793; proved same year (*o*).

Thomas Bates of Coupland Castle, baptised 5th March, 1760 (*f*); married 30th April, 1804, Mary Robinson of Hexham (*g*) (who died 24th October, 1804); died *s.p.*; buried 22nd June, 1830 (*g*).

Elizabeth, baptised 17th September, 1747 (*a*); married 10th July, 1783, Matthew Culley of Akeld.

Catherine, baptised 17th December, 1749 (*a*).

Mary, baptised 27th May, 1753 (*a*); buried 4th October, 1757 (*a*).

George Bates *ob. s.p.*

William Bates of Ryal, afterwards of Derwentcote,† near Ebchester, died 10th April, 1815, aged 50 (*k*). = Anne, daughter and co-heir of [illegible] Laybourn of Derwentcote (*m*); died 17th February, 1839, aged 71 (*k*).

Catherine, married 20th June, 1785, William Hunter of Halton and Ovington (*a*) (*m*).

George Bates of Aydon White-house, baptised 10th October, 1733 (*a*); purchased an estate at Heddon-on-the-Wall, 1810; died 19th September, 1816 (*b*). = Diana, daughter of Thomas Moore of Bishop's Castle, Salop, born 5th October, 1730 (*l*); married at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 15th September, 1769 (*l*); died 6th December, 1822 (*l*).

William Bates of Clarewood, afterwards of Chollerton, bapt. 25th July, 1738 (*a*); buried 11th May, 1812 (*c*). = Margaret, daughter of John Johnson of Hexham, married 15th July, 1771 (*f*); buried 11th May, 1800, aged 58 (*c*).

John, baptised 5th March, 1741/2 (*a*); bur. 27th Feb. 1744/5 (*a*) (*b*).

Sarah, baptised 17th June, 1736 (*a*); buried 25th January, 1743/4 (*a*) (*b*).

Mary, baptised 25th March, 1745 (*a*); buried 6th July, 1762 (*a*) (*b*).

Catherine, baptised 12th May, 1754 (*a*), married 2nd October, 1798, William Donkin of Sandhoe (*a*), and died *s.p.* 1822 (*l*).

A

[illegible] Moore Bates of Aydon White-house and [illegible] — Margaret, daughter of John Dobson of Hollow-hill, baptised [illegible] November, 1780 (c), married [illegible] 1st April, 1806 (c), died [illegible] July, 1864 (c).

Thomas Bates of Ridley-hall (1821-1830), and Kirklevington, Yorkshire (1830), baptised 12th April, 1775 (*h*); an eminent shorthorn breeder; died unmarried, 25th July, 1849; buried at Kirklevington.

George Bates of Aydon White-house and Heddon; of [illegible], barrister-at-law, baptised 22nd March, 1807 (*c*); died unmarried, 27th June, 1850; buried at Cloeden on the Elbe.

John Moore Bates of Newcastle, M.D., afterwards of Aydon White-house and Heddon, baptised 23rd February, 1809 (*c*); died unmarried, 25th May, 1866.

Emily, only surviving dau. of John Batten of Thorn Falcon, Somerset; married at Yeovil, 31st July, 1849; died 23rd December, 1853; buried at Yeovil.

Thomas Bates of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law; baptised 7th November, 1816 (*a*); fellow of Jesus College, Camb., 1834-1849; succeeded to Aydon White-house and Heddon on the death of his brother; died 30th January, 1882 (*i*).

— Matilda Jane, daughter of Edward Harbin, rector of King-weston and Lydford; married 2nd May, 1861, at Little Bromley, Essex; died at Weymouth, 19th May, 1911, aged 80.

William Bates, D.D., fellow and tutor of Christ's College, Camb.; born 1st December, 1811 (*l*); rector of Burnham West-gate, Norfolk; died *s.p.* 22nd November, 1877; buried at Burnham Norton.

= Hannah, daughter of John Orford of Brooks-hall, Ipswich; married 7th April 1869.

Edward Bates of Orechov, Polesia, born 27th June, 1813 (*l*); resided successively at Snipe-house, Alnwick, and at Cloeden on the Elbe; died unmarried, 4th October, 1879; buried at Cloeden.

Charles, born 4th February, 1817 (*l*); died 23rd September, 1835 (*a*).

Septimus, born 13th January, 1820 (*l*); died same year (*a*).

Joseph Dobson, born 29th December, 1821 (*l*); died 1823 (*a*).

Diana, born 29th August, 1815; married 21st June, 1837, Richard Nelson (*c*) of Newcastle, barrister-at-law (*l*).

Edith Ellen, daughter of William Phelips of Montacute, Somerset, married at Marylebone, 27th August, 1884, which marriage was declared null.

= Cadwallader John Bates of Aydon White-house and Langley Castle, born 14th January, 1853, at Kensington; high sheriff of Northumberland, 1890; died 19th March, 1902; buried at Langley Castle.

= Josephine, daughter of François Jacob d'Echarvin, married at Château des Allinges, Savoy, 3rd September, 1895.

Edward Harbin Bates-Harbin of Newton Surmaville, Yeovil, born 27th Aug., 1862, at Kensington; formerly rector of Puckington, Somerset.

— Hilda Geraldine, daughter of Sir Theodore Fry, bart., married at Cricket, Somerset, 7th January, 1908.

Charles Loftus Bates of Hexham, late captain King's Dragoon Guards, colonel commanding the Northumberland Hussars; born 2nd August, 1863, at Kensington.

— Katherine, daughter of Edward Leadbitter of the Spital, Hexham, mar. 27th April, 1892.

Arthur Moore Bates, born 3rd August, 1864; died unmarried at Preston, Lancashire, 22nd April, 1894; buried at Heddon.

Henry Blayney Bates, born 21st July, 1865; died in infancy.

Margaret Beatrice, married at Puckington, Somerset, 15th December, 1899, William Henry Onslow, captain R.F.A.

Sophia Wyndham.

Edward Giles Bates, born 18th December, 1897.

Dorothy Mary, died in infancy, 20th November, 1892.

* For Thomas Bates of Broomley in Ovingham parish and his descendants, see Mr. H. R. Leighton in *The Antiquities of Sunderland*, vol. iv., pt. 67 *et seq.*

† William Bates of Derwentcote had issue, by his wife Ann, two daughters: Eleanor, wife of William K. Eddowes of Castle Donnington, co. Leicester, who died 8th January, 1873, aged 72; and Ann, who married at Medomsley 18th January, 1838, Henry Boulby of South Shields, surgeon.

(*a*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*b*) Monumental Inscription, Corbridge
(*c*) *Hulne Registers.*
(*d*) Monumental Inscription, Hulne
(*e*) *Ovingham Registers.*
(*f*) *Hexham Registers.*
(*g*) *St. John Lee Registers.*
(*h*) *Stamfordham Registers.*
(*i*) Monumental Inscription, Heddon-on-the-Wall.
(*k*) Monumental Inscription, Ebchester.
(*l*) Mr. C. J. Bates's family papers.
(*m*) Pedigree in Bell Collection.
(*n*) Prudhoe Surveys and Court Rolls.
(*o*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

LITTLE WHITTINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Little Whittington is a small township of 362 acres on the east side of Dere Street.[1] It abuts on Portgate township on the west and south, on Halton downs on the south-east, on Great Whittington township on the east and north. The grounds of Bewclay adjoin it on the north, and those of Grottington on the west. The farmstead of Little Whittington, which is the only house in the township, stands on the river Pont which bisects the township. Eleven persons were resident in the township in 1911.[2]

Like Aydon and Thornbrough, Little Whittington was a member of the barony of Bolam, and the services of Thomas de Whittington out of Little Whittington were included in the grant for life of parcel of Bolam barony made to Peter de Vaux in 1235. The name of Thomas de Whittington occurs in various contemporary records of Hexhamshire. He had grants given to him by Archbishop Gray of York on the 18th August, 1225, and again in 1237, of lands near Rowley in Hexhamshire,[3] and on the 23rd November, 1233, had a further grant of lands there from the archbishop, in exchange for a third part of Housty in Allendale, which he had received by grant from Ranulf son of Ulf of Portgate.[4] He or his heirs appear to have alienated Little Whittington, since Margery de Gosebek, who received the fee of Little Whittington as part of her purparty of Bolam barony, died seised in 1285 of the services of John de Vaux and Nicholas de Ridley from that township.[5]

Nicholas de Ridley, son of Thomas de Ridley, otherwise called Nicholas de Whittington, derived his title from his grandmother, Hawise. In 1290 his lands in Whittington were taken up by William de Eachwick in lieu of debts,[6] and he subsequently surrendered to Eachwick all his lands in Portgate and Whittington, with the services of John 'Avunculus' (possibly a copyist's error for de Vallibus).[7] To this same William de

[1] The tithe-award of 1839 gives the area of the township as 52 a. 1 r. 29 p. of arable and 295 a. 3 r. 19 p. of meadow or pasture.

[2] The census returns for Little Whittington are, 1801, 20: 1811, 15; 1821, 19: 1831, 11; 1841, 19; 1851, 38; 1861, 19; 1871, 22; 1881, 14; 1891, 14; 1901, 13; 1911, 11.

[3] *Archbishop Gray's Register*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 56, pp. 222, 249.

[4] *Op. cit.* pp. 242, 285 n.; *Priory of Hexham*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 44, vol. i., Illustrative Documents, p. ii. n. [5] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 338. [6] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1288-1296, p. 147.

[7] *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 83, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 348 (Stannington miscellanea, 57).

Eachwick John de Vaux surrendered, on the 10th July, 1292, a lease of Little Whittington for a term of twelve years which he had taken from Nicholas de Ridley. He reserved out of this quit-claim the chapel of St. Michael with the chapel-yard which his father, John de Vaux, had by the gift of Nicholas de Ridley, also a toft and six acres of arable and meadow of which he had been enfeoffed by Alexander and Nicholas de Ridley; likewise two acres of meadow in Bolbek meadow belonging to the said toft, and ten acres of meadow in the Sal-meadow, which had been granted to him by Nicholas de Ridley.[1] No other reference exists to the chapel of St. Michael at Little Whittington.

WYTTINTON PARVA SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Roberti Hoxhenherd	2	12	0	unde regi	4	$8\frac{3}{4}$
„ Hervi de Swynburne	2	3	8	„	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$
„ Willelmi junioris	1	12	6	„	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$
„ Johannis de Witton	1	4	0	„	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$

Summa hujus ville £7 12s. 2d., unde regi 13s. 10d. Probatur.[2]

John de Vaux of Beaufront came to hold the seignory of the whole township under the Gosebeks, although only possessed of a moiety in fee, and in 1304 he is returned as holding the hamlet of Robert de Raymes, successor of the Gosebeks, at the yearly rent of one sparrowhawk.[3] The other moiety had been previously granted to Richard de Middleton the chancellor, or to his son, Sir William de Middleton, who died in 1283. In 1293 John son of John de Vaux claimed the custody of the lands of John de Middleton, infant son and heir of Sir William de Middleton, in Little Whittington under a grant made to him by Margery de Gosebek. The property was estimated at four messuages, 120 acres of arable, and 8 acres of meadow. Vaux failed in his claim, the case being given against him on the ground that the premises were held by the payment of a mark for castle-ward; that the tenure was therefore socage, and that this did not give any rights of wardship to the lord of the fee.[4]

[1] Canon Greenwell's Deeds, B. 42, printed in vol. vi. of this work, p. 155 n. where for Vlesto read Ulcston, *i.e.* Ouston. [2] *Lay Subsidy Roll*, $\frac{158}{1}$. [3] *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 49, No. 12.

[4] Et quesiti si predictus Hugo [de Gosebek] habere debeat custodiam de predictis tenementis, etc., dicunt quod predictus Willelmus [de Middelton] tenuit predicta tenementa per servicium unius marce reddende per annum ad custodiam castri de Novo castro super Tynam pro omni servicio; et dicunt quod nulla tenementa in isto comitatu debent esse in custodia nisi solumodo tenementa que tenentur per scutagium. *Assize Roll* No. 650, mem. 12 and 14 d. For wardship in socage see Mr. F. W. Dendy's paper on that subject in *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. viii. p. 1 *et seq.*

John de Middleton's moiety of Little Whittington followed the same course of descent as his moiety of Thornbrough, being settled by him in 1317 upon his daughter Joan, and eventually coming, in 1409, to Simon de Weldon by grant from Dame Christiana de Middleton. In a return made in 1319 it is stated to be held of Sir John de Vaux by the payments of half a mark at the two feasts of St. Cuthbert, of 2s. 6d. for multure, and of 7d. for cornage.[1]

The moiety of the hamlet belonging to Sir John de Vaux descended to his grandson, Adam de Vaux.[2] The latter made a settlement of his estates in 1339; Whittington was included in the grant to trustees but not comprised in the consequent deed of entail,[3] and Adam de Vaux consequently remained in possession. In the following year he charged his lands in Whittington and Aydon with an annual rent-charge of £30, to John son of Adam de Menevill,[4] who assigned it to Sir Robert de Ogle. By agreements made on the 24th August and 21st December, 1357, upon the occasion of the marriage of John, son and heir of Adam de Vaux, with Barnaba, daughter of Roger de Widdrington,[5] Menevill engaged to recover for the Vaux estate the various rent-charges that had been granted out of it. In pursuance of these agreements Roger de

[1] *Chancery Misc. Inquisitions*, file 82. The following persons paid subsidy in Whittinton Parva in 1336: Adam Fairweddre, 2s.; Radulphus de Whitt', 1s. 4d.; Adam hird, 2s. 3d. *Lay Subsidy Roll*, $\frac{15}{7}\frac{8}{8}$, mem. 2.

[2] The pedigree of Vaux of Beaufront given in vol. iv. of this work, p. 202, should be corrected to read as follows:—

John de Vaux I. named in deed of 10th July, 1292, then deceased.
|
Sir John de Vaux II.; *inq. p.m.* 31st January, 1322/3.
|
John de Vaux III. died in his father's lifetime = Katherine.
|
John de Vaux IV. heir to his grandfather, at whose death he was 9 years of age; wardship granted to Robert Oliver, 15th December, 1325; *d.s.p.*

Gilbert de Vaux of Thornbrough = Joan, daughter of John de Middleton of Belsay.
|
Adam de Vaux, brother and heir of John de Vaux IV.; did homage for his lands, 4th November, 1339.

[3] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6549 and 6577.

[4] Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Adam de Vause, presenti scripto meo concessi Johanni filio Ade de Menevilla, heredibus et assignatis suis, triginta libratas redditus de omnibus terris et tenementis meis in Wittingtone et Ayden, et de omnibus terris et tenementis meiis infra comitatum Northumbrie, annuatim percipiendas ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini, etc. Datum die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Gregorii, anno Domini millesimo CCC^mo^ quadragesimo. Hiis testibus, domini Hugo capellanus, Johannes de Egesclif clericus, Willelmus de Meneville, et Patricius Morgan. [14th March, 1340/1.] Round seal, an ancient gem, semi-nude figure advancing left. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6630.

[5] *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6947, and Canon Greenwell's Deeds, B. 62. The latter is printed in vol. iv. of this work, p. 202.

Widdrington and William de Menevill, son and heir of John de Menevill, executed indentures of agreement at West Swinburn, on the 12th May, 1362, with Thomas, son of Sir Robert de Ogle, whereby the contracting parties settled the manor of Little Whittington, in reversion on the death of Thomas de Ogle, upon John, son of John de Vaux by his second marriage, in tail; with remainder to John de Vaux the father and Mary his wife in tail; with subsequent remainder as to one moiety to the said Roger de Widdrington, and as to the other moiety to the said William de Menevill.[1]

Under the terms of this settlement the manor and Vaux moiety of Little Whittington descended to Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heir of John de Vaux the elder, and to John Errington her husband, of Beaufront *jure uxoris*,[2] and upon the death of John Errington in 1434, passed to Sir John Widdrington and Sir Robert Claxton as heirs of Roger Widdrington and William Menevill. The two moieties of the Vaux inheritance became re-united by the marriage of Sir Ralph Widdrington, great-grandson of Sir John Widdrington, with Felicia, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Claxton,[3] and so descended to Sir William Widdrington, afterwards created first lord Widdrington, who succeeded to the Widdrington estates in 1623.[4] He conveyed his moieties of Whittington and Portgate to his cousin, William Errington of Beaufront, who, by will dated 15th May, 1639, devised Stonecroft and his other Northumbrian properties to his mother, Dorothy Errington of Beaufront, for life, with remainder to his sister, Dorothy Errington. In 1643, Dorothy Errington the younger devised her estate to her mother, and the latter, by her will, made on the 13th September of the same year,

[1] Recital in *Inq. p.m.* Henry VI. file 70, No. 1.

[2] On the 25th June, 1396, John Errington and his wife appointed Richard Vaux of Fallowfield and John Vaux his son their attorneys to deliver seisin of their lands in Little Whittington to Sir William Swinburn. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 42, fol. 54. Swinburn was nephew of Thomas Ogle, party to the deed of 1362.

[3] Little Whittington is not included in the partition of the Vaux estates made in 1448, printed in vol. ix. of this work, p. 321 n, and the manor was evidently held for a time by the Widdringtons and the Claxtons in moieties. Sir John Widdrington, who died in 1444, and his son, Roger Widdrington, who died in 1451, were returned as dying seised of a moiety of the manor. On the other hand lands in Little Whittington were settled by Sir Robert Claxton, with other Vaux property, in trust, in 1438; *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 20 O. 2, and *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 6971.

[4] A grant of £4 out of Whittington made by Sir Henry Widdrington to Ralph Fenwick esq. for term of his life, 7th August, 1514, is recited in *Chancery Inquisitions*, 2nd series, vol. iii. No. 80.

devised her lands to her nephew, John Widdrington of Newcastle, son of Sir Ralph Widdrington.[1]

John Widdrington of Stonecroft, devisee of Dorothy Errington, suffered sequestration of his estates as a recusant, and a lease of them was granted by the County Committee for Sequestrations to John Carnaby of the Hermitage. Widdrington was allowed, however, in 1652, a third part of Stonecroft and his moiety of Little Whittington.[2] These and his other lands he left by will, 4th June, 1664, to his sister, Ursula, wife of Thomas Mountney. She in her turn devised them, on the 16th July, 1680, to William, third lord Widdrington, the head of her family, charged with charitable benefactions amounting to £32 per annum. Lord Widdrington sold the Stonecroft estate in 1693, to Thomas Gibson of Stagshaw Close-house, subject to the whole annuity of £32,[3] and he or his son, William, fourth lord Widdrington, conveyed the moiety of Little Whittington and lands in Portgate before 1704 to Thomas Errington of Errington, great-nephew of William Errington, the former owner of these properties.

On the 5th December, 1704, Thomas Errington entered into articles of agreement with William Weldon, the owner of the other moiety of Little Whittington, for a division of the township, receiving as his share Little Whittington North Farm, while the South Farm was assigned to Weldon.[4] Taking part in the rebellion of 1715, Errington forfeited his estates, but they were recovered for his family, and ultimately descended to his grandson, John Errington of Beaufront. A survey of the property taken on the 6th October, 1717, gives the following items: Dean Bree and New Rift, 35 acres of arable; the Whole Pike meadow, 20 acres; Whinny hill, 25 acres of pasture; Portgate Leases, 30 acres of pasture; Warnelles in Portgate township, 50 acres of pasture and arable; total 160 acres.[5] The following sketch-pedigree shows the manner in which the ownership of Little Whittington shifted among members of the Widdrington and Errington families.

[1] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 393, and vol. iv. of this work, p. 190. William Errington's will was proved at the Prerogative Court, Canterbury, 14th September, 1639, by his mother and sister. (152 Harvey.)

[2] *Royalist Compositions in Durham and Northumberland*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 111. p. 378.

[3] Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 393, 396.

[4] Abstract of title *penes* Mr. J. H. Straker. [5] *Forfeited Estates Papers*, E. 13

EDWARD WIDDRINGTON of Swinburne.

Sir Henry Widdrington of Widdrington. Sir Ralph Widdrington.

Dorothy, devisee of her son William — John Errington of Errington and Beaufront.
and her daughter Dorothy, will dated 13th September, 1643.

William, first Lord Widdrington. Dorothy, wife of Thomas Mountney, devisee of John Widdrington, will dated 16th July, 1680.

Henry Errington of Errington and Beaufront. William Errington, bequeathed Little Whittington to his sister, Dorothy, 15th May, 1639. Dorothy, devisee of her brother William, will dated 1643.

William, second Lord Widdrington.

William Errington of Errington and Beaufront.

William, third Lord Widdrington, devisee of Ursula Mountney.

Thomas Errington of Errington and Beaufront, party to division of Little Whittington, 5th December, 1704; forfeited his land there in 1715.

John Errington of Errington and Beaufront, owner of Little Whittington North Farm.

William Errington of Sandhoe, purchased Little Whittington South Farm, 24th August, 1742; will dated 3rd August, 1765.

John Errington of Errington and Beaufront, *d.s.p.* and intestate, 28th June, 1827.

Henry Errington of Sandhoe, devisee of his uncle, William Errington; will dated 13th January, 1841.

The other moiety of Little Whittington came, as has been already stated, to Simon Weldon by grant from the Middleton family in 1409. Lands in Little Whittington were included in marriage settlements of the Weldons in 1494 and 1551, but an interest in this moiety of the manor appears to have been acquired at an early date by a cadet branch of the Erringtons.[1] On the 27th May, 1576, Thomas Errington, son and heir of Thomas Errington of Bewclay, deceased, conveyed to Michael Weldon his moiety of Little Whittington, described in the deed as late in the tenure of Gerard Errington and Margaret Errington widow.[2] The moiety came, by settlement made 22nd September, 1613, to William Weldon, son and heir of Michael Weldon. He and his son, Michael Weldon the younger, gave a release of the moiety on the 1st May, 1632, to John Errington of Little Whittington; and the latter, on the 10th November, 1638, conveyed the same to Lancelot Weldon of Thornbrough, younger son of Michael Weldon the elder, for £100 due to the said Lancelot for his wife's portion and £100 paid in hand.[3]

[1] Among Lord Allendale's deeds is a lease of the manor of Little Whittington made for a term of years at forty shillings rent, to Thomas Errington, son of John Errington. The date is apparently 13th March, 1306, but the ink has faded, and the document is almost illegible. John Errington the elder, John Errington the younger, Hugh Errington and William Errington, all described as of Whittington, gentlemen, were sued for debt in 1440 by the prior of Carlisle. *De Banco Roll* 717, rot. 199. Thomas Errington of Whittington and of Bingfield, gentleman, had a royal pardon, 30th May, 1479; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1476-1485, p. 156. The will of Marion Errington of Little Whittington, dated 31st August, 1549, is printed in *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. iii., Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 112, p. 7. In 1568, Cuthbert, George, Lancelot and Robert Errington were all returned as holding lands in Little Whittington. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxvi. [2] Lord Allendale's deeds. [3] Abstract of title with Mr. J. H. Straker.

WELDON OF LITTLE WHITTINGTON.

SIMON WELDON, rated for a moiety of Little Whittington in 1663; living July, 1687 (*a*), buried 25th August, 1694 (*e*); will dated 19th August, 1694 (*g*). = Margaret, daughter of William Surtees of Hedley Woodhead; bond of marriage, 19th September, 1666; married 7th October, 1666 (*e*); settlement first marriage, 20th August, 1672 (*g*); buried 11th April, 1707 (*e*).

William Weldon of Little Whittington, for which he voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1715, 1722 and 1734; afterwards of Thorneyburn; executor of his brother Michael (*b*); died at Little Whittington; buried 25th January, 1740/1 (*c*); will dated 4th December, 1740 (*g*). = Margaret Riddell, married 13th Aug., 1695 (*e*); died at Thorneyburn; buried 19th March, 1722/3 (*c*).

Mary Riddell, married 25th May, 1695 (*e*); buried 24th September, 1696 (*c*) (Monumental Inscription, Corbridge); administration of personal estate, 23rd December, 1697 (*b*), granted to her husband (*b*).

= Lancelot Weldon of the Linnels, to whom his father devised Halton Fences; voted for the same in 1715.

= .....

William Weldon, born at the Linnels; baptised 3rd January, 1711/2 (*c*).
James Weldon, born at the Linnels, baptised 25th June, 1716 (*c*).

A daughter, buried 13th October, 1718 (*c*).
Margaret, born at the Fence; baptised 29th December, 1705 (*d*); buried 3rd February, 1710/1 (*c*).
Mary, died at the Linnels; buried 15th June, 1715 (*c*).

Robert, born at Little Whittington; baptised 13th July, 1676 (*c*); buried 5th Sept., 1678 (*c*).

Michael Weldon of Anick, born at Little Whittington; baptised 15th May, 1679 (*c*); held Whittington North farm on lease from Thomas Errington (*f*); will dated 29th July, 1718 (*b*); buried 26th September, 1718 (*d*). = Isabella Robson of Wallside, married 16th November, 1710 (*d*).

Catherine (*a*) (*b*), married 14th November, 1689. George Todd of the parish of St. John Lee (*d*).
Barbara (*a*) (*b*); named in her father's will.
Margaret, married 23rd November, 1695, John Errington of Carraw (*d*); bond of marriage granted at York, 29th November, 1695.
Mary, born at Little Whittington; baptised 15th May, 1684 (*c*); married 12th June, 1709, Nicholas Rowell of Sandhoe (*c*) (*d*).

John Weldon, born at Little Whittington; baptised 9th September, 1711 (*c*).

William Weldon of St. John Lee, son and heir (*g*); born at Little Whittington; baptised 15th September, 1713 (*c*); sold Little Whittington to William Errington of Sandhoe, 24th August, 1742 (*g*).
Michael Weldon, born at Little Whittington; baptised 15th September, 1713 (*c*); attorney-at-law, living 2nd April, 1741 (*g*).
Francis Weldon, an officer in the army (*g*); named in his father's will.

Margaret, born at the Fences; baptised 3rd February, 1697/8 (*d*); died at Thorneyburn; buried 4th December, 1717 (*c*).
Margery, born at the Fences; baptised 20th August, 1699 (*d*).
Mary, born at Little Whittington; baptised 29th January, 1712 (*c*).

(*a*) Quarter Sessions Papers, Michaelmas, 1687, No. 9.
(*b*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*c*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*d*) *St. John Lee Registers.*
(*e*) *Ovingham Registers.*
(*f*) Forfeited Estates Papers, P. 13.
(*g*) Mr. J. H. Straker's MSS.

This moiety of the township, called Little Whittington South Farm, comprising the fields formerly called the East and South Fields, containing 196 acres 2 roods 10 perches, and an undivided moiety of the grounds called Threap-hills and Brown-riggs or Whittington fell, were sold on the 24th August, 1742, by William Weldon of Little Whittington to William Errington of Sandhoe for £2,670.[1] Mr. Errington devised his real estate, by will dated 3rd August, 1765, to his nephew, Henry Errington of Sandhoe; and, after the death of John Errington of Beau-

[1] Abstract of title with Mr. J. H. Straker.

front in 1827, the trustees of Mr. Henry Errington's will purchased Little Whittington North Farm from the heirs-at-law.[1] The whole township is consequently now the property of Mr. Henry Errington's trustees. The farm-house of Little Whittington is a modern building, but a stone built in over the doorway is carved with the arms of Weldon, with the date 1705 over the shield, and below it the initials W W and M W for William Weldon and Margaret his wife.

HALTON AND CLAREWOOD.

Sub hoc interius est Halton hall, ubi floret et vetustatis et virtutis militaris gloria, Carnabiorum familia. Camden, *Britannia*, p. 666.

Halton and Clarewood form two distinct townships containing respectively 841 and 1,292 acres.[2] Halton lies a quarter of a mile south of the Roman station of Hunnum or Halton Chesters, and is reached from the south by a road leading from Aydon-hall.[3] The Ay-burn or Stagshawbank burn flows past it on the west, dividing the township on this side from Aydon-castle township. To the south and south-east of the village lay the corn-lands of the village-community, and round about Halton itself, and north of it to the Roman Wall, were the park, the ox-pasture, and certain closes and meadow-lands. Beyond the Roman Wall and between it and the river Pont, was the common pasture-land called Halton Downs, which has left its name to Down-hill on the line of the Roman Wall, half-a-mile east of Hunnum.

The old hamlet of Clarewood is now represented by Clarewood East and West Farms, two miles to the north-east of Halton, and mid-way between that village and Matfen. This township is bounded by the Pont on the north, dividing it from Great Whittington and West Matfen, and on the east by the runner variously called Broom-park letch, Sparrow

[1] See vol. iv. of this work, p. 193.

[2] The tithe award of 1842 gives to Halton an acreage of 798 acres, viz., 397 acres of arable, 394 acres of meadow and pasture, and 7 acres of woodland; to Clarewood an acreage of 801 acres, viz., 496 acres of arable, 259 acres of meadow and pasture, and 46 acres of woodland, and to Halton Shields, now parcel of Clarewood township, 441 acres, viz., 234 acres of arable, 196 acres of meadow and pasture, and 11 acres of woodland.

[3] 1607, July 14th. Ordered that the processe of this courte be stayed against the inhabitants of Halton chapelry for not repareing the highway leading from Halton downs to Haydon dyke nuke. *Quarter Sessions Order Books*, vol. ii.

letch, Sterne-flatt letch, and the Breck letch, which divides Clarewood from West Matfen. The three common fields, called the East, West, and Pontacre fields, were grouped round the hamlet. South of them lay Clarewood common, extending as far as the Roman Wall, which formed, in the seventeenth century, the southern boundary of the township.

Between Clarewood common and Halton downs lay the three fields of Halton Shields. This formed an enclosure out of the commons of Clarewood and Halton, and is first mentioned by name in a survey of 1524. Constituted a new township, it was re-annexed to Clarewood by order of the Local Government Board, 24th March, 1887.[1] A deed of 1546 contains the earliest mention of the enclosure called Redacres, otherwise Carr-houses, to the south of Carr-crags and east of Halton town-fields. These lands, now part of Halton, were, in all probability, taken out of Shildon common, as were also the White-house closes, now part of Aydon township, which adjoin them on the south.

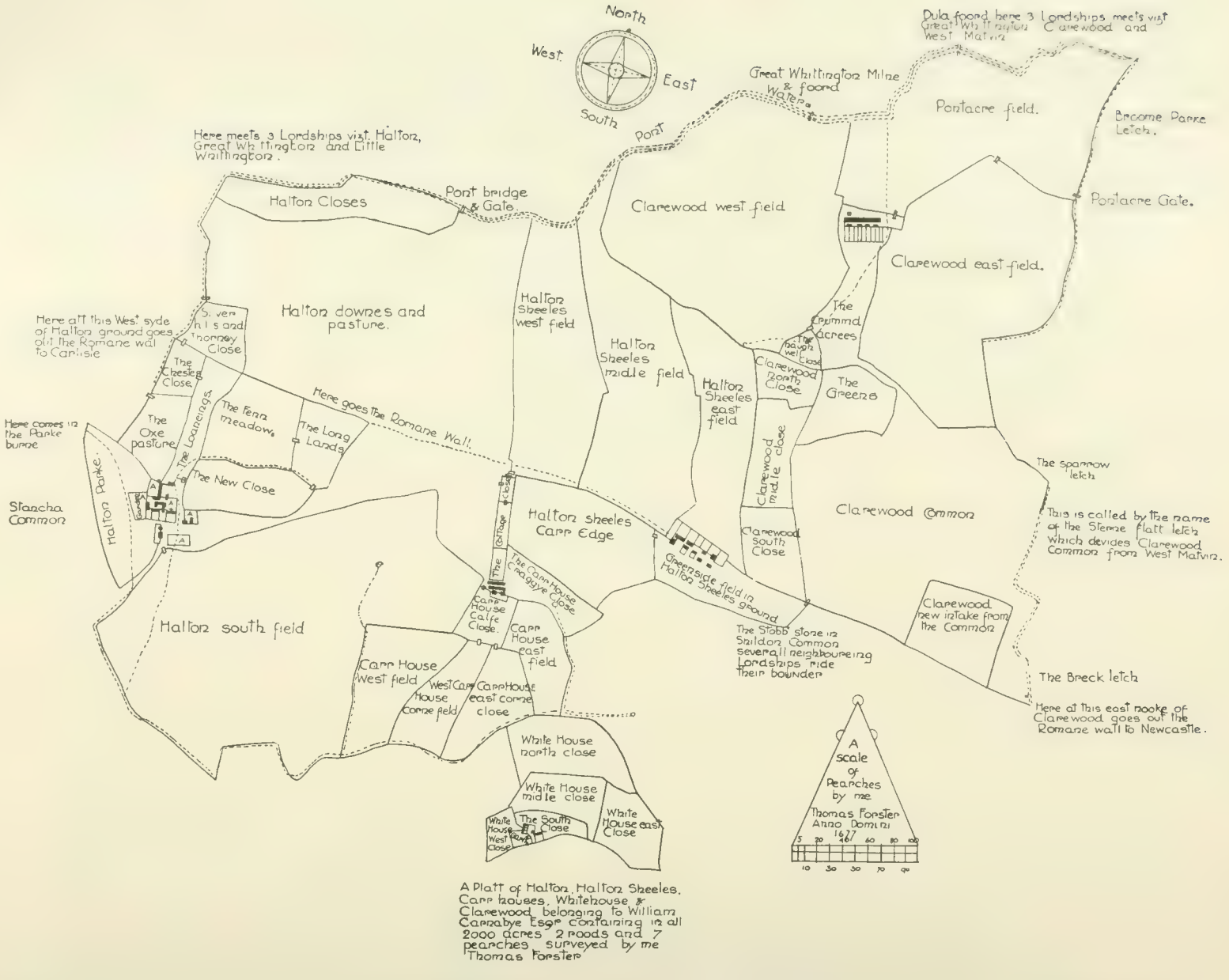
In addition to pasturage rights on their own common lands, the men of Halton and Clarewood had liberty of intercommoning on Shildon moor, and claimed to have a rake on Sandhoe common. A perambulation of the bounds of Shildon and Halton was made by their respective lords, John de Baliol and John de Halton in 1240.[2] The tenants of Halton, Halton Shields, and Clarewood were entered in surveys of 1524 and 1570 as paying 13s. 4d. yearly, called moor-silver, to the lords of Bywell for liberty of pasture on Shildon common by ancient custom.[3] Upon the enclosure of Shildon in 1755, 179 acres in that common, forming Kiphill Farm, was allotted to Sir Edward Blackett in lieu of these rights of pasturage.[4] The farm formed a detached portion of Halton Shields township, and is now part of Clarewood.

[1] The following are the census returns for the three townships. *Halton*, 1801, 74; 1811, 78; 1821, 60; 1831, 68; 1841, 40; 1851, 48; 1861, 45; 1871, 30; 1881, 50; 1891, 50; 1901, 54; 1911, 4[illegible]. *Halton Shields*, 1801, 62; 1811, 67; 1821, 57; 1831, 56; 1841, 59; 1851, 64; 1861, 69; 1871, 67; 1881, 56. *Clarewood*, 1801, 38; 1811, 64; 1821, 62; 1831, 71; 1841, 55; 1851, 55; 1861, 50; 1871, 5[illegible]; 1881, [illegible]. *Halton Shields with Clarewood*, 1891, 89; 1901, 88; 1911, 73.

[2] *Close Rolls*, 1237-1242, p. 240. Compare *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 58, p. 20.

[3] Vol. vi. of this work, pp. 101, 133. The rent was finally extinguished by purchase from Mr. W. B. Beaumont, lord of the manor of Bywell. On the 1st August, 1530, Henry, earl of Northumberland, leased to Sir Reynold Carnaby for sixty-one years 'the entercomen and pasture of all maner of cattell of the maner of Halton and Halton Shells.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

[4] Vol. vi. of this work, p. 102.



A Platt of Halton, Halton Sheeles, Carr houses, Whitehouse & Clarewood belonging to William Carrabye Esqr containing in all 2000 acres 2 roods and 7 pearches surveyed by me Thomas Forster

The sole prehistoric find recorded as made in this district is a bronze axe, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with deep flanges but no stop-ridge, found in a field east of Halton Chesters and presented to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1886.[1]

The three vills of Hawelton, Claverworth and Witinton, now called Halton, Clarewood and Great Whittington, formed, in the twelfth century, a single thegnage holding. From the ecclesiastical point of view they constituted a chapelry within the parish of Corbridge. William de Halton was returned in 1212 as holding three vills in thegnage at a rent of forty shillings per annum, and as giving merchet and aids, and doing all the customs belonging to a thegnage holding.[2] His son, John de Halton, was stated in 1235, to owe heriot as well as merchet, and to be liable to tallage along with the king's demesnes.[3] From these menial services he obtained exemption by charter, 5th May, 1247, whereby he was released from all services except the cornage and suit of court that his ancestors had rendered, and an annual rent of six marks, or double the sum hitherto rendered.[4] In the inquisition taken on his death in 1287 the amount due as cornage is given as 2s. 4d.; suit of court is defined as suit from six weeks to six weeks, and he is stated to be further liable to a payment of twenty shillings every three and a half years for fine of court.[5] The viscountal rent of four pounds was granted by the Crown in 1700 to Mr. William Williams, to whose representatives it continued to be paid until 1874; in that year it was bought by the owner of the estate from the Rev. Benjamin Whitelock of Groombridge, Sussex.[6]

Waldief son of Halden, who paid tallage in 1159, 1161, 1162 and 1165, is the first owner of Halton whose name is on record.[7] He had been succeeded in his holding by 1177 by William de Halton I., although the latter did not fine for his lands until 1180.[8] William de Halton I. was

[1] *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, 2nd series, vol. ii. p. 240.

[2] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 158. [3] *Op. cit.* p. 164.

[4] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. i. p. 321. The thegnage services due from Eslington and Callaley were compounded at the same time.

[5] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 381. [6] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.

[7] *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. i. p. 15, vol. iv. p. 24, vol. vi. p. 43, vol. viii. p. 29. The identity of Waldief de Haulton with Waldief son of Halden is made probable by the fact that 'Walef filius Aldevi' witnessed a grant made by the archbishop of York to William son of Aluric of Dilston, *circa* 1160; *Archbishop Gray's Register*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 56, p. 275 n.

[8] *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. xxvi. p. 84, vol. xxix. p. 145.

charged for tallage in 1196, 1203 and 1205,[1] but died before 1212, and in 1219 Maud de Halton, who doubtless was his widow, was returned as a lady whose marriage was in the king's gift.[2] William de Halton II., who paid tallage in 1219, 1223, 1227 and 1230,[3] was son of William de Halton I., and, as William son of William de Halton, was sued in the King's Court in 1212 by Simon de Roucester for five carucates of land in Halton, three carucates in Clarewood, and twenty shillings rent in Whittington. The plaintiff claimed as son and heir of 'Illinus,' brother of Waldef, who was brother and heir of Roger son of 'Alder,' and asserted that he came of the same stock as William de Halton. The case was decided by personal combat in favour of the plaintiff.[4]

William de Halton II. died in 1233 and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John de Halton I.[5] The latter bought back part of the property which his father had lost to Simon de Roucester, acquiring in 1236 half a carucate in Halton which Robert de Roucester had granted to his kinsman, Richard de Preston, in return for a quit-claim of the vill of Rudchester.[6] He was a person of some distinction, being placed in April, 1258, on a commission of survey of the royal castles of Bamburgh and Newcastle,[7] and in November, 1265, when the battle of Evesham had restored the king's party to power, he was appointed sheriff of Northumberland in place of the barons' nominee, Robert de Insula.[8] In 1275 he and Simon de Crepping were appointed collectors of subsidy in

[1] Pipe Rolls, 8 Ric. I., 5 and 6 John, in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 60, 84, 89.

[2] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xxv. p. 161. She may be identified with Maud de Claverworth (Clarewood), a widow, who occurs in a similar return made in 1227; *op. cit.* p. 160.

[3] Pipe Rolls, 3, 7, 11 and 14 Hen. III. printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 121, 134, 148, 158.

[4] *Curia Regis Roll* 56. An abstract of the case is given in *Placitorum Abbreviatio*, p. 87. The personal names in the record are obviously corrupt. For an account of other proceedings in the King's Court in 1224, to which William de Halton II. was a party, see below under Great Whittington.

[5] *Excerpta e Rot. Finium*, vol. i. p. 245.

[6] Anno Domini m°cc°xxxvj convenit inter Radulfum de Preston et Johannem filium Willelmi dominum de Haulton, scilicet quod dictus Ricardus de Preston concessit et quietum clamavit et vendidit illam dimidiam carucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis in villa de Haulton quam tenuit de Roberto de Rucestre cognato suo pro quieta clamacione totius ville de Rucestre coram justiciariis apud Novum Castrum, et cyrographum de finali concordia facta inter Ricardum de Preston et Robertum de Rucestre tradidit dicto Johanni de Haulton ad hoc testificandum; tenendum dicto Johanni et heredibus. Testibus, domino B. priore et conventu de Hextild', domino Hugone de Bolebech tunc vicecomite Northumbrie, domino Rogero Bertram, domino Rogero de Marley, domino R. de Vallibus, Thoma de Wytington, Radulfo de Erington, Roberto de Erington, etc. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 8[illegible].

[7] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1247-1258, p. 622.

[8] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1258-1266, p. 512.

Northumberland and Westmorland.[1] He died in 1287, seised of the three vills of Halton, Clarewood and Whittington, as well as of the manor of Sewingshields in Tynedale,[2] a moiety of Deanham in the parish of Hartburn, held of John fitz Marmaduke,[3] and an annuity of five marks from the heirs of Bolbek.[4] The survey of Halton taken on his death comprises the following items :

SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF HALTON, 1287.[5]

	£	s.	d.
337 acres of arable in demesne, viz. : 210 acres at 8d. an acre, 50 acres at 4d. an acre, and 77 acres at 2d. an acre	8	9	6
24 acres of meadow in demesne at 18d. an acre	1	16	0
A capital messuage with two pastures and walled garden	0	6	8
10 bondage holdings each containing 30 acres and paying 19s. 4d. in money and 3s. 5d. in works	0	13	4
A half bondage holding containing 15 acres and paying	0	0	1
A cottage	0	1	0
A mill, broken down for four years past, which used to render 2s. 8d. for forinsic service, but now pays *nil.*			
Intrinsic suit of the vill of Whittington to the vill of Halton	2	12	6

CLAVERWORTH SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Symonis de Binkefeld	0	18	0	unde regi	1	7½
,,	Walteri carectarii	2	1	0	,,	3	8½
,,	Alexandri de Matefen	1	19	6	,,	3	7
,,	Thome de Burtton	4	13	4	,,	8	5½
,,	Hugonis filii Asselyn	5	8	8	,,	9	10½

Summa hujus villae £15 0s. 6. Unde regi 27s. 4d. Probatur.

HALTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Thome filii Gilberti	2	6	6	unde regi	4	2½
,,	Ricardi de Walington	1	9	0	,,	2	8½
,,	Willelmi molendinarii	1	10	2	,,	3	0½
,,	Walteri filii Northman	2	6	0	,,	4	2½
,,	Walteri de Claverworth	1	11	6	,,	2	10½
,,	domini Willelmi de Halton	13	7	0	,,	24	3½

Summa hujus villae £22 19s. 8d. Unde regi 41s. 0½d. Probatur.[6]

[1] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1272-1279, p. 251.

[2] John de Halton acquired the manor of Sewingshields before 1266; Iter of Wark in Hartshorne, *Feudal Antiquities of Northumberland*, pp. xxxiii.-xxxiv. See also Palgrave, *Documents illustrating the History of Scotland*, pp. 3, 9.

[3] In 1243 William 'filius comitis' and John de Halton held Deanham in soccage of the barony of Bolam; *Testa de Nevill*, p. 386. The former was son of Patric I. earl of Dunbar.

[4] For an action brought by John de Halton for arrears of this annuity in 1268, see *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. Pub. 88, p. 138.

[5] *Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. ii. p. 381, and Bain, *Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 87. With this survey may be compared one made upon the death of William Carnaby III. in 1453, which enumerates a site with a hall, chambers, kitchen and other houses, and a garden; 420 acres of arable, 16 acres of meadow, 10 husbandlands each worth yearly three shillings, 11 husbandlands lying waste, and 10 cottages in ruins. *Inq. p.m.*, 31 Hen. VI. No. 41.

[6] *Lay Subsidy Rolls*, [illegible]

No extent of the manor of Clarewood is given in the inquisition taken on the death of Sir John de Halton, but that taken on the death of his son, Sir William de Halton III., in 1299, furnishes details in regard to it.

SURVEY OF CLAREWOOD, 1299.

	£	s.	d.
A capital messuage	0	2	6
200 acres of arable in demesne at 6d. an acre	5	0	0
10 acres of meadow in demesne at 1s. an acre	0	10	0
Two pieces of pasture held in severalty	0	6	8
6 bondage holdings, each containing 15 acres and paying 8s. 2½d.	2	9	3
One cottage without land	0	1	2½
Total ...	£8	10	7½

The survey of Halton taken in 1299 is generally similar to that made in 1287, only the 10½ bondage holdings of thirty acres are represented by 21 holdings of fifteen acres. The value of the capital messuage is given as half the amount at which it stood twelve years earlier, the house having been burnt in the interval, doubtless in the Scottish invasions of 1296 and 1297.[1]

Sir John de Halton II., son and heir of Sir William de Halton III., was arrested in 1314 on suspicion of treasonable complicity with the Scots, as appears from bail given for him on 11th August of that year by Sir William Felton and others.[2] Although he escaped forfeiture, he found

[1] *Inq. p.m.*, 27 Edw. I. No. 22. Clarewood was granted by Sir William de Halton to his son John by the following deed: Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Willelmus de Haulton miles salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto me confirmasse Johanni filio meo et heredi totum manerium de Claverworth cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sine aliquo retenemento; habendum et tenendum predicto Johanni et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, libere quiete bene et in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis dicto manerio cum suis pertinenciis quoquo modo pertinentibus seu pertinere valentibus inperpetuum, de domino rege Anglie per servicia inde debita et consueta pro omnibus aliis serviciis consuetudinibus et demandis secularibus. Et si contingat dictum Johannem sine heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis in fata decedere, volo quod dictum manerium cum suis pertinenciis sine contradictione qualibet michi et heredibus meis integre et pacifice revertatur. Et ego predictus Willelmus totum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sicut predictum est predicto Johanni et heredibus suis prenominatis contra omnes gentes pro predicto servicio warantizabo adquietabo et in perpetuum defendam. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, dominis Roberto de Balleo tunc vicecomite Northumbrie, Johanne de Swyneburn, militibus, Johanne de Insula de Woddeburn, Johanne de Vallibus, Roberto de Pruddehow, et aliis. [1297-9.] *Hodgson MSS.* Swinburne Charters, vol. i. p. 207.

[2] Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Willelmus de Felton, Rogerus Corbett, Johannes de Cambowe, Willelmus de Swyneburne, milites, Johannes Scott, Petrus Graper, Henricus de Newton, Gilbertus Haukyn, Adam de Colewell, Richardus de Swyneburne, Willelmus de Shaftow et Walterus de Gourley, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos manucepisse Johannem de Haulton militem, arrestatum in villa Novi Castri super Tynam pro suspitione amicitiae Scottorum inimicorum domini regis, ad intrandum corpus ejusdem Johannis in villa Novi Castri super Tynam in custodia majoris dicte ville qui pro tempore fuerit, infra octo dies quandocunque per dictum majorem super hoc premuniti fuerimus; necnon et conservando predictum majorem et communitatem ville predicte indempnes versus dominum regem et quoscunque alios ratione manucaptionis predicte. In

himself obliged to alienate part of his patrimony, granting his manor of Great Whittington and lands in Thirston in 1318 to Richard Acton of Newcastle. He likewise conveyed to David de Strabolgy, earl of Athol, in fee simple, his manor of Halton, with the reversion of the lands held by his mother in dower, namely, the manor of Clarewood; 13 messuages, 195 acres of arable and 13 acres of meadow in Halton, and the manors of Berley and Beuleu, now Barlow, in the county of Durham. These grants the earl of Athol had confirmed to him by letters patent on the 17th August, 1322.[1]

Two of the three daughters and co-heirs of Sir John de Halton had been given in marriage to members of the Westmorland family of Lowther, and the Lowthers consequently exerted themselves to recover the manors of Halton and Clarewood of which their father-in-law had dispossessed himself. The result is shown in three settlements, made in 1320: (1) a settlement of 19 messuages, 69 acres of arable and 19½ acres of meadow in Halton, made by Sir John de Halton upon his son-in-law, Robert de Lowther, and Eleanor his wife, in fee tail, with remainder, in default of issue, to his other son-in-law, Thomas de Lowther, and Margaret his wife, with ultimate reversion to the grantee's right heirs;[2] (2) a grant by Sir John de Halton to John de Lowther, rector of Simondburn, of the reversion of the manor of Clarewood and of nine messuages, 195 acres of arable, and 19½ acres of meadow in Halton, upon the death of his mother Eleanor; with subsequent release from the said Eleanor, and final settlement of the premises by John de Lowther upon Sir John de Halton for life, with remainder as to one moiety to Robert de Lowther and Eleanor his wife in fee tail, and as to the other moiety to Thomas de Lowther and Margaret his wife in fee tail, with cross remainders in default of issue to either party, and with final reversion to the right heirs of Sir John de Halton;[3] (3) a grant by Sir John de Halton to John de Lowther

cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum apud Novum Castrium super Tynam, xj° die Augusti, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi octavo. Two armorial seals: (1) *a lion passant guardant, over all a bend.* ✱ S. WILLIELMI : DE : FELTONE. (2) *On a chevron between three escallops three molets.* ✱ SIGILLVM : IOHANNIS : SCOT. Mr. Heselrigge sent this deede to Ralph Carnaby of Halton esquire. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 49, fol. 45 b. [1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1321-1324, p. 209.

[2] *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 142, No. 11 (writ dated 10th September, 1320, inquisition held 15th January, 1320/1), and file 199, No. 5 (inquisition held 26th May, 1328); pardon for acquisition without licence, 26th June, 1328, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 305.

[3] *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 154, No. 2 (writ dated 28th September, 1322, inquisition held 10th October, 1322), and file 200, No. 10 (inquisition held 26th May, 1328); pardon to Lowther for acquisition from John de Halton and Eleanor his mother without licence, and for settling a rever-

of the manor of Halton (except as before excepted) in fee, with subsequent settlement by the said Lowther upon the same trusts as those last recited.[1]

HALTON OF HALTON.

ARMS: *Argent, two bars azure, in chief two escallops gules.* Seal of Sir John de Halton II., 1318-1321, in *Dodsworth MSS.*, vol. 45, fol. 77 b, 83, 113, and *St. George's Visitation.*

HALTON.

Waldief of Halton, son of Halden, paid tallage in 1159-1165.

William I. of Halton, paid tallage as a thegn in 1177-1205; charged for relief in 1180. = Maud of Clarewood, living a widow in 1219 and 1227.

William II. of Halton, returned in 1212 as holding three vills in thegnage; was fined in 1212 for property in Halton, Clarewood and Whittington; sued Adam Bertram for services out of Whittington in 1224; paid tallage in 1221-1232. = ...

Thomas of Halton, witness to deed of Thomas of Divelston, 1202-1212 (*P.R.O. Ancient Deeds*, B. 2644).

Sir John I. of Halton, paid relief on his father's holding in 1233; returned in 1235 as holding Halton, Clarewood and Whittington in thegnage, and in 1243 as tenant of a moiety of Deanham; had a royal charter of confirmation, 5th May, 1247; had exemption from being put on juries, 16th July, 1253 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1247-58, p. 213); sheriff of Northumberland, 1265 and 1266; *inquisition post mortem*, 9th and 11th August, 1287. = ...

Sir William III. of Halton, son and heir, aged 40 years and more at his father's death; had grant of free warren in Halton, Great Whittington, Clarewood and Sewingshields, 1st September, 1296 (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 465); died 21st April, 1299, seised of Halton, Great Whittington, Clarewood, and lands in Thirston (*Cal. Inquisitions*, vol. iii. p. 394). = Eleanor, had order for assignment of dower 2nd August, 1299 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1296-1302, p. 265); surrendered her dower-lands to John de Lowther *circa* 1320.

John, son of John of Halton, to whom Sir Walter Corbet granted a mark rent out of the mill of Colwell (Hodgson, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 118).

Hugh of Halton, granted to his brother William, a mark rent out of the mill of Colwell (*Dodsworth MS.* 45, fol. 96 b).

Sir John II. of Halton, son and heir, was 19 years of age at his father's death (*Cal. Gen.*, p. 564); imprisoned for treasonable relations with the Scots in 1314; alienated the manor of Great Whittington to Richard de Acton in 1318; settled Halton and Clarewood in 1320 upon himself for life, with remainder in equal moieties to Robert de Lowther and Thomas de Lowther and their wives; died 31st March, 1345. = Isabella, party to grant of the reversion of the manor of Clarewood, before 26th September, 1322 (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1317-21, p. 209).

Eleanor, wife of Robert de Lowther, daughter and co-heir, upon whom her father settled lands in Halton in possession and a moiety of the residue of that manor and of the manor of Clarewood in reversion. Her husband married secondly, in 1361, Agnes, widow of Robert de Raymes of Shortflat (who died 8th October, 1363). He died *s.p.* 3rd March, 1383.

Agnes, wife of William Coteler, daughter and co-heir; [married secondly Henry de Ingayne, by whom she had a daughter and heir, Eleanor, wife of William Ferrour].

Margaret, daughter and co-heir, married first Thomas de Lowther, who died *s.p.*, and secondly, before 1345, William de Carnaby; had a moiety of the manors of Halton and Clarewood settled upon her and her first husband in reversion, 1328; died 26th November, 1361.

sionary interest in the premises, 12th June, 1323, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1321-1324, p. 301; licence to Lowther to make a new settlement in possession, 24th June, 1328, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 306; settlement of Clarewood by fine, September, 1328, and of the premises in Halton by fine, April, 1329, *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 11, Nos. 3 and 8.

[1] *Inq. ad quod damnum*, file 154, No. 2 (writ dated 28th September, 1322, inquisition held 10th October, 1322). The following is an abstract of the settlement: Johannes de Louther rector ecclesiae de Simondburn dedit et confirmavit domino Johanni de Haulton filio domini Willelmi de Haulton manerium de Haulton cum suis pertinenciis, que quidem messuagia et terras habet ex concessione dicti domini Johannis de Haulton post decessum domine Alianore matris sue ex dimissione dicte

HALTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Johannes de Halton, 13s. 4d.; Willelmus de Shotton, 3s.; Adam bond, 3s. 4d.; Johannes de Wessyngton, 3s.; Adam bercarius, 2s.; Alanus capellanus, 1s. 10d. Summa 26s. 6d. Probatur.[1]

Sir John de Halton died 31st March, 1345, and was succeeded, under the terms of the said settlements, by his sons-in-law, Robert de Lowther and William de Carnaby, the latter having married Margaret, the widow of Thomas de Lowther.[2] Margaret Carnaby died in 1361, seised of 120 acres of arable, 13 acres of meadow, 6 messuages, a toft and 6 acres of farm land in Halton, and 80 acres of waste land, 3 tofts of waste cottages and 6 acres of meadow in Clarewood. As she had left no issue by her first husband, Carnaby's interest in a moiety of Halton and Clarewood terminated with her death, and her brother-in-law, Robert de Lowther, became entitled to the entire estate.[3]

Although Margaret Carnaby's moiety of Halton and Clarewood had been settled upon her jointly with her first husband, with remainder to their joint issue, and not upon her and the heirs of her body whether by her first or by any subsequent marriage, William Carnaby II., son of Margaret by her second husband, laid claim to his mother's moiety. His uncle, Robert Lowther, opposed his claim; but in 1382 William Carnaby, assisted by his nephew, John Errington of Beaufront, and many others, broke into Lowther's house and fortlet of Halton, and killed or carried off the horses, oxen, cows, bullocks, heifers, sheep and capons which they found there.[4] A year later Robert Lowther died (3rd March, 1383), without leaving issue. The jurors at his inquest found Eleanor, daughter of Henry de Ingayne and wife of William Ferrour to be his heir.[5] In consequence of the failure of issue on the part of the Lowthers by the daughters of Sir John de Halton, the title to Halton and Clare-

Alianore. Et vult et concedit pro se et heredibus suis quod post decessum dicti domini Johannis de Haulton una medietas manerii predicti cum pertinenciis remaneat Roberto de Louthre et Alianorae uxori suae et heredibus de corporibus suis legitime procreatis, remanere Thome de Louther et Margarete uxori sue et heredibus, remanere rectis heredibus predicti domini Johannis de Haulton integraliter; altera medictas dicti manerii remanere Thome de Louthre et Margarete uxori sue et heredibus, remanere dictis Roberto de Louther et Alianore uxori sue et heredibus, remanere rectis heredibus predicti domini Johannis de Haulton, etc. Testibus, dominis Johanne de Fennewyk tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Johanne de Insula, Johanne de Vallibus, Roberto de Insula, militibus, Warino de Swethop, Simone de Welteden, Richardo de Heddon, et aliis. Datum 14 E. II. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 84 b. On the 12th June, 1323, Lowther received pardon for settling the premises without licence; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1321-1324, p. 297.

[1] *Lay Subsidy Roll*, $\frac{155}{7}$, mem. 2.

[2] *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. III. No. 60; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1343-1346, p. 523.

[3] *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III. pars 1, No. 91; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1360-1364, p. 333.

[4] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1381-1385, p. 145.

[5] *Inq. p.m.* 10 Ric. II. No. 24.

wood lay under the limitations of the entail made by him, with Sir John's right heirs, that is, with the issue of his daughters Agnes and Margaret. William Carnaby II. was son and heir of Margaret, and so, by the death of Robert Lowther, became legally entitled to the moiety of the estate to which he had laid claim on his mother's death. Presumably Eleanor de Ingayne was daughter and heir of Agnes, the other co-heir of Sir John de Halton.

William Carnaby II. was, however, bent upon acquiring the whole estate. With or without the consent of Eleanor de Ingayne, he now entered upon the property which Robert Lowther had enjoyed during his lifetime, and on the 4th August, 1384, received a royal pardon for so doing.[1] His title was in turn challenged by Sir William Lowther, kinsman of Robert Lowther, but Carnaby recovered the estate by process of law, and obtained from William Ferrour and Eleanor his wife, as well as from William de Wyberith, who derived his claim from the said Eleanor, a surrender of all right to the former possessions of Sir John de Halton.[2]

Carnaby was a sufferer in the Scottish invasion of 1385. His manors of Halton, Clarewood and Whittington were burned and wasted by the Scots. He himself, and his tenants and servants with their goods were carried away prisoners into Scotland, and had to pay ransom. Upon petition made to the king, and in consideration of his losses, he received, on the 6th December, 1390, a release for life of the Crown-rent of £4 due from his three manors.[3]

[1] *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1381-1385, p. 445.

[2] Four quit-claims are transcribed in vol. 45 of the *Dodsworth MSS.* (i.) Quit-claim by William Ferrour and Eleanor his wife of all right in Great Whittington and Thirston in Northumberland, and Lintzford, Barlow and Winlaton in Durham. Testibus, dominis Johanne de Fenewik, Johanne de Felton, Roberto de Ogle, Roberto de Isle de Wodburne, militibus, Roberto de Lothre, Simone de Welteden, Sampsone Hardinge, Johanne Lawson de Bywell, Johanne de Barton de Corbrige, et multis aliis. Dated 1394. Fol. 82 b. (ii.) Quit-claim by William de Wyberith of all right in the said lands as well as in Halton and Clarewood. Same witnesses, with the omission of Robert de Lothre, John Lawson and John de Barton. Dated at Corbridge, 8th September, 1394. Fol. 115 b. (iii.) Quit-claim by William de Wyberith of all rights in the lands formerly held by Sir John de Halton in Northumberland and Durham. Same witnesses as to the first deed, with the omission of Sir Robert de Ogle, Robert de Lothre, Sampson Hardinge and John de Barton. Dated at Corbridge, 27th June, 1395. Fol. 86. (iv.) Quit-claim by William de Wyberith of all right in the lands enumerated in the second deed and in Sewingshields. Same witnesses as to the first deed, with the omission of Sir John de Felton, Sir Robert de Ogle, and Robert de Lothre, and the addition of Robert de Hudespethe. Dated at Corbridge, 13th July, 1399. Armorial seal, *three escallops*. Fol. 77 b. In Michaelmas term, 1394, William Ferrour and Eleanor his wife surrendered the manor of Halton by fine to William Carnaby; *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 14, No. 28.

[3] A nostre tres excellent et tres sovereigne sir le roy supplie son simple liege William de Carnaby que come il tient lez manoirs de Halton, Claverworth, Whytington, en le count de Northumbre de nostre dit seigneur le roy par homage fealte et lez servicez de quatre lieures par anne, lez queux

In the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. the Carnaby family rose to power and influence in Northumberland through the enterprise of young Reynold Carnaby, grandson of the lord of Halton. He entered into the service of Henry, sixth earl of Northumberland, and won so complete an influence over his master that he was able to extract from him many valuable leases and grants of offices for himself and his younger brothers. These included ninety-nine year leases to himself of Ovingham dam (1st April, 1530), Langley demesne (20th November, 1532), and the manor of Corbridge (14th December, 1534); grants to himself and his brother, Thomas Carnaby, for their lives, of the offices of constable of Langley castle and forester of Langley park (4th October and 14th November, 1532); grants for life to his brother, Cuthbert Carnaby, of the posts of receiver of the earl's lands in Northumberland and of constable of Warkworth castle (20th February, 1533/4); and a grant to another brother, Lionel Carnaby, of the bailiwick of the manor of Byker (20th September, 1535).[1] The lavish earl also alienated to him the manors in Kent that had come to the Percys through marriage with the Poynings heiress.[2] These were estimated to bring in an income of £200 a year, besides including the patronage of four or five benefices.[3]

In 1536 Sir Reynold sold his newly acquired lands in Kent to Secretary Cromwell.[4] With the proceeds of the sale he commenced to build up an estate in Northumberland, buying from Lord Mordaunt in 1536, for £665, the manors of Brunton and Newton-by-the-Sea, with a third part of the manor of Jesmond, and Moriley in South Tyndale, estates which had formerly belonged to the Middletons of Belsay.[5] About the same time he purchased from Richard Beaumont the manors

manoirs il recovera dereyn de son corps encontre un William de Loudre chevaler come son droyt heritage si come est bien counz a iarard, lez dits manoirs sont ardez et regales, et lez tenantes et lez servants le dit William de Carnaby prisez prisoners, et lour biens et chateux prisez et acheturs par les enemies d'Escoce a grant damage le dit William Carnaby come a lui qui ja tarde estoit prisoner par defense de nostre terre, issint que le dit William de Carnaby ne poet porter le dit charge sans grand amentisment de lui, que plese a vostre hautesse, eiante consideracion a lez grevancez suisditz, de relesser au dit supplhant le dit rent de quatre livres a terme de son vie a quelle lez manoirs suisditz sont issint chargez pur Dieu et en oevre de charite. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 85 v. The answer to the petition is enrolled on the patent rolls, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1388-1392, p. 338.

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS. See also above, pp. 117-118.

[2] Licence to alienate, 1st April, 1531; *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. v. p. 102.

[3] *Op. cit.* vol. ix. p. 40.

[4] Licence to alienate, 15th April, 1536; *op. cit.* vol. x. p. 327; see also vol. viii. p. 27, and vol. xi. pp. 55, 56.

[5] *Op. cit.* vol. ix. p. 299, and F. W. Dendy in *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. i. p. 105.

of North Charlton and Ditchburn. His other purchases comprised Fallodon, and the manors of Newton-hall and Bearl.

Besides holding these properties and offices Sir Reynold was appointed, in October, 1534, bailiff, chief steward, and receiver of the archbishop of York's regality of Hexhamshire.[1] He thereby secured a hold upon Hexham, and when it was resolved to suppress the smaller monasteries and Hexham among the number, he had little difficulty in securing for himself a grant of Hexham priory. To this he was aided by the good offices of his old master, the earl of Northumberland.[2] The unexpected resistance offered to the king's commissioners by the canons of Hexham was the signal for the outbreak of the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace.

A graphic narrative from the pen of Sir Reynold Carnaby tells how, three weeks later, John Heron of Chipchase, one of the chief supporters of the recalcitrant canons, endeavoured unsuccessfully to kidnap Sir Reynold's father, William Carnaby, and to take possession of his house of Halton.[3] Sir Thomas Percy, younger brother of the earl of Northumberland, also attempted to take Halton, and although he failed in that, he managed to oust Sir Reynold from the offices and leases which he held by the earl's gift, and to occupy North Charlton and other lands which Sir Reynold had recently purchased. Since he held Sir Reynold responsible for the settlement by which the earl of Northumberland had settled his estates upon the king, to the disinheritance of his own family, Sir Thomas Percy declared war on all who bore the name of Carnaby saying that all that was the Carnabys' lands should be his, and compelling Sir Reynold to take refuge in Chillingham castle.[4]

The collapse of the rebellion restored the fortunes of the Carnabys. On the 26th February, 1537, the duke of Norfolk received the surrender of Hexham priory and ejected the canons. Sir Reynold was now made farmer or receiver under the Crown of the lands of the dissolved monastery, uniting that office with the post of steward of Hexhamshire which

[1] See vol. iii. of this work, p. 49. [2] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xi. pp. 181, 216.

[3] 'The crafty devyse and subtile way conceyved by John Heron of Chypches in the countie of Northumbreland, otherwyse callyd Litle John Heron, to have the inhabitantes of Tyndall and Hexhamshyre to breyke; and all to bring to pas his evill intended purpose in the begynnyng of the late rebyllyon'; printed in Raine, *Hexham Priory*, vol. i. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 44, *Illustrative Documents*, pp. cxl.-cxlv.

[4] See above, pp. 118-120.

he already held by grant from the archbishop of York.[1] On the 29th November, 1538, he had a grant from the Crown in fee of the buildings of Hexham priory as well as of St. Giles's hospital, now called Hexham Spital, and of the prior of Hexham's country-house at Dotland,[2] and on the 13th July, 1539, he took a lease from the Crown of the rectory and manor of Salton in Yorkshire.[3] In the same year, 1539, he altered for his own purposes the prior's lodgings at Hexham, which thenceforward served as the residence first of the farmers, and then of the lords of the manor, of Hexham. A dated panel on the building bears the Carnaby arms.

It was not by the suppression of Hexham alone that the Carnaby family profited. A lease of Brinkburn priory was taken on the 10th June, 1537, by Cuthbert Carnaby, and sold by him to advantage in 1546 to George Fenwick.[4] Richard Carnaby, another member of the family, took a lease of Lambley priory on the 29th May, 1539.[5] In 1539 Sir Reynold applied, but unsuccessfully, for a lease or grant of Blanchland abbey.[6]

Sir Reynold Carnaby had powerful supporters. When he had no longer anything to gain from his old master, the earl of Northumberland, he secured the patronage of the king's secretary, Thomas Cromwell, and placed one at least of his brothers in Cromwell's service.[7] Through his wife he was connected with Thomas, Lord Wharton, warden of the Marches, who continued his firm ally.[8] Virtual owner of Corbridge, Hexham and Langley, he held the richest manors on the Upper Tyne; and it was therefore natural that, when Roger Fenwick, keeper of Tyndale, was murdered in April, 1537, Sir Reynold was appointed in his room.

So sudden a rise to fortune on the part of so young a man could not but provoke jealousy, and Sir Reynold and his family were an

[1] Vol. iii. of this work, p. 52.

[2] Raine, *Hexham Priory*, vol. i. *Illustrative Documents*, pp. clxv.-clxvii.

[3] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xiv. pt. i. p. 606.

[4] Vol. vii. of this work, pp. 468-9.

[5] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xiv. pt. i. p. 606.

[6] *Op. cit.* vol. xiv. pt. i. p. 133.

[7] *Op. cit.* vol. xii. pt. ii. p. 290.

[8] *Op. cit.* vol. viii. p. 27; vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 41. Compare *State Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. v. p. 203: 'The malice that is betwene the Carnabyes and John Heron, with the favour that is betwene the Carnabyes and Wharton.'

especial mark of unpopularity as upstarts who had thriven on the failing fortunes of the earl of Northumberland to the disinheritance of the younger Percys. Above all, they were occupiers of monastic lands; the prior of Hexham and his canons had been expelled from their monastery to make way for Sir Reynold. The men of Tyndale, always unruly, yet amenable to the authority of the Carnabys' enemy, John Heron of Chipchase, hated, above all other, the name of their new keeper. Sir Reynold had barely been appointed when the earl of Westmorland gave as one of his reasons for refusing the post of warden of the East and Middle Marches, the fact that he feared Sir Reynold Carnaby was so much hated by the people, that he might find it hard to defend him.[1]

Two months later (26th June, 1537) the duke of Norfolk, lord president of the north, reported that all was quiet upon the Borders except in Tyndale, writing of Sir Reynold that the young man showed good will to serve, and was at such pains 'that by hearing say he is more than half weary of his being in those parts.'[2] But he soon changed his tone. In a later letter (5th September, 1537) he writes to Cromwell:

> All the contres under my commission be as well ordered as I wold wisshe, save only Tyndale and Ryddesdale, wich be under the governaunce of Wedrington and Carnaby; and they so far owte of frame, that of force I must ride to those parties. Wedrington wold fayne do well, but surely it is not in hym. Carnaby is so ferde of his person that he dothe nothing but kepe the house. Men dothe moche doubte of his hardynes, having yet shewed no parte of manhode sithe his comming thither. I wold they were boothe in Paradise, so other good were in ther rowmes, for by ther defaultes I shalbe enfourced, as sone as I shalbe hable to travaill, to ride to those cold parties, wich I feare shall not be withowte somme dawngier.[3]

Arrived upon the scene, the duke of Norfolk wrote to the Privy Council formally demanding the dismissal of Widdrington and Carnaby as incapable officers, the latter being 'too much afraid of being hurt himself,' and asking that Hexham and Langley should be taken from Sir Reynold and given to a new keeper. He met with a smart rebuff. The king and council, doubtless upon Cromwell's motion, refused to dismiss either officer or to take from Carnaby what he already had by grant or lease. As to the opinion of the county, they wrote, that Carnaby shall not be able to serve us for want of stomach, we think and partly know

[1] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xii. pt. i. p. 419.
[2] *Op. cit.* vol. xii. pt. ii. p. 48.
[3] *State Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. v. p. 104.

that an old grudge between him and others may prevent one from trusting another, but the duke of Norfolk's wisdom may remove it and make them friends. 'We doo wel considre that yong men must have a tyme to lerne, and that others put in theire romes may percace doo as yvel at the begyning as they doo nowe.'[1]

A reprimand spurred Sir Reynold to the uncongenial task of reducing the men of Tyndale to order. Not six months had passed before he confessed that he was weary of his charge.[2] Still he struggled to retain his office though unequal to bearing its burdens, preferring to retain a distasteful post rather than be dismissed from it. In January, 1539, the bishop of Llandaff reported to Cromwell that Sir Reynold Carnaby was overcharged with Tyndale, and that the country required a strong house and a captain with a stout heart.[3] Matters came to a head in the following summer, when Sir Reynold was kidnapped by the Tyndale reivers. His release was effected by his old enemy, John Heron of Chipchase,[4] and to complete his mortification, Heron was appointed to succeed him as keeper of Tyndale.

Evil fortune now fell upon the Carnabys. At the midsummer fair on Stagshaw Bank in 1541 the men of Tyndale and Redesdale made a great fray on Sir Reynold's father, William Carnaby, and sore hurt him. In the following October, the men of Liddesdale made a raid and burnt Little Whittington, one mile from Halton. A month later, on the 11th November, a small company of light horse from Liddesdale came to Halton by night and burnt the stacks and farm-buildings, doing damage to the extent of £200. Almost immediately after this, a reconciliation was effected between William Carnaby and John Heron and his friends, by the mediation of Radcliffe, Bowes and Ellerkar.[5]

In 1543 Sir Reynold fell dangerously ill. He was reported in May to be 'in great jeopardy of life, not like to escape,' and on the 17th July he died,[6] leaving behind him a widow and three little daughters, whose wardship was given to their kinsman, Lord Wharton.[7] He dealt gener-

[1] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xii. pt. ii. pp. 249-250, 263, 268, and *State Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. i. pp. 565-567.

[2] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xiii. pt. i. p. 126.

[3] *Op. cit.* vol. xiv. pt. i. p. 24.

[4] *Op. cit.* vol. xiv. pt. ii. p. 315, and *State Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. v. pp. 132-135.

[5] *Cal. Hamilton Papers*, vol. i. pp. 77, 111, 129-131, 138.

[6] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xviii. pt. i. p. 319; *Cal. Hamilton Papers*, vol. i. p. 578.

[7] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. xxi. pt. i. p. 68.

ously with his family, leaving to his nephew, John Carnaby, son of Thomas Carnaby, his lease of Langley demesnes; to his brother, Cuthbert Carnaby, his estate of Aydon-hall, his lease of Corbridge, and a ninety-nine years lease of the manors of Newton-hall and Bearl; and to his grandfather's second wife, Margaret Carnaby, the manor-house of Beaufront which he had from the archbishop of York; besides making other provision for his kinsmen and retainers. The rest of his ample property descended to his three daughters and co-heirs, and was eventually divided amongst them.

The death of Sir Reynold Carnaby left his young nephew, John Carnaby of Langley, next in succession to Halton; but in 1546 William Carnaby, father to Sir Reynold, settled Halton and his other lands upon his eldest surviving son, Cuthbert Carnaby of Aydon, the constable of Warkworth castle.[1] By his marriage with Margaret, sister and sole heir of Roger Horsley, Cuthbert Carnaby had succeeded in 1544, in right of his wife, to Crawcrook in the county of Durham and to various estates in Northumberland. Two of these estates, namely, Togston and Lyham with Lyham-hall, he gave to his nephew, John Carnaby of Langley, upon his marriage in 1564, thereby making him some amends for the loss of Halton,[2] and subsequently alienated to the elder branch of the family, probably upon the marriage of his daughter, Mabel, with William, son and heir of John Carnaby of Langley, the manor of Farnham with the neighbouring properties of Lin-bridge and Aydon Shields.

The remainder of Cuthbert Carnaby's property eventually descended to his grandson, Ralph Carnaby, who took the king's side in the Civil Wars, being a colonel in the royalist forces. An undated 'particular of my nephew Carnaby's estate,' drawn up by Roger Dodsworth, gives his property as follows:

Halton castle and manor with Carrhouses	£300
Aydon castle and the land about is let for	60
Great Whittington manor worth on the rack	200
Clarewod towne *valet* by improvement	100
Halton Sheeles *valet*	50
The Whit-house	10
The lease of the rectory of Corbrigg newly renewed of the Deane and Chapter of Karlile for 21 years	300
	£1,020[3]

[1] *Feet of Fines*, Mich. Term, 38 Hen. VIII. [2] *Feet of Fines*, Mich. Term, 6 Eliz.

[3] *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 143 *ad fin.* Roger Dodsworth the antiquary was uncle to Eleanor, third wife of Ralph Carnaby of Halton, she being daughter of John Thomlinson of York by Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Dodsworth, and sister of Roger Dodsworth.

In 1645, however, the yearly value of these premises (other than Corbridge rectory, which had, in the interval, passed to the Herons of Chipchase) was returned to the committee for compounding as £233 only, out of which £173 went in yearly charges, viz.: an annuity out of Great Whittington to Mr. Burrell for life, £18; an annuity out of Clarewood to the said Mr. Burrell for life, £12; an annuity out of Aydon, Carrhouses and Halton Shields to Edward Carnaby for life, £43; an annuity out of Halton demesnes to the cottagers of Halton, for the life of Ralph Carnaby the compounder, £40; an annuity to Mr. Butler, a counsellor, out of Halton demesne, £40[1]; an annuity to old Mrs. Carnaby out of Halton for her life, £20.[2] Subsequently, on the 11th April, 1651, Ralph Carnaby made over all his property to his son and heir, Reynold Carnaby, in consideration of £1,400 for the payment of his debts; and, by way of clearing the property from incumbrances, Aydon Hall was sold by them in February, 1653/4, to William Collinson.[3] A detailed statement of the estate of William Carnaby, son of Reynold Carnaby, drawn up in 1666, is printed below.

THE STATE OF MR. WILLIAM CARNABY'S ESTATE. RENTS NOW COMING IN. A.D. 1666.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis	67	0	0
Clarewood, which pretends to be customary estate	61	6	8
Halton Shields, in lease; the several rents amount to	50	10	0
Clarewood and Halton Shields pay more 13s. 4d. per annum, for shielding, and tithe hay 2s. per annum	0	15	4
Halton manor:—William and John Robinson's rents	98	10	10
Mr. Ralph Forster	120	10	10
Emanuel Hall	8	0	0
George Dove for 13 stints and 3 closes in Halton	12	0	0
Gerard Robson, 12 stints by lease, also closes called Walton closes, worth 12d. rent; paid	0	2	0
Great Whittington, 8 stints	6	10	0
Halton White House	8	0	0
Robert Gibson, lease expires A.D. 1666	6	13	4
Edward Langland, Whittington mill	6	10	10
Edmund Carnaby, by lease, expires Whitsunday, 1666	3	0	0

[1] This annuity was sold by Ralph Carnaby to John Butler the elder of Wallsend for the life of John Butler the younger, 1st August, 1627; and was bought back by his grandson, William Carnaby, from John Butler of Hawkwell, son of John Butler, senior, 6th May, 1673. Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.

[2] *Royalist Compositions in Durham and Northumberland*. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 111, p. 145.

[3] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.

	£	s.	d.
Whittington pays more at St. Andrew and St. Cuthbert day, 1666	4	0	0
Besides these tenants, several pretended customary tenants, for 14 farms and one quarter; fine certain, paid at death of lord and tenant, and services at will of the lord: total rents	13	0	0
Carr Houses, as Mr. Thomas Carnaby now has it, lease for life	24	0	0
Due to Mr. Carnaby for goose and hen tithes through Halton chapelry			
Total of his estate ...	£403	7	4 (*sic*)
To pay out of it:—To William Carnaby	100	10	10
To Peter Burrell	30	0	0
Sir Francis Ratcliffe	16	0	0
For the tithe to Sir Cuthbert Heron	8	10	0
Vicundal rent	4	10	10
Parson of Corbridge	3	10	10
So total to pay out ...	£161	0	0
Also a boll of wheat to the parson of Corbridge.			
So there is clear	£242	7	4 [1]

The estate was one that might, if carefully administered, have long remained intact; but William Carnaby proved a spendthrift of his patrimony. In 1676 he sold to his tenants of Great Whittington his eleven and a half farms in that township, reserving only customary rents of 3s. 4d. from each farm. In 1681 he mortgaged his lands to Francis Forster of Durham and Thomas Forster of Adderstone for £1,000. On the 20th June, 1682, he sold Aydon White-house to John Cooke for £175, and in the following November incumbered his estates with a second mortgage of £1,000, which was taken up by Timothy Davison, George Morton, and Matthew Jefferson, merchants and aldermen of Newcastle. On the 31st March, 1686, he sold Clarewood for £1,550 to John Douglas, of Matfen and Newcastle. With the proceeds of the sale the mortgage taken by Davison, Morton and Jefferson was paid off. Still the estate remained heavily incumbered; and by his will, made on the 2nd August of the same year, a few days before his death, he directed his executors to raise further funds by the sale of Halton Shields and Great Whittington and of his personal estate.[2]

[1] *Bishop Cosin's Library*, Mickleton MSS. No. 9, fol. 67.

[2] Will printed in *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. vi. p. 99.

The two last-named properties were accordingly sold, on the 20th January, 1686/7. Halton Shields fetched £1,300 and Great Whittington £860, both finding a purchaser in John Douglas, who had previously bought Clarewood. William Carnaby's personal estate realised £592 5s. 2d.; and with these sums the executors paid off the mortgage taken by the Forsters (which had descended to the Hon. Charles Montague, son-in-law of Francis Forster) and satisfied the debts of the deceased to the amount of £1,005 4s. 7d. Still £754 4s. 8d. in promissory notes and bonds remained unpaid, so that John Carnaby, the brother and heir of William Carnaby, was forced in 1690 to raise a further mortgage of £1,000 on his sole remaining properties, Halton and Carr-houses. The money was advanced by Ralph Errington of Beaufront at the request of John Douglas. John Carnaby was so far from able to pay off the mortgage or even to pay interest upon it, that in two years he had increased the incumbrances by £300. He was compelled to sell Carr-houses, 17th January, 1693/4, John Douglas again coming forward as the purchaser and paying £500. Finally, recognising the hopelessness of his embarassments, he sold Halton to John Douglas on the 4th October, 1695, for £4,600.[1] Douglas generously allowed him to live on at Halton, and he died there five years later, the last male representative of his family.

In November, 1702, Douglas bought Aydon-hall, and thus became owner of all the properties that had belonged to the Carnabys before the Civil War. These he settled upon his son and heir, Oley Douglas, upon the occasion of his marriage, in 1718. Oley Douglas left an only daughter and heir, Anne Douglas, who carried Matfen, Halton, and the other family estates, by marriage to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Blackett of Newby Grange,[2] from whom the whole estate has descended to Sir Hugh Blackett of Matfen, the present proprietor.

[1] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.

[2] Articles before marriage, dated 21st September, 1751, ratified by Act of Parliament, 1759: 'An Act for carrying into execution the articles made on the marriage of Sir Edward Blackett Bart., with Dame Ann his wife, by a settlement to be made, with and under certain variations and provisions more beneficial for the issue of the said marriage.'

DOUGLAS OF HALTON AND MATFEN.

[illegible] daughter of Ralph Bowes of Newcastle (*f*); married 8th July, 1669 (*b*); buried 6th April 1674 (*b*).

Dorothy, baptised 5th April, 1670 (*a*); buried 12th December, 1671 (*a*).

Alice, baptised 4th May, 1671 (*a*); buried 14th June, 1689 (*a*).

John Douglas of Newcastle, attorney, of Scottish parentage; born *circa* 1640 (*k*); admitted to Barnard's Inn, 22nd February, 1683, and to Gray's Inn, 26th June, 1703 (*i*); town clerk of Newcastle, 1699-1709, and afterwards recorder of that town; purchased Matfen from the Fenwicks in 1680 and Halton from John Carnaby in 1695 (*c*); buried 11th July, 1727 (*a*).

Alice, daughter and co-heir of Michael Hutchinson of Leeds, and sister of Ann, wife of John Ord of Fenham (*d*); bond of marriage, 18th May, 1675; married at Jarrow.

James, baptised 26th August, 1677 (*a*).

John, baptised 10th October, 1680 (*a*).

Michael, bapt. 24th December, 1682 (*a*); bur. 17th June, 1691 (*a*).

William, bapt. 22nd March, 1684/5 (*a*); buried 25th Mar., 1685 (*a*).

Oley Douglas of West Matfen, son and heir, baptised 21st March, 1688/9 (*a*); admitted to Gray's Inn, 26th June, 1703 (*i*); M.P. for Morpeth, 1713-1715; contested Northumberland at the parliamentary election of 1716; settlement before marriage, 24th January, 1717/8 (*e*); will dated 6th November, 1719 (*c*); buried 12th November, 1719 (*a*).

Mary, daughter of Richard Harris of London, merchant (*c*); married secondly Dr. James Jurin of the Hermitage, near Hexham, president of the College of Physicians; died at Bedford Square, London, 5th July, 1784 (*r*); will dated 25th September, 1776; proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1784 (*c*).

Joshua Douglas of Newcastle, attorney; baptised 21st December, 1692 (*a*); admitted to Gray's Inn, 16th June, 1708 (*i*); town clerk of Newcastle, 1709-1742; will dated 1st April, 1760 (*g*); buried 30th May, 1760 (*a*).

Anne, dau. of Nicholas Ridley of Heaton; bond of marriage 24th December, 1719; died 25th August, 1767, aged 84 (*n*); buried at St. Nicholas'.

Daniel, twin with Robert, baptised 15th, buried 17th April, 1694 (*a*).

Robert Douglas of Newcastle, baptised 15th April, 1694 (*a*); will dated 11th July, 1756 (*g*); buried 25th July, 1756 (*a*).

Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew White of Hawthorn; married at All Saints' Newcastle, 8th September, 1724; died *s.p.* 29th April, 1756 (*m*).

Elizabeth, baptised 10th September, 1676 (*a*); married at Stamfordham, 22nd October, 1696, Sir William Douglas of Cavers, knight (who died in 1698), and secondly, in 1700, Sir Andrew Hume of Kimmerghame, Lord Kimmerghame, son of Patrick, first earl of Marchmont (*h*); died 25th March, 1730 (*l*).

Margaret, baptised 13th October, 1678 (*a*); buried 1st December, 1678 (*a*).

Mary, baptised 12th October, 1679 (*a*); married at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 26th November, 1700, Thomas Errington of Beaufront; marriage settlement, 22nd November, 1700 (*e*).

Alice, baptised 9th October, 1681 (*a*); married 7th January, 1699/1700, Charles Waite of the Inner Temple (*a*); articles before marriage, 29th December, 1699 (*d*).

Jane, baptised 12th May, 1687 (*a*); married, 6th May, 1719, Capt. Edward Tyrrell (*a*), by whom she had issue Admiral Richard Tyrrell; died a widow at her house in Ormond Street, London, 26th Feb., 1771 (*o*).

Anne, bapt. 3rd July, 1690 (*a*); living unmarried in 1756 (*g*).

Anne Douglas, sole daughter and heir (*c*); baptised 7th November, 1719 (*a*); married Sir Edward Blackett, bart., of Newby and of Matfen *jure uxoris*; articles before marriage, 21st September, 1751 (*c*); died at Thorp Lee, in Surrey, 30th December, 1805 (*c*); buried in Ripon Minster.

Martha, baptised 10th January, 1720/1 (*b*); buried 4th March, 1720/1 (*b*).

Alice, baptised 29th March, 1722 (*b*); named in her father's will; died unmarried at Clavering Place, Newcastle, 5th March, 1783 (*q*).

Anne, baptised 18th April, 1723 (*b*).

Martha, baptised 23rd February, 1724/5 (*b*); married at Gosforth, 1st May, 1746, Sir Thomas Clavering of Axwell, bart.; died 16th August, 1792; monumental inscription at Whickham.

Mary, baptised 28th January, 1726/7 (*b*); named in her father's will; died unmarried at Hanover Square, Newcastle, 17th April, 1775 (*p*).

(*a*) *St. Nicholas' Registers*, Newcastle.
(*b*) *St. John's Registers*, Newcastle.
(*c*) Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.
(*d*) Mr. C. J. F. Fawcett's deeds (see *County History*, vol. iv. p. 229).
(*e*) Forfeited Estates Papers, F 17.
(*f*) Exchequer K.R. Depositions, 3 Anne, Mich., 34.
(*g*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*h*) *Scots Peerage*, vol. vi. p. 16.
(*i*) *Gray's Inn Admission Register.*
(*k*) *Duke of Portland's MSS.*, Hist. MSS. Com., vol. vi. p. 104.
(*l*) *Historical Register*, 1730, p. 27.
(*m*) *Newcastle Courant*, 1st May, 1756.
(*n*) *Ibid.*, 29th August, 1767.
(*o*) *Ibid.*, 9th March, 1771.
(*p*) *Ibid.*, 22nd April, 1775.
(*q*) *Ibid.*, 8th March, 1783.
(*r*) *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, p. 557.

EVIDENCES TO THE CARNABY PEDIGREE.

1390. October 31st and December 10th. Johannes Dawson de Novo Burgo in Tyndall, aet. xxx, affinis Johanni Carneby, fuit in aula habitacionis Johannis Mounceux in villa de Barneston primo vel secundo die mensis proximo post festum Purificationem Beate Marie ultimo preterito, ubi audivit prefatum Johannem et Johannam matrimonium inter se contrahere sub hac forma, ipso Johanne primo scilicet dicente, Hic accipio te Johannam in uxorem meam, et ad hoc do tibi fidem meam ; eadem Johanna statim respondente eidem, Et hic accipio vos Johannem in virum meum, et ad hoc do vobis fidem meam. Sic contraxerunt stando juxta unum copborde in aula. [Similar evidence given by Robert de Carlell of Eryngton, aged 30, and Richard Qwyteheved of Falowfeld, aged 22.]

Petrus Storour manens in Bridelyngton, aet. lx, dicit quod prefata domina Johanna est domina de Berneston in Holdernesse, ac prefatum Johannem de Carnaby excedit multis divitiis, potentia et honore. Predicta domina Johanna fuit per xl annos domina de Berneston, et expendere potest de annuo redditu ccc marcas. Et dicit ipsum Johannem in modico vel in nullo redditu esse dotatum, quia de aliquo redditu suo non audivit. Et prefata domina Johanna excedit ipsum honore, eo presertim quod filia domini Ade de Everyngham fuit et de genere regio ; et prefatus Johannes filius fuit Willelmi de Carnaby armigeri quem sepius vidit et novit. Prefati Johannes Dawson, etc., sunt fautores speciales cause predicte et familiares servientes et domestici dicti Johannis, quia vidit eos equitare cum Johanne Carnaby apud Bridelyngton ut servientes.

Willelmus Mounceaux, manens in Berneston, aet. xxj, filius carnalis dicte domine Johanne Mounceaus, que valet annuatim ccc marcas. Predictus Johannes non habet aliquas terras vel redditum preterquam redditum xli quem avunculus suus sibi dederat, et excedit eum in honore pro eo quod idem Johannes bastardus est et extra matrimonium genitus et procreatus.

Thomas Sparow de parochia de Leven, aet. xl, dicit quod nocte sancti Blasii ultimo preterito vidit Johannem Dawson, etc., venire cum eodem Johanne ad manerium de Berneston cum armis et cultellis extractis, minando servientibus ejusdem domine Johanne. *York Prerogative Court.*

[1427]. Omnibus, etc., Thomas de Carnaby, quondam filius domini Willelmi de Carnaby militis, domini de Haulton, salutem, etc. Noveritis me prefatum Thomam dedisse, etc., Johanni de Marley duo burgagia situata in vico de Hencotes in villa de Hexham, inter burgagium nuper Willelmi de Redeschawe ex parte orientali et burgagium ejusdem Thome in tenura Johannis Wegham ex parte occidentali, cuius unum capud abuttat super altam viam de Hencotes predicta, et aliud capud super capitale tenementum Willelmi Lawson nuper in tenura Thome Hunter versus austrum ; habendum et tenendum, etc., imperpetuum ; reddendo, etc., unum annuum redditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum, etc. Sciatis me prefatum Thomam dedisse, etc., Roberto Darell predictum annualem redditum sex solidorum et octo denariorum, etc. ; habendum et tenendum, etc., imperpetuum, etc. Hiis testibus, Alexandro de Whitfeld, Thoma Hunter, Roberto Dicson, Alano Beke, Thoma Forster, et aliis. Datum apud Hexham, vicesimo die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie quinto. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 16. Q. 7.

[1526]. This indenture of marige made the xiijth day of October the xviijth yere of the raigne of King Herry the eight, betwixt George Burrell of the towne of Newcastell upon Tyne marchaunt on the one party and Thomas Carnaby of Halton in the county of Northumberland esquier on the other party, witnesseth that the said George covenants and agrees on his behalf that William Burrell his eldest sonne and heire apparent shall by the grace of God wedd and take to wiefe Janet Carnaby the eldest daughter of the saide Thomas if she will condiscende and agree thereto. And in like wise the saide Thomas covenants and on his behalf agrees that the saide Jannet his daughter shall by the grace of God wedd and take to husband the said William if he will thereto condiscend and agree, and that the saide mariage be had, made, and solempnized by the xijth day of July next to come after the date hereof. And further it is covenante, accorded and agreed betwyxe the said parties either of them shall apparell and araye their owen children at their pleasure, every one at their owen costs and charges at the saide day of mariage, and the costs of the dinner of the same day to be borne equally betwene the saide parties. For which mariage to be had in manner afore rehersed the saide Thomas shall gyve and pay unto the said William and Janet or thair assigners xxtie marc sterling at the feste of Penticoste next following the date hereof, and at the feste of Penticoste which shalbe in the yeare of our Lorde God one thowsand fyve hundreth xxviij xxtie marks sterling, and at the feste of Penticoste which shalbe in the yere of our Lorde God one thowsand cccc and xxix other twenty marks sterling, the saide sommes only to be gyven to the use of the saide William and Janet. For the which saide sommes of money the saide George covenanteth by theis presents to make a sure and sufficient estate of and in certeyne landes and tenements in Mickill Whittington in the county of Northumberland to the yerely value of iiij marks sterling to Ranalde Carnaby and William Donning yeomen, to have and to holde all the saide landes and tenements with their appurtenances to the saide Ranald and William and to their heires, to the use of the saide William and Janet, that is to say to the saide William and his heires for ever, and to the saide Janet for the terme of her lief naturall, and to the heires of their two bodyes lawfully begotten for ever. Provided always that the saide feoffees and the saide William and Janet shall suffer the saide

George and his assignors to take and receyve all the rents profitts and commodities of the saide lands and tenements during his lief naturall without let or interrupcion of the saide feoffees, of the saide William and Janet, or of any of them, or of any other person or persons by their commandment or assent at any tyme during his said lief. And also the saide George covenants and graunts by theis presents that he shall provide and gyve the saide William and Janet mete, drinke and clothes sufficiently after their degrees unto the tyme the saide William shalbe . . . . . at the costs and charges of the saide George. In witnes whereof either partie to theis indentures interchangeably have sett to their sealls the day and yere abovewritten. Mr. James Kirsopp's deeds.

[1534] To all nobles, estates and gentlemen, theise presents hearing or seeing, I, Thomas Hawley, otherwise called Norroy King at Armes of all the north partes of this realme of England, sendeth due and humble recommendacions and greetinge. Whereas the right noble and worthy Lord Henry, earle of Northumberland, hath given and graunted to his trusty and well beloved kinsman, Sir Reignald Carnaby knt., which is of old and auncient blood descended, bearing armes healme and crest of antiquity, that is to say he beareth quarterly, the first quarter silver, two barrys azure, in cheife three hurts ; the second quarter gules and azure per pale, over all a lyon regardant rampant gould, enarmed azure, langued gules ; and soe quarterly : and his creast is upon his healme a Saracen's head tawny, standing on a torce gould and vert, mantled azure double argent. And therfore for the true faithfull and laudable service to the said earle done aswell in warre as in peace, as also now of late in Scotland at the burning and casting downe of many townes and fortresses, theire the said Sir Reignold Carnaby hardly and manfully showing himselfe in the presence of the said earle, being warden of the marches against Scotland, and leivetenant generall of the King our soveraigne Lord's great army, and also for the great love and favour to him oweing, for the more everlasting and exalting of his worshipp, the said earle hath given and graunted an augmentacion as a token of honour, that is to say, a parcell of his armes with a knowledge on his creast by his cognizance. Therfore the said right noble earle hath sent to mee, the said Norroy King at Armes of the north partes of this realme of England, to devise, assigne and appoint the said parcell of armes with his cognizance to bee on his creast in due forme to bee made, that the said Sir Reignald Carnaby may lawfully beare without any prejudice doing. Therfore I, the said Norroy King of Armes, have at the instant request and desire of the said noble Lord, by the power and authority of my office and by the King's highnes to mee given and committed, have appointed devised and assigned the parcell of armes of the said noble earles to the said Sir Reignald Carnaby, that is to say, in the first quarter of his armes to beare a canton gold and vert, barrey of six pieces, on all a button in bend gules, in cheife gold a demy-lion azure, enarmed and langued gules. His augmentacion of his cognizance granted therunto is upon a sermet russet gould and tawny tied about the said Saracen's head three cressants silver, and by his eare having a paire of tirretts of the same, as it appeareth more plainly in the margent by theise present lettres is appointed given and graunted to the said Sir Reignald Carnabe and to the issue of his body begotten, to have, challenge, occupy and enjoy, without any prejudice or impeachment to him and his heires for evermore. In wittnes wherof I, the said Norroy above written, have subscribed theise presentes with mine owne hand, and sett the seale of my office and the seale of my armes. Given at London the day of in the yeare of our Lord God 1534, and of the raigne of our most dread soveraigne lord, King Henry the 8, the 26 yeare. *Brit. Mus.*, Harl. MS. 1470, fol. 195.

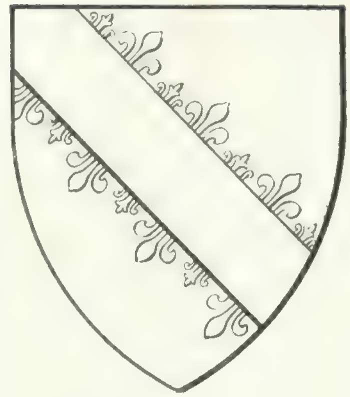
[1536/7]. This indenture maid the firste of . . . . the xxviii yere of the reinge of our soveraigne lorde Kinge Henry the viii, betwixte Edwarde prior of the monasterye of Hexham and the convente of the same on the one partye and Davy Carnaby of Halton in the countye of Northumberland gentylman on the other partie, wytnesseth that the said prior and convente, at the requeste of Sir Cuthberte Ratclif of Devilston knight and William Carnabye of Halton in the countye aforsayd esquier, have with one will and consent geven and granted, and by these presente do geve and grante in fee farme unto the said Davye Carnabye all that thare pasture grounde of Beaumonde feelde in the countye aforsayd, etc., excepte and always reserved to the vicare of Schollerton the tythe haye of Beaumonde medowes ; to have holde and injoye, etc.. to hym the forsayde Davye Carnabye, his hayer and assigner for ever ; yeldynge and paying tharefor yerely to the sayd pryor and convente and thare successors for ever the yearly rent of xxv (s. ?), etc. (. . . . . Carnabye of Portyet and John Heron of Corbrigge to give seisin.) Hodgson MSS, *Swinburne Charters*, vol. i. p. 144.

[1543] The will of Reginald Carnabye knight, dated 8th July, 35 Henry VIII. . . . . Further I will and devise twoe partes to bee devided from the third of all my mannors, landes, tenementes, rentes, revercions and services, and all other myne inheritance, being and lyeinge in the towneshipp of Hexham and Hexamshire, Newtonhall, Berle, Northcharleton, Newton-by-the-Sea, Fallodone, Emyldone, Burneton, Moorelees, Jesmonde, Est Matfen, and all other landes with the appurtenances lyeinge and beinge in the countie of Northumberlande, to Thomas Sandforth esquier, Cutbert Carnaby of Haltonne and Richard Carnabye ; to have and to houlde all the foresaid mannors, landes, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premisses before given and demised, with the appurtenances, to the foresaid Thomas, Cutbert, and Richard, their heires and assignes, unto such tyme as they, their heires and assignes, have had or received or taken of the yerely issues and revennewes of the said mannors, landes and other the premisses, the somme of one thousand markes of lawfull money of Englande, for such use and intente as hereafter shalbe declared.



in chief three roundels; St. George's *Visitation of* ... incorrectly. The tinctures are applied from ... that the bend is the paternal coat of Carnaby.

two escallops gules. Sir John Halton's arms are ... borne, according to Jenyn's *Ordinary* (*loc. cit.*), ... succeeding to the manor of Halton, William ... *Book of Arms* in the *Antiquary*, vol. ii. p. 239, ... hose of Carnaby, and their origin was so com- ... *and azure, a lion rampant gardant or*, and, in the ... d.



Halton, knt., and widow of Thomas Lowther; married secondly November, 1361 (*Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III. pt. 1, no. 91).

John ... orthumberland ... Carn... s son and heir ... mar... ud de Hilton; ... be... f his maternal ... 31... is wife in 1403 ... Octo... *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, ... 130...

Isabel [? daughter of Sir Henry Fenwick of Fenwick, knt. (*a*)]; had Clarewood for dower (*b*); married secondly Robert Tempest, pardon for marrying without licence, 4th August, 1408 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1405-8, p. 464); died 2nd October, 1411 (*i*).

Eleanor, wife of ... Errington and mother of John Errington of Beaufront (*Inq. p.m.* 13 Hen. VI. no. 30).

[Agnes], wife of Robert Hebburn of Newcastle (*Test. Ebor.* iii. p. 322).

... (*e*); to whom his father granted Carrhouses for life (*r*); named 4th in the entail of 1676 (*r*); had a mortgage on East Matfen, and released the same 22nd Jan., 1686/7; bur. in York minster, 3rd Feb., 1687 (*m*).

... Heron of Chipchase (*f*), to whom will she received letters of administration, 24th January, 1657/8; married secondly at St. Nicholas, Durham, 18th February, 1653; party to a suit for Corbridge rectory in 1658 (*Exch. Depositions*, 1658, Mich. term, No. 7); buried 27th December, 1684 (*x*).

... unmarried, buried in York minster, 18th December, 1705 (*m*).

Eleanor, wife of Richard Robinson of York, (*f*); marriage licence, 26th September, 1666; buried in York minster, 28th September, 1667, aged 19 (*m*).

... (*f*).

Lancelot Carnaby, aged 24 in 1666 (*f*).

Jane, mar. at All Saints, Newcastle, 26th Nov., 1657, Abraham Dixon (*f*).

Eleanor (*f*).

... 20th ... 13th ... (*w*); ... chase ... died ... uried ... Dur- ... ober, ... (*v*).

Ralph Carnaby, baptised 27th March, 1672 (*Corbridge Registers*).

Margaret, baptised 19th December, 1661; buried 2nd April, 1664 (*x*).

Frances, died unmarried; buried 3rd April, 1662 (*x*).

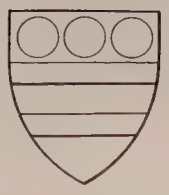
John Carnaby, baptised 14th September, buried 10th October, 1648 (*Hexham Registers*).

William Carnaby, baptised at Hexham, 11th March, 1650/1 (*Hexham Registers*).

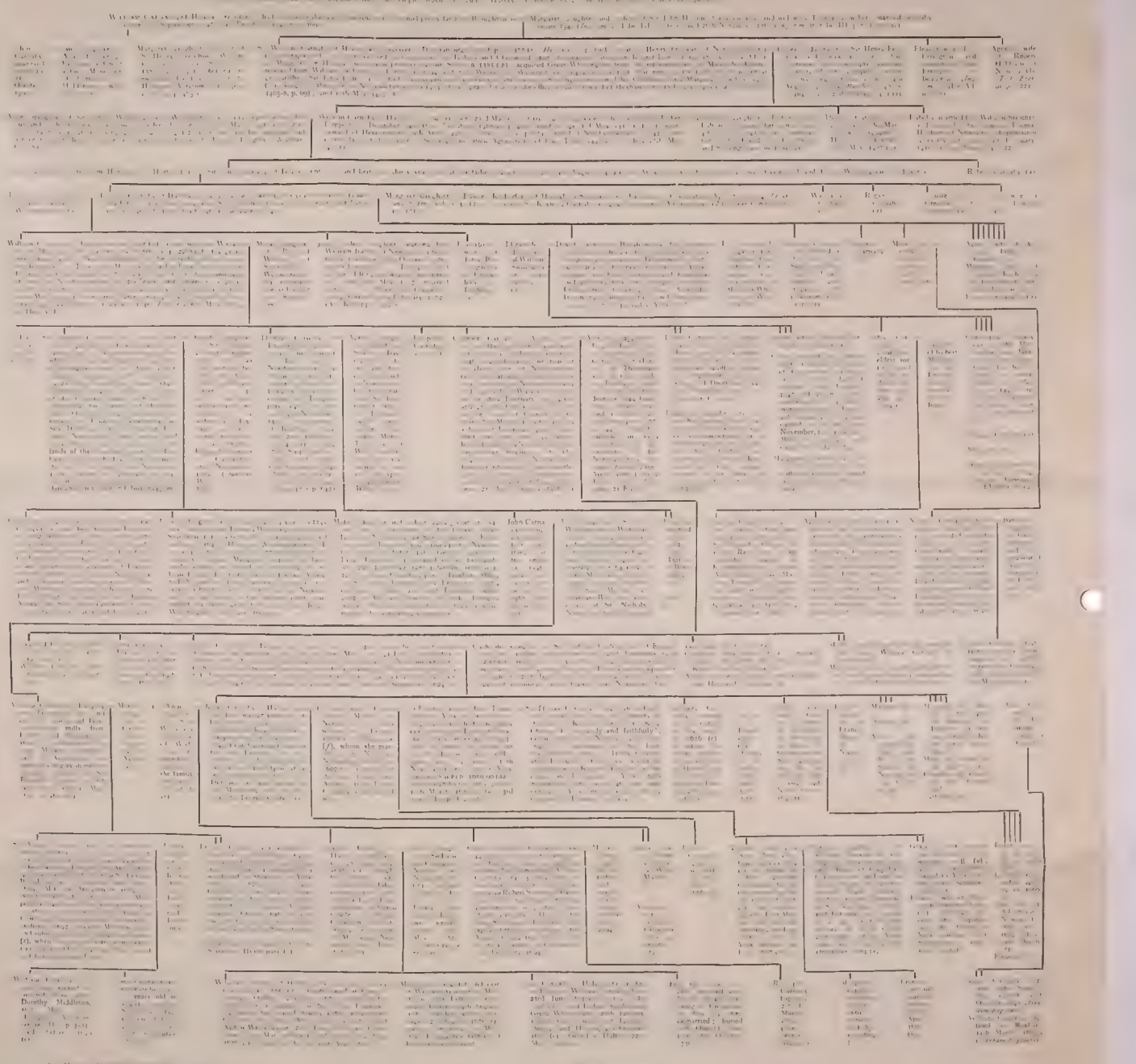
... 260-2, 273.

... York beareth date the 20th daie of Januarye, An: Do: 1585, in the 28th yeare of Quene ... and Agnes Carnabye and their heires for ever, daughters to John ... ds and tenements in Corbridge. John, eldest sonne of David Carnaby, dide be... to Rames, the other to Reade. And after David the father did geve all his l... father of Thomas of the Ermatage and his heares; and the saide Christopher dide ... No. 13.

CARNABY OF HALTON.







And further I will the said Thomas, Cuthbert and Richard, shall have, receive and take the rentes, issues and proffitt of the foresaide landes and tenementes, with the appurtenances, unto such tyme as they or their assigne shall have fullie contented and paid all my debtes, legacyes and bequests, and fullie execute this my last wille of the rentes and proffitts of these the foresaide landes. Also I will that William Stapleton and Margaret his wife shall have, receive and enjoye, an annuyne of fiftie three shilling and fourepence yerely, according to the intente and effecte of one guifte under seale made thereof by mee to the said William and Margarett his wife. Item I will my brother Cuthert Carnaby shalle have and enjoye an annuytie of twentie poundes according to the tenor of my deede thereof to him made, bearing date at Hexam the twoe and twentith daye of Maye, the five and thirtith yeere of the kinge's Grace that nowe is. Alsoe I give to every one of my household servant beinge in my service at the home of my deathe fortie shillinges sterlinge over and above their wages to be fullie paid, the same summes to be levyed and taken of the rente and farmes of my landes afore devised, and to be taken and paid by the handes of my executors. Further I will that if my wife bee delivered and have a sonne, and the same sonne live untill he bee of the age of one and twentie yeere, then I will the said one thousande markes afore assigned to be received of my landes to be imployed and delivered by even porcions to the marriage of my daughter Katheryne Carnaby, Cicilia Carnaby and Mabell Carnabye, and to the longer liver of them not maried, by the said Thomas Cuthert and Richarde, with the advice, counsell and assente of the supervisours of this my last will hereafter named. And if Dorothye my said wife be delivered and have a daughter, then I will the foresaide one thousand markes shall not be imployed nor devided to the maryinge of my daughters, but that the said Thomas, Cuthert and Richarde, shal, by the consente of my supervisors hereafter named, dispose over and give one thousand markes to the preferment of my brotheren and sisters and other my kinsfolke needfull. The residue of all my goodds and cattells not with these landes in my will given afore nor devised, my debts, legacyes and funeralle expenses paid and performed, I give and bequeath to Dorothye my wife, Mabell Carnaby my mother, Cutbert Carnaby and Launcelote Carnabye my bretheren, whom I make whole and constitute my executors of this my last will and testamente. And further I will, ordaine and make, Sir Thomas Wharton knight and William Carnabye my father to be supervisours of this my last will and testament, for the sure performance and to see it be executed this my last will. And for their paynes to be sustayned therein I devise and give to eyther of them my said supervisors the sommes of twentie poundes to be leavyed of the rentes, profitts, revennues of my landes and tenementes afore specified, to be paid to everie of them by the handes of the foresaid Thomas, Cutberte and Richarde. Alsoe I will the said Thomas Samforth, Cutbert Carnaby and Richard Carnabye, shalle have for their paynes fowre markes sterlinge yerely to everie of them during time of the execucion of this my last will, to be levied and taken of the issues and profitts of my lands aforesaid. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 18. A. 6, being a transcript of the *inquisit on post mortem*, collated with the original (series 2, volume 83, no. 287) which is in an exceedingly bad condition.

Halton Tower: Architectural Description.

Halton tower forms a prominent feature in the landscape as seen from the south. It is of fourteenth century date, and probably belongs to the third quarter of that century, since a shield enclosed in a panel in the east wall is carved with the arms subsequently quartered by the Carnabys, *two bars, in chief three roundles.* These arms were probably borne by Robert de Lowther, who died in 1383, and whose 'fortlet' of Halton is mentioned in 1382.[1] On the exterior the tower measures 31 feet 3 inches by 24 feet 4 inches, and it is therefore about the same size as the tower which formed the nucleus of Dilston hall (see above, p. 287). It is four storeys in height (including the vaulted basement), is without projections, and is terminated at the roof level by a battlemented parapet, the angles being capped with circular bartisans which oversail on the

[1] See above, p. 395, and, for the heraldry, the pedigree of Carnaby.

exterior faces like those of Chipchase (vol. iv. of this work, p. 337). The large window on the south and two windows on the east side are introductions of the seventeenth century.

The entrance was by a door arched in two stones in the north wall (see the plan annexed). Immediately to the left of the entrance is a



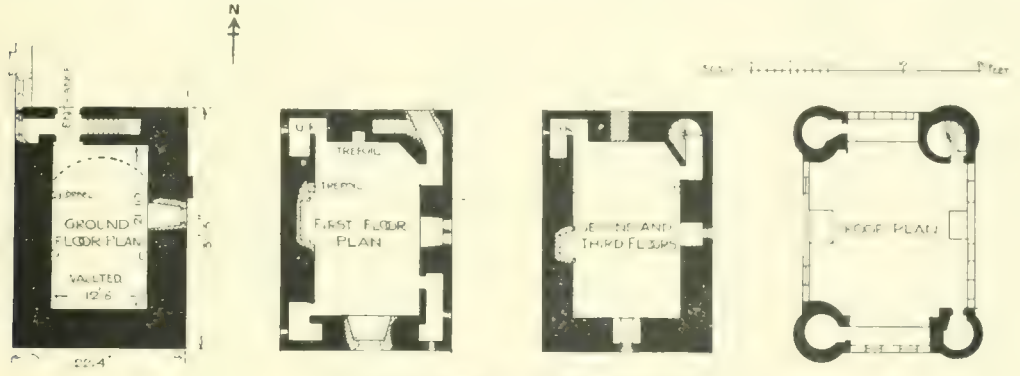
Halton Tower from the South.

staircase in the thickness of the north wall, and opposite to it is the door of the basement. The basement has a high segmental vault, and was originally lighted by a loop (which has since been enlarged) in the east wall. At the first floor level the staircase becomes a circular one in the north-east angle, and is exceedingly cramped and tortuous.

The apartment occupying the first floor measures 22 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 8 inches, the enclosing wall being about five feet in thickness. It possesses a fireplace on the west side and windows in the east and

south walls, all of which are now altered. Small mural chambers occur in the south-east and south-west angles, and in the north-west angle is a garde-robe chamber. Small recesses with trefoil heads occur in the north and west walls.

The second and third floors are similar to one another in their arrangement. They are lighted by the original windows on the east and south sides, the south window being furnished with chamfered stone window-seats, and they possess garde-robe chambers in the north-west angle. Three of the circular bartisans at the roof level enclose small



HALTON TOWER. PLANS OF FLOORS.

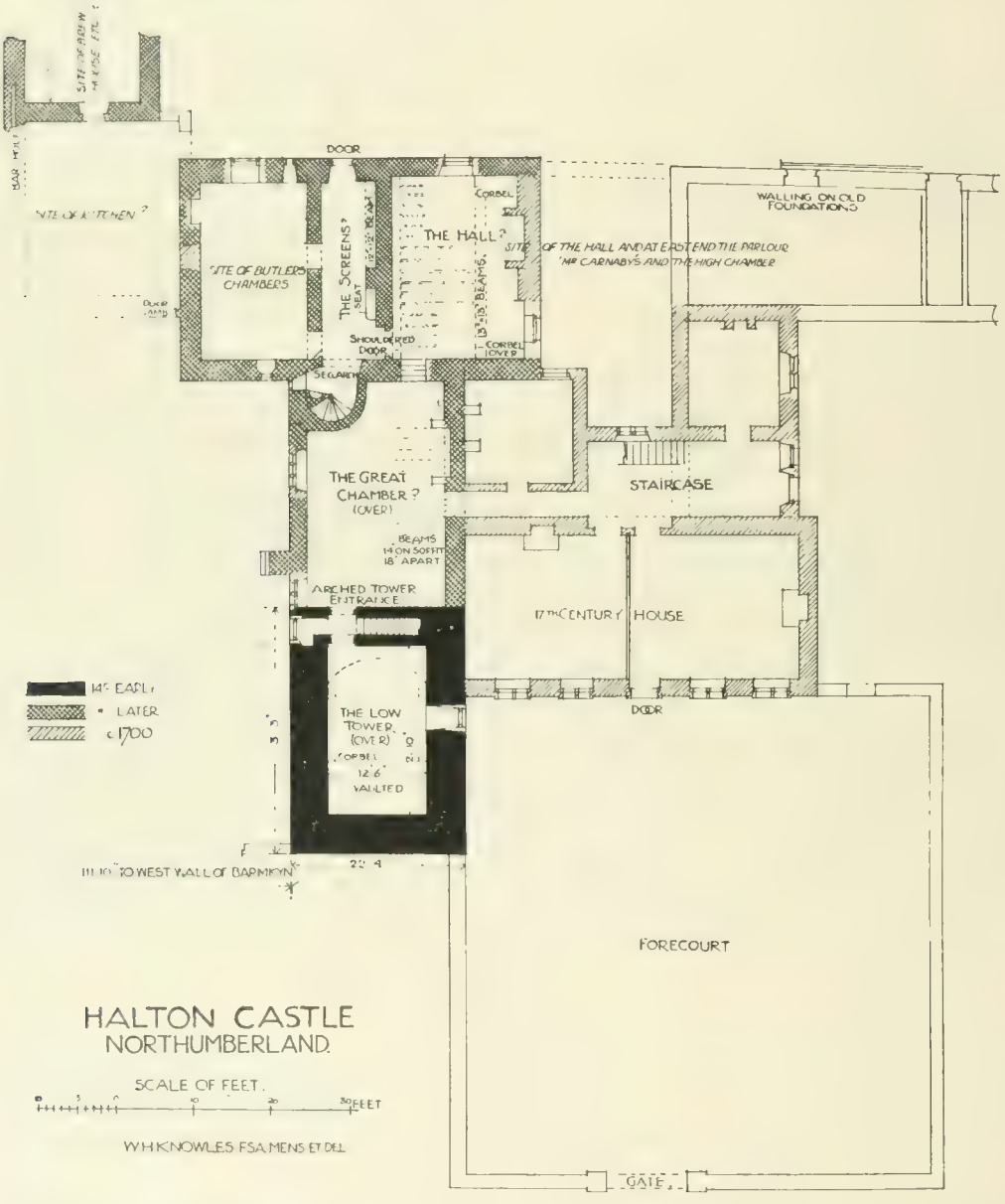
chambers, while the fourth contains the newel staircase; all have flat stone ceilings with a chamfered stone cornice below. Walling of a fragmentary character proceeding westwards from the tower, and some old masonry to the north of the brewhouse mentioned below, probably represent the barmkin enclosure.

In the fifteenth century a manor-house was erected on the north side of the tower (see the portion cross-hatched on the plan), and the whole building then assumed the shape of the letter T, the stem of the T being a continuation of the tower northwards. The apartments contained in it are enumerated in an inventory taken upon the death of Lancelot Carnaby of Halton in 1624,[1] and the position of many of them may be conjecturally made out.

The main entrance was apparently on the north side, and gave access to a passage forming the screens, to the left of which was a hall and to

[1] Printed in Bates, *Border Holds.* (Surt. Soc. publ., 2nd series, vol. xv.), p. 31[illegible]

the right the butteries and kitchen. The hall, entered by a shouldered or 'Carnarvon' door at the south end of the screens, was curtailed in



length in the seventeenth century, but still contains moulded beams and ceiling-joists of elegant design. Foundations running eastwards from it may represent the site of the parlour, the high chamber, and Mr. Carnaby's

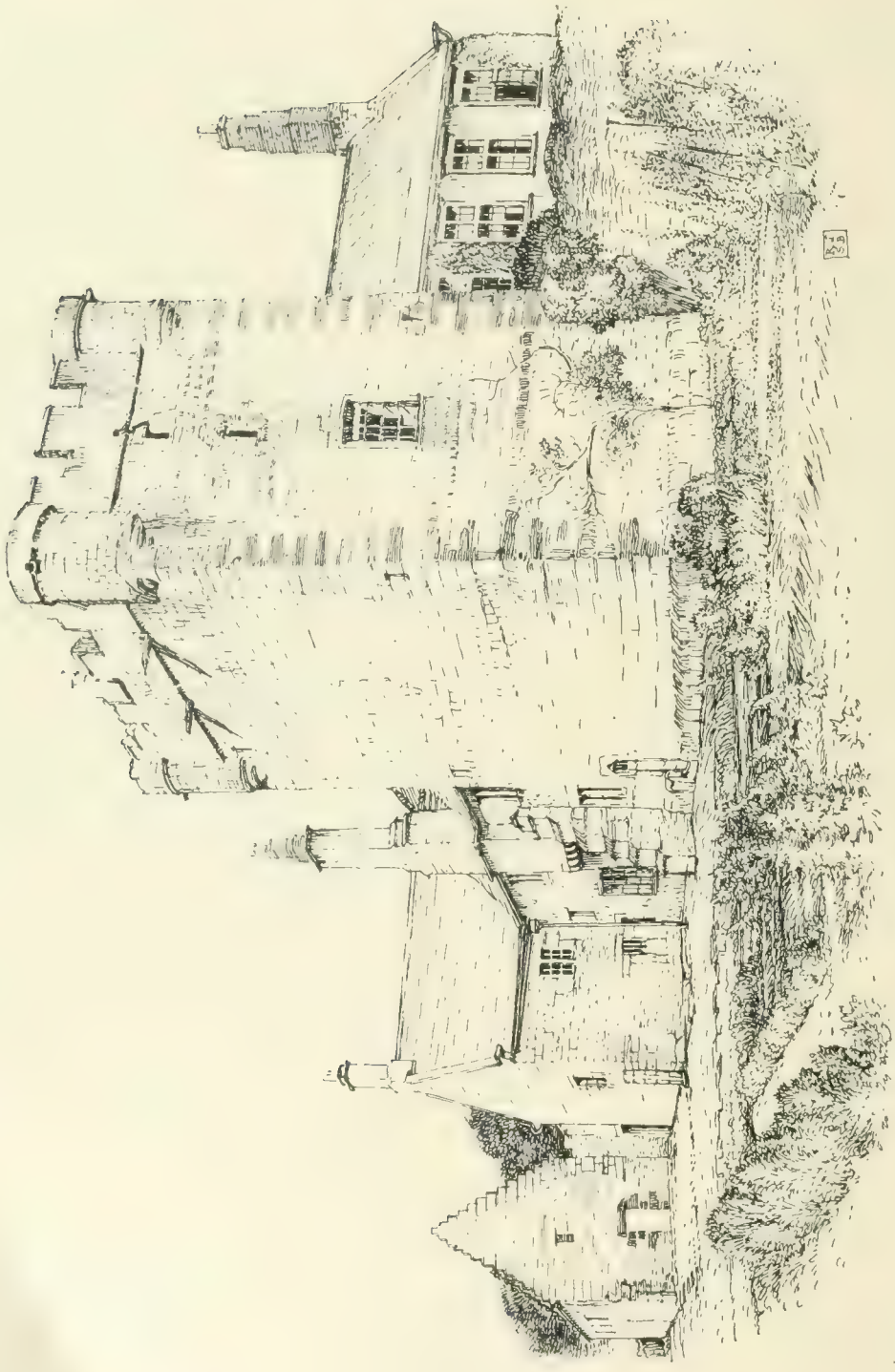
chamber, mentioned in the inventory. Original windows still exist in the north and south walls of the butteries or butler's chambers, but the room which was probably once the kitchen has been swept away, and is marked only by chamfered door jambs in opposite angles, one of which has a hole for a bar to secure the door. To the north of the site of the kitchen there is a range of buildings containing ancient masonry which may have served as a brewhouse and other domestic offices.

A segmental arch immediately opposite to the entrance gives on to a circular newel staircase, conveniently placed for access to the chambers on the upper floor. The foot of the stair is lighted by a small window, and near to it is a small recess possibly intended to receive a cresset or lamp. A basement room occupies the space between the screens and the tower, and the massive beams of its roof possibly once supported the 'great chamber' over it. A stepped buttress and corbelled chimney-stack on the west side of this apartment and contemporary with it are shown in the accompanying sketch (p. 414).

In the seventeenth century the manor-house was apparently allowed to become ruinous, and subsequently suffered alteration and curtailment. At the same time an extension was made to the east of the tower. This addition has a southern frontage and a central door-way, on either side of which is a room lighted by windows recalling, in their moulded jambs, transoms and mullions, the similiar features in the house at Bockenfield (see vol. vii of this series, p. 364). At the rear of these rooms is a staircase with several small apartments arranged round it; and on the south is an enclosed garden entered by a gate with two noble gate-pillars having moulded capitals surmounted by elaborate vases, A sun-dial in the garden, carved with the arms of Douglas impaling those of Hutchinson, and bearing the initials J.D.—A.D. suggests that the whole may be the work of John Douglas, who purchased the estate in 1695.

Halton Chapel.

Halton chapelry coincides in extent with the ancient lordship of Halton, and comprises the townships of Halton, Clarewood with Halton Shields, and Great Whittington. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century it has always been served by the vicar of Corbridge.



HALTON TOWER FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Although there is no allusion to the chapel discoverable before the reign of Elizabeth, it appears to be of considerable antiquity. The walls of the building contain some Roman stones, and it possesses a chancel arch of early Norman date. The arch is semi-circular, is of a single square order springing from a chamfered impost returned on both sides, and measures 9 feet 6 inches between the jambs. Apart from this arch and a slight suggestion of a window high up in the south nave wall, there are no ancient features in the building. The old building had, it is stated, become ruinous in the seventeenth century and was rebuilt in the year 1706 by Mr. John Douglas, lord of the manor, and by the freeholders of Great Whittington at the cost of £224 13s. 10d.[1] It now consists of a nave, 32 feet by 19 feet 8 inches, and a chancel, 17 feet 4 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, with an adjunct at the west end which once contained a staircase leading to a gallery. The side walls have a simple battlemented parapet screening a flat roof. In the churchyard there is a Roman altar with illegible inscription,[2] a medieval grave-cover, and an altar-tomb to William Carnaby of Halton who died in 1686. The latter has perhaps been moved from the interior of the building. The pre-reformation altar-slab was also long in the churchyard, and the Rev. Mr. William Greenwell has informed the present writer that the crosses upon it were still plainly visible when he inspected it in 1843; but, as it had suffered much from weathering, it has been recently removed to the Vicar's pele at Corbridge. The chapel plate includes a silver communion cup made by Isaac Cookson of Newcastle in 1758, and a pewter pattern inscribed 'Halton Church, 1678.'[3]

HALTON CHAPEL MISCELLANEA.

1577/8, January 25th. David Lawson, a Scot, occurs as curate, but not licensed (*Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes*, p. 29), and again in July, 1579; perpetual curate of Cramlington in 1580 and of Chipchase in 1585.

1580/1, January 20th. Patrick Frenche, a Scot, occurs as curate, and again 12th July, 1585. He had previously served as curate at Bamburgh in 1578 (*Ecclesiastical Proceedings*, p. 39) and at Cornhill in 1578-9 (*ibid.* p. 76).

1604/5, March 11th. The vicar of Corbridge serves the cure. They have no evening praier at any tyme. Call Mr. Lancelot Carnabye, lord of the whole chappelrie except Clarewood whereof Wm. Carnabie is lord. *Durham Consistory Visitation Books.*

[1] Archdeacon Thos. Sharpe's Minute-book.

[2] The altar 'was brought from about the turn of the road from the houses to the south-east of the chapel, where it had immemorially stood till removed by the late Mr. Bates of Halton Castle. When funerals came that way to the church, they used to be carried three times around it.' *Hodgson MSS.* 'Y,' p. 234.

[3] The plate is described in *Proceedings of the Soc. Antiq. Newcastle*, 2nd series, vol. iii. p. 144, and a drawing of the cup is given at p. 143.

1688, June 27th. They lack the table of ten commandments, a pulpitt, and the book of homilies. *Ibid.*

1732, December 19th. It is ordered by Ralph Carnaby esq. and Richard Lambert for the parishioners of Halton aforesaid, that when the chappell of Halton needeth repairs, that the third part of Whittington shall pay a full third part of the assessement, and for all other assessements and churchwardens to give as formerly they have done. Sir Hugh Blackett's MSS.

1702, October 30th. Ordered that if any person or persons whatsoever within this manor shall presume to harbour, lodge, or maintaine any inmate or other person whatsoever, that shall or may be chargeable to the parish or *parochiales* of Halton, shall for every such offence incurr the paine or penalty of twenty shillings, to be levyed by distresse and sale of the offender's goods. *Halton Court Rolls.*

1723, September 14th. This day the chappel of Halton was visited by ye archdeacon, and upon a view of ye defects the following directions were given to the chappelwardens: *Imprimis*, a carpet for the communion table. 2 A bason for the offertory. 3 A cover for ye font and bason for ye same. 4 A table of marriages framed and hung up in ye chappel. 5 A new desk of wood for ye pulpit and a new cushion. 6 The great Bible to be new bound. 7 A chest with locks and keys for ye books, vestments and vessells. 8 The ten commandments and chosen sentences of scripture to be wrote upon the plaister of ye walls. 9 A new surplice for ye minister. 10 The seats on ye north side of ye chappell to be refitted and strengthened. 11 All ye pews to be paved or floored. 12 Rails to be placed before ye communion table. 13 The chappel yard, fence and gates or stiles to be repaired. (Signed) Tho. Sharp. *Halton Register.*

1725. Order'd this 30 day of March, 1725, by ye vicar, chappelwardens and inhabitants of ye chappelry of Halton, whose names are under written, that six shillings a year be allow'd to ye person where ye chappel key is lodg'd, for washing ye surplice, cleaning ye chappel, and dressing ye chappel yard as often as there is occasion each year.

Item that ye chapple wardens for ye ensuing year take care to provide immediately ye following things being part of what has been enjoin'd by ye archdeacon in his late visitation, viz., two wooden boxes for ye offertory, a cover and bason for ye font, a table of marriages fram'd, a new desk for ye pulpit, a new cushion, a chest and lock.

And for and towards ye expences of ye things aforesaid an assesment is hereby laid on and ye chappelwardens requir'd to collect it immediately of ten shillings a pound within ye said chappelry. From book of accounts for Halton Chapel, 1724-1812, *penes* Sir Hugh Blackett.

1728. An account of ye book rates in ye chappelry of Halton: the full assessment at 20s. per pound is £3 4s., viz., Halton, £1 0s. 6d.; Carrhouse, 2s. 9d.; Halton Shields, 5s. 6d.; Clarewood, 9s.; Whittington mills, 1s.; Great Whittington, £1 5s. 9d. *Ibid.*

1740, July 10th. Memorandum that it is agreed on by us whose names are hereunto subscribed that the severall inhabitants of the severall townships or villages of Halton chapelry as follows, to wit, Halton, Carhouses, Halton Sheeles, Clarewood and Great Whittington shall maintaine and provide for their poor, soe that the poor of the one of the said townships or villages shall not be chargeable to any of the said other townshipps or villages, but that from this day forward the poor shall be maintained by the respective townshipps or villages to which they belong or where such poor shall have their legal settlement. *Ibid.*

1798, August 27th. Deed whereby John Gibson of Great Whittington directed that his trustees should apply a yearly rent of four pounds out of a close in Hexham called Hoodshaw in the education at Great Whittington of poor children resident within the township. Mr. Kirsopp's deeds. The rent-charge was employed in teaching ten children, selected by the schoolmaster, at half-a-crown a quarter less than the other children of the chapelry. *Report of Charity Commissioners*, 1837.

1821, November 1st. Halton and Great Whittington Association. We whose names are hereto subscribed, inhabitants of the chapelry of Halton and parish of Corbridge, have agreed this day to enter into an association for the mutual protection of our persons and property, and to prosecute at our joint expence all person or persons who shall be found guilty of burglary, robbery, felony, petty thefts, or other depredations committed upon the persons or property of any of us; and in order more speedily to bring offenders to justice, ample rewards will be given to any who will give such information as may lead to

their conviction. And whereas depredations to an alarming estate have for some time past been committed, principally among the poultry of all kinds belonging to different members of this association, the members are determined to exert themselves and assist the constables in apprehending and bringing disorderly and suspicious persons to justice. [Names follow.] Advertisement in Newcastle papers.

1891, February 27th. By order of Council published in London Gazette of this date, the townships of Great Whittington and Clarewood were detached from Corbridge parish and annexed to Matfen.

SELECT ENTRIES FROM HALTON REGISTER[1]

1701/2, Jan.	20.	John, son of Mr. Edward Shaftoe of Halton, baptised.
1702/3, Jan.	28.	George, son of Edward Shaftoe of Halton, baptised.
1721, April	10.	Anthony, son of Mr. Richard Hunter of Clarewood, baptised.
1721, July	9.	Mr. Daniel Park of the parish of All Saints', Newcastle, and Mrs. Frances Jackson of Halton, married.[2]
1731, Nov.	21.	Whitfield Green and Margaret Brown, both of this parish, married.
1737, Sept.	29.	Paul Hall and Catherine Davison, both of this parish, married.
1737/8, Feb.	12.	William Winship and Ann Winship, both of Hexham parish, married.
1740, May	8.	Edward Kell of St. John Lee's parish and Elizabeth Morpeth of this parish, married.
1763, Dec.	11.	Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Blackett of Matfen, Bart., buried.
1764, July	8.	John, son of Joseph Gibson of Hexham, baptised.
1766, March	6.	John Rowell of Stelling, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, buried.
1789, Feb.	9.	Mr. Thomas Bell of Halton Shields, schoolmaster, buried.
1796, Nov.	2.	Mrs. Mary Hunter of Halton Shields, widow, buried.

GREAT WHITTINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Great Whittington township lies to the north of the river Pont, which separates it from the townships of Halton and Clarewood. On the east it marches with West Matfen township. It runs northward as far as Old Ryal. To the north-west its boundary nearly coincides with the ancient roadway variously known as the Black-dyke, Cobb's Causeway, and the Devil's Causeway,[3] which divides Great Whittington from the grounds of Grindstone-law and Todridge; and on the west it adjoins Bewclay grounds and the township of Little Whittington. The total

[1] The registers commence to be kept regularly in 1697, but contain earlier entries for 1654-1657. A seventeenth-century paper in Sir Hugh Blackett's possession makes mention of an earlier volume, commencing 1616, but this has long been lost. Since 1767 marriages celebrated at Halton have been entered in the Corbridge registers. The registers both of Corbridge and of Halton were printed by the Durham and Northumberland Parish Registers Society in 1911.

[2] Will of Thomas Bell of Halton, gent., dated 8th February, 1719/20. To my daughter-in-law Frances Jackson £400 over and above the £100 left her by the will of her own father Stephen Jackson deceased. To my sister Anne Lisle of Newton on the Moor, widow, £10. To my sister-in-law Mary Rutherford of Monkseaton, widow, £10. To my sister Grace, widow of William Jackson of Newcastle, junior, £10. To Elizabeth my wife my malt-kiln in Morpeth on the bridge for her life; then to my daughter-in-law Frances Jackson. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

[3] The name Blake-dyke occurs in the fourteenth century Black Book of Hexham as the eastern boundary of Todridge; *Memorials of Hexham Priory*, vol. ii. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 46, p. 7. It is called Cobb's Causey in a map of Great Whittington North Farm, made in 1699, in the possession of Sir Hugh Blackett. The latter name was found by MacLauchlan to be still in use for this portion of the road; *Memoir on Eastern Branch of Watling Street*, p. 1; and is also employed by Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 349.

area is 1,494 acres.[1] The village lies at the intersection of various roads and field paths leading south from it to Halton, south-east to Halton Shields and to Clarewood, east to Matfen, north to Ryal, north-west to Todridge, and west to Bewclay. At the present day the township contains a population of 201 persons.[2]

That Cobb's Causeway was an ancient British track (although its identification as an eastern branch of the Roman Dere-street is open to criticism) seems probable from the proximity to it of entrenchments on Grindstone-law,[3] and perhaps also at Bewclay, as well as of the tumulus called Todlaw or Todley-hill, between the homesteads of Rose's Bower and Shellbraes.[4] A fine specimen of an ornamented bronze axe with a slightly curved rudimentary stopridge was also found on Whittington Fell:[5] it was formerly in the Greenwell collection and now in the British Museum. In front of the stopridge the blade is highly decorated with punched lines forming a chequered pattern with alternating hatch, resembling interlacing basket-work, bordered by a chevron. Its length is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Except during a part of the fourteenth century the manor of Great Whittington was in the same ownership as the adjacent manor of Halton. In 1224 seventeen bovates of land in the township were held of William de Halton by Adam Bertram, who was in that year sued by his over-lord for services due from the holding. The services claimed by Halton from his tenant are set out in detail and are of interest. They comprised a money-rent of one mark; labour-services, namely, for each house on Bertram's holding from which smoke issued, one day's ploughing, one day's harrowing, the services of two men in autumn for reaping, and the services of one man for repairing the mill, in return for one meal a day provided by the over-lord. Halton also claimed that, whenever he was himself tallaged by the king, he might himself tallage Bertram in proportion; and that, whenever he was summoned by the king's writ to attend the county-court at Warkworth or at Newcastle, or to go on the king's business elsewhere, Bertram should find two-thirds of the cost of

[1] The tithe-award of 1842 gives 695 acres of arable, 661 acres of meadow and pasture, 10 acres of woodland; total, 1,366 acres.

[2] The population returns for Great Whittington are: 1801, 172; 1811, 214; 1821, 224; 1831, 209; 1841, 200; 1851, 202; 1861, 224; 1871, 209; 1881, 219; 1891, 221; 1901, 197; 1911, 201.

[3] MacLauchlan, *Memoir on a Survey of Watling Street*, p. 23.

[4] Noted in MacLauchlan, *Memoir on Eastern Branch of Watling Street*, p. 2.

[5] Sir John Evans states in error that this axe was found near Chollerford Bridge.

one squire to keep Halton's harness;[1] with the provision that, if Halton needed no squire, a proportion of his personal travelling expenses should be paid by Bertram. Halton also stated that Bertram's ancestors had paid him *merchet* for their daughters. These claims he offered to make good in his own person by combat.

Bertram, on the other hand, denied everything except the money-rent of one mark, and put forward one John the goldsmith to oppose Halton in combat. Thereupon Halton withdrew his offer, and asked for a jury.[2] The case was terminated by an amicable agreement, Bertram paying forty shillings to the Exchequer for licence to effect a concord or fine.[3]

In 1212, as has been stated above in the account of Halton, Simon de Roucester recovered from the same William de Halton in the king's court a rent-charge of twenty shillings out of Whittington, besides lands in Halton and Clarewood. This rent-charge descended to Robert de Camhou, who was disseised of the same by Sir John de Halton, son and heir of William de Halton, and was recovered from Sir John de Halton in 1282 by Sir Walter de Camhou, son and heir of Robert.[4] It was subsequently, on the 24th April, 1315, granted by Sir John de Camhou, son of Sir Walter de Camhou, to John, son of Robert de Denum.[5]

The following is an extent of the property of which Sir John de Halton died seised in Great Whittington in 1287:

180 acres of arable demesne, worth 6d. an acre.
4 acres of meadow demesne, worth 1s. 6d. an acre.
5 bondage-holdings each containing 30 acres of arable and paying 21s. 6d. in money and 3s. 5d. in works.
Half a bondage-holding paying 10s. 9d. in money and 1s. 8d. in works.
4 cottages each paying 6d. in money and 4d. in works in autumn.
1 cottage paying 3d. in money and 2d. in works in autumn.
3 bondage-holdings leased for a term of years at 18s. each.
Half a bondage-holding leased at 9s. rent.
Two marks rent for the service of Robert de Wotton for a third part of the vill.[6]

[1] The holding of the county court at Warkworth is a usage of the twelfth century which had probably become obsolete long before the date of these pleadings. For a record of a county court held at Warkworth in February, 1155/6, see Bain, *Cal. Documents Relating to Scotland*, vol. i. p. 68. Warkworth was alienated by the Crown in 1157, and it is unlikely that the county court was held there at any later date.

[2] Maitland, *Bracton's Notebook*, vol. ii. pp. 689-691.

[3] Pipe Roll, 9 Hen. III., in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 141.

[4] *De Banco Roll* 47, mem. 112.

[5] Swinburne deed printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 279 (Cambo evidences 6 b) and pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 4 (Meldon miscellanea 3 a). This last grant was confirmed by Sir John de Halton II; 'hiis testibus, Johanne de Scheffeld, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Roberto de Boteland, Willelmo de Schafthou, Richardo de Babington, Gilberto de Babington, Johanne Gray de Est Herle, Edmundo de Rocke, et aliis.' *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 83 b. [6] Bain, *Cal. Documents Relating to Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 87.

A survey taken in 1299 differs to some extent from the preceding.

SURVEY OF GREAT WHITTINGTON, 1299.

	£	s.	d.
A capital messuage with garden	0	3	0
180 acres of arable demesne at 5d. an acre	3	15	0
4 acres of meadow demesne at 1s. an acre	0	4	0
14 bondage-holdings each containing 15 acres, worth 7s. 10¼d. each yearly ...	5	10	0
3 cottages worth 2s. 5d. each yearly	0	7	3
A brewhouse	0	6	0
Two water-mills	3	0	0
Robert de Wotton holds a third part of the vill and pays yearly 20s. in money and 2s. in autumn works, and renders homage and suit of court	1	2	0
	£14	7	3[1]

MAGNA WYTINGTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d
Summa bonorum	Thome le Carter	1	5	0	unde regi	2	3½
,,	Angnetis le Carter	1	3	6	,,	2	1¾
,,	Roberti de Hauden	1	13	0	,,	3	0
,,	Willelmi filii Ade	2	10	0	,,	4	7
,,	Johannis Ranulphi	2	13	2	,,	4	10
,,	Gilberti de Coupeland...	2	11	8	,,	4	8¼
,,	Alani de Ayden	1	12	6	,,	2	11½
,,	Ade filii Leonardi	1	6	0	,,	2	4½
,,	Willelmi filii Huctredi	2	4	0	,,	4	0
,,	Walteri Selle	2	9	0	,,	4	5½
,,	Waldevi de Coupeland	0	15	0	,,	1	4½
,,	Willelmi Tod	1	4	6	,,	2	3
,,	Willelmi pastoris	0	15	0	,,	1	4½
,,	Thome de Chirburne	1	3	0	,,	2	1
,,	Walteri de Heyden	2	0	10	,,	3	8½
,,	Gilberti de Cleverworth	2	12	0	,,	4	8¾
,,	Nicholai de Luttington	2	18	0	,,	5	3¼

Summa hujus ville £30 6s. 2d. Unde regi 55s. 1¼d. Probatur.[2]

The manor of Great Whittington was granted by Sir William de Halton III., on the 29th September, 1290, to Robert de Mitford, burgess of Newcastle, probably in mortgage,[3] but is included among the possessions of Sir William de Halton in the inquisition taken upon his death, and was assigned as dower to his widow, Eleanor. She surrendered her

[1] *Inq. p.m.* 27 Edw. I. No. 22.

[2] *Lay Subsidy Roll*, $\frac{158}{1}$.

[3] Ego Willelmus dominus de Hauuelton dedi domino Roberto de Mitford, burgensi de Novo Castro super Tynam, manerium meum de Wytington cum serviciis meis. Testibus, dominis Roberto de Insula de Chipches, domino Roberto de Insula de Wodborne, militibus, Roberto de Boteland, Willelmo de Echewyk, etc. Datum apud Wytington in festo sancti Michaelis, anno gracie 1290. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 83b.

title on the 18th September, 1318, to her son, Sir John de Halton II.,[1] and thereby enabled him to alienate the manor to Richard de Acton of Newcastle, which he did by deed dated 4th October, 1318.[2] On the 15th December, 1319, Halton directed Thomas de Wotton and his men to render to Richard de Acton the services that they had heretofore rendered to Halton and his ancestors.[3] Finally, by deed dated 2nd May, 1321, he made a further conveyance to Acton of the services of the said Thomas de Wotton for lands in Great Whittington, including a yearly rent of twenty shillings to the lord of the manor and six shillings and eight pence crown rent.[4]

Wotton of Witton and Whittington.

I. John de Wotton recovered a piece of moor in Witton from the Knights Templars at the assize of 1256 (*Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 22); was sued in 1258 by Hugh de Blacwell and Julia his wife for two bovates of land in Great Whittington (*Curia Regis Rolls*, 100, 109); *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 180).

[1] *Op. cit.* fol. 83.

[2] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes de Halton miles, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta cyrographata confirmavi Ricardo de Acton manerium meum et villam de Magna Whityngton juxta Halton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, etc., una cum Willelmo Russell nativo meo de Claverworth, cum tota sequela sua et catallis suis, et cum molendino illo aquatico propinquius manerio predicto de Magna Whitington, unacum medietate secte et multure quas Thomas de Whitton et homines sui de predicta villa de Magna Whityngton debent ad molendina ejusdem ville, etc., habendum et tenendum dicto Ricardo et heredibus suis et suis assignatis. Et ego predictus Johannes de Halton et heredes mei predictum manerium cum pertinentiis suis predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. Testibus, domino Willelmo de Ridell tunc vicecomite Northumbrie, dominis Johanne del Isle de Wodborne, Johanne de Vallibus, Roberto del Isle de Chipchesse et Roberto de Esslington, militibus, Warino de Swethop, Willelmo de Schafthowe, Thoma de Belsowe. Datum apud Magnam Whityngton, die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Michaelis archangeli, 1318. Armorial seal, *two bars, in chief two escallops.* ✠ S. IOHANNIS DE HAVLTON. *Op. cit.* fol. 83 and 87. The accompanying inquisition ad quod damnum was taken the 4th November (*inq. ad q. d.* file 136, No. 2), and the licence to alienate is dated 8th November; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1317-1321, p. 225. On the 15th November following, Richard de Acton granted to Sir John de Halton a yearly rent-charge of £60 out of the manor of Great Whittington, probably by way of security. The witnesses to this deed are the same as those to the preceding one. *Op. cit.* fol. 83.

[3] Johannes de Haulton miles constituit Thomam de Wutton et homines suos de Magna Whitington ad faciendum Ricardo de Acton et heredibus suis ad manerium suum de Magna Whyttington omnia servitia quae idem Thomas et antecessores sui facere solebant mihi et antecessoribus meis pro terris et tenementis illis que de me tenuerunt in Magna Whittington. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die Sabbati proximo post festum sancte Lucie virginis, 1319. Armorial seal as before. *Op. cit.* fol. 113.

[4] Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Johannes de Haulton miles, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse Ricardo de Acton et heredibus, etc., omnia servicia quae Thomas de Wutton et antecessores sui mihi facere debebant et solebant mihi et heredibus meis pro terra quam de me tenet in Magna Whytington, et homagium ejusdem Thome et heredum suorum viginti solidorum, et domino regi sex solidos et 8 denarios per manus predicti Ricardi et heredum suorum annuatim solvendos, etc. Testibus, domino Johanne de Fenwyke, vicecomite Northumbrie, Johanne del Isle de Wodborne, Nicholao Lescot, Roberto Lisle de Chipchesse, et Johanne de Vallibus, militibus, Warino de Swethop, Ricardo de Heddon, Johanne Gray de Walington, Roberto de Milleborne, et aliis. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die Sabbati in crastino apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, M°CCC°XXI, et regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi xiiij. Armorial seal as before. *Op. cit.* fol. 77 b and 83.

II. Robert de Wotton, son of John de Wotton, recovered from Sir John de Halton in 1279 six messuages, one hundred and eight acres of arable, and twelve acres of meadow, of which Sir John de Halton claimed the custody (*Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 223, 237); returned in 1287, and again in 1299, as holding freely of the lords of Halton a third part of the vill of Great Whittington. In November, 1306, he settled in trust for himself for life, with remainder to his son Thomas and Alice his wife and their joint issue, the manor of Witton and nine tofts, one hundred and sixty acres of arable, and eight acres of meadow in Great Whittington (*Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 9, No. 134). His widow, Amicia, leased to Richard de Acton, 17th June, 1321, her dower lands in Great Whittington.[1] By her he had several sons, namely, Robert, Hugh, Thomas, Nicholas and Adam (*Assize Roll*, 1417, mem. 10).

III. Thomas de Wotton, son of Robert de Wotton, was a freeholder in Great Whittington in 1321, when his services were granted by Sir John de Halton to Richard de Acton. He sued Richard de Acton in 1335 for the third part of the manor of Great Whittington (*Assize Roll*, 1417, mem. 10).

IV. John de Wotton, son of Thomas de Wotton, granted to Richard de Acton and Nicholas de Acton his son, 20th May, 1337, all the lands in Great Whittington granted to him by his father.[2]

Whittinton Magna Subsidy Roll, 1336.

Willelmus Russell, 4s.; Rogerus Cheken, 3s. 4d.; Adam Hyn, 3s.; Ricardus faber, 3s. 1d. Summa, 13s. 5d. Probatur.[3]

Having acquired the manor of Great Whittington from Sir John de Halton, Richard de Acton settled it and lands in Thirston (which appear to have been bought by him from Sir John de Halton along with Great Whittington) upon himself for life, with remainder to his eldest son, Nicholas de Acton, and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas de Carliol, and their joint issue; and, in default of issue, with subsequent remainder to Maud de Emeldon, daughter and co-heir of Richard de Emeldon, and to her issue by Richard de Acton, junior, younger son of the granter.[4] Richard de Acton, senior, died in 1342, having survived both his sons, and his estates devolved, under the settlement of 1334, upon his daughter-in-law, Maud de Emeldon, who married as her second husband Sir Alexander de Hilton.[5] Hilton is found taking a lease from Robert Lowther of Halton, on the 29th June, 1355, of a moiety of the adjacent

[1] Ego Amicia, quondam uxor Roberti de Wotton, in viduitate mea dimisi Ricardo de Acton, burgensi ville Novi Castri super Tynam, terras et tenementa in Magna Qwhittington nomine dotis, etc. Testibus, dominis Johanne de Vallibus, Johanne de Insula de Wodburn, Johanne de Haulton, militibus, Ada de Menevill, Symone Scot de Welteden, Roberto de Boteland. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die Mercurii proxima post festum sancte Trinitatis, anno 14 E. II. *Op. cit.* fol. 113.

[2] Johannes filius Thome de Wotton dedit et concessit Ricardo de Acton et Nicholao filio ejus omnes terras, etc., quae habent de dono predicti Thome patris sui in Magna Whytington, etc. Testibus, domino Johanne de Halton milite, domino Roberto Darraines milite, domino Roberto de Herle milite, Roberto de Mosegrave. Datum die post festum sancti Dunstani, 11 E. III. *Op. cit.* fol. 113.

[3] *Lay Subsidy Roll* $\frac{15}{24}$, mem. 2.

[4] *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 11, Nos. 31 and 32; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 293; *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 510, and 1334-1338, p. 573.

[5] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1341-1343, p. 417; 1360-1364, p. 62.

township of Clarewood.[1] Maud de Emeldon survived both her husbands, dying on the 8th September, 1369. She had by her first husband an only daughter, Elizabeth, who had been given in marriage to Roger de Widdrington, and had died in her mother's lifetime, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Christiana and Eleanor. These two ladies and their respective husbands, namely Sir Bertram Monboucher and Sir Robert Umfreville, consequently became entitled to moieties of Great Whittington under the entail made by Richard de Acton, purchaser of that estate.[2] Sir Bertram Monboucher, who died in 1388, was returned as seised in right of his wife, at the time of his death, of a moiety of the manor and township;[3] but before 1408 the representatives of Maud de Emeldon conveyed Great Whittington to Sir William Carnaby of Halton,[4] and the manors of Great Whittington and Halton thereby became reunited in a single ownership.

Within this manor there were, in the first half of the seventeenth century, six freehold and sixteen customary tenements, the former representing the third part of the manor held in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by the family of Wotton. The six freehold tenements were each liable to one day's mowing and two days' 'shearing' or reaping on the lord's demesne in autumn, the lord of the manor supplying the labourers with food and drink. The custom was called the 'bond-dargue,' and it continued in force down to the commencement of the nineteenth century. A modern note on the custom states:

> The occupiers of Halton Castle farm under Sir Edward Blackett, claim a right to require William Stobart of Whittington to find a shearer four days and a mower two days for land late Chicken's, and the High Balk farm is said to be bound to find a shearer four days and two days mowing. Barty Dobison and John Charlton's property between them find two shearers and one mower, and Mr. Rowell's farm at Leadgates finds two shearers and one mower; and such workers are entitled to their meal when so working, and a shilling a day is now paid in lieu of so working.[5]

[1] Cest endenture fait Lundy proscheyn apres le fest saint Johan Baptiste, 1355, tesmoigne que Robert de Louther ad grante et a ferme lesse a monsieur Alisandre de Hilton chevaler le moyety du manoire et de la ville de Claverworth juste Wytington en la conte de Norhumberland, avoir au fine de cynk ans, etc. En tesmoignaunce, etc. Cestes testmoignes. Johan de Coupland adonkes vescont de Norhumberland, monsieur Gerard de Wodrington, chevaler, Roger son frere, William de Karnetby, Johan de Wytill, et aultres. Done a Claverworth, les lieu et ane supradictes. *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. 45, fol. 78 b and 113.

[2] *Inq. p.m.* 43 Edw. III. pt. i. No. 58; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1369-74, pp. 515, 521; *Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. II. No. 84, printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 342 (Stannington Miscellanea 38). For the descent of the Thirston lands see vol. vii. of this work, pp. 299-301. A pedigree of the Acton family is given at pp. 368-369 of the same volume. See also F. W. Dendy, *Jesmond*, p. 78 *et seq.*

[3] *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II. No. 30. [4] *Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. IV. No. 14.

[5] Mr. Kirsopp's MSS. Compare Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 810, where the custom is mentioned as still in force.

The custom regulating the remaining sixteen tenements is set out in a bill filed in Chancery in 1632 by Reginald Gibson, Miles Cooke, Reginald Davison, Reginald Rochester, Edward Gibson, Carnaby Gibson, Robert Gibson, Christopher Cooke, and James Langland, tenants of lands in Great Whittington. The petitioners stated that they held their tenements at rents of sixteen shillings each, and that they paid double rent at Lammas every seventh year and a fine of forty shillings on the death of every tenant; and that they also performed carriage-services and rendered other services and payments prescribed by custom.[1] The customary services, which included mow-days and shear-days, continued to be rendered until the 1st May, 1676, when William Carnaby enfranchised eleven and a half customary tenements, and released them from all obligations except a rent from each holding of 3s. 4d. to the lord of the manor and 3s. 4d. to the sheriff as viscountal rent, the latter sum being a proportion of the rent of £4 due to the Crown out of the manor of Halton. For this privilege the tenants paid to Carnaby the sum of £588 9s.[2] The customary tenants thereby converted into freeholders were: Henry Robinson (2 tenements), Edward Rochester (1 tenement), Christopher Cook (1 tenement), Joseph Bell (2¼ tenements), Richard Barron (1 tenement), Christopher Taylor (1 tenement), John Rochester (1 tenement), and William Dening and Reginald Gibson (2¼ tenements).[3]

Four and a half customary tenements were not enfranchised in 1676, but were retained by William Carnaby in demesne. These were sold, along with Whittington mill and the free and customary rents proceeding from the various tenements in the manor, on the 20th January, 1686/7, by the executors of William Carnaby's will to John Douglas of Matfen for £860, and have since that time remained part of the Matfen estate. In the year following his purchase of Great Whittington, John Douglas obtained an enclosure and division of the township among the various land-owners, by articles of agreement dated 13th April, 1687.[4] The township was surveyed and found to contain 1,448 acres, namely, the moor, 296 acres; the North field, 292 acres; the South field, 372 acres; the West field, 300 acres; the town, 12 acres; the night-fold, 166 acres;

[1] *Chancery Proceedings*, second series, bundle 403, No. 116.

[2] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds; *Exchequer Depositions*, 3 Anne, Trinity Term, Nos. 18 and 21.

[3] Mr. Kirsopp's deeds.

[4] Sir Hugh Blackett's deeds.

and the mill-grounds, 10 acres. Douglas received as his share the mill-grounds, 83 acres 1 rood in the moor, and 164 acres 1 rood in the North field, a total of $257\frac{1}{2}$ acres.[1] The lands assigned to John Douglas form Great Whittington North farm, and are now owned by his descendant, Sir Hugh Blackett of Matfen.

The two tenements sold by William Carnaby in 1676 to Henry Robinson were settled on the 13th September, 1721, by John Robinson of Great Whittington, son of the last named, upon his nephew, James Gibson of Hexham. The said James Gibson also purchased from William Rochester of Great Whittington and Bartholomew Rochester of Portgate, his son and heir, the tenement formerly belonging to Edward Rochester, 27th March, 1728. John Gibson, son and heir of James Gibson, added to his father's estate a tenement formerly belonging to Christopher Cook, which he purchased on the 13th May, 1794, from John Dobinson of Great Whittington, and also acquired the two and a quarter tenements sold by William Carnaby in 1676 to Joseph Bell, by purchase made on the 23rd September, 1797, from William Taylor of Norwich. The various properties here enumerated are comprised in Great Whittington East and West farms.

John Gibson of Great Whittington died in 1798, leaving a son and heir, James Gibson, of Great Whittington and subsequently of Hexham Spital, who assumed the name of Kirsopp under the will of his uncle, William Kirsopp of Hexham. James Kirsopp succeeded under the said will to lands in Great Whittington purchased by James Gibson of Newcastle on the 8th August, 1781, from John Rochester of Monkwearmouth, son and heir of William Rochester of Great Whittington, as well as to property in Hexham. He also bought Rose's Bower in Great Whittington, on the 14th April, 1812, from the heirs of Robert Swalwell of Prudhoe.[2] His son, James Kirsopp of Hexham Spital, inherited his father's properties and, upon the death of Miss Ann Rochester of Whalton in 1848, succeeded to the farmhold in Great Whittington called Clickemin, under the provisions of the will of Miss

[1] Mr. J. H. Straker's MSS.

[2] The purchase was made from John Charlton of Newcastle and Hannah his wife, Reynold Rochester of Stepney lane and Alice his wife, and Ann Dobson, only child and heir of Jane wife of John Dobson of Harlow-hill, which said Hannah, Alice and Jane were the only sisters of Robert Swalwell of Prudhoe, who was the only surviving son and heir and devisee of Ralph Swalwell of Great Whittington. Mr. Kirsopp's deeds.

Isabella Rochester of Whalton, dated 29th September, 1820.[1] He died in 1856, leaving an only son and heir, Mr. James Kirsopp, now of Hexham Spital, who is the present proprietor. By this gradual accumulation of small properties Mr. Kirsopp has become the largest land-owner in the township, and holds almost all the lands which were anciently customary tenements and were enfranchised in 1676. A small farm called the Whigs' Farm, held by the trustees of Horsley chapel, was also formerly customary land, and was purchased by the trustees of that chapel, 8th November, 1746, from William Rochester of Great Whittington.[2]

GIBSON (NOW KIRSOPP) OF GREAT WHITTINGTON.

Richard Gibson of Hexham, postmaster, [buried 27th December, 1650 (*g*)] = ...

(1) Mary Cresswell, married 21st June, 1654 (*g*); buried 16th May, 1664 (*g*).

= Benoni Gibson of Hexham, tanner, admitted to lands in Hexham late belonging to his father, 12th October, 1653; buried in Hexham church, 13th September, 1676 (*g*); administration of his personal estate granted, 20th December, 1676, to Elizabeth, the widow (*e*).

= (2) Elizabeth, administered to her husband's personal estate (*e*); buried 23rd November, 1686 (*g*).

Richard Gibson of Hexham, baptised 22nd September, 1657 (*g*); buried in Hexham quire, 27th November, 1685 (*g*).

= Sarah Tait, married 2nd January, 1677/8 (*g*); married secondly, 17th May, 1686, Robert Pearson (*g*).

James Gibson of Hexham, baptised 9th February, 1659/60 (*g*); buried in Hexham quire, 3rd April, 1691 (*g*); will dated 11th March, 1690/1; proved 23rd July, 1691 (*e*) (*f*).

= Jane, sister of John Robinson of Great Whittington and of Cuthbert Robinson of Hexham Spital, married 12th October, 1686 (*g*); sole executrix of her husband's will; [bur. 1st April, 1729 (*g*)].

Edward Gibson, baptised 10th September, 1662 (*g*); buried 4th November, 1662 (*g*).

Thomas Gibson, baptised 11th November, 1663 (*g*); buried 12th July, 1686 (*g*).

Benoni Gibson, baptised 27th November, 1667 (*g*); buried 27th March, 1681 (*g*).

John Gibson, baptised 19th May, 1672 (*g*); named in his brother James's will.*

Mary, baptised 29th January, 1665/6 (*g*); buried 25th March, 1666 (*g*).

Benoni Gibson, baptised 25th January, 1681/2 (*g*); buried 10th June, 1686 (*g*).

Jane, baptised 14th August, 1684 (*g*); buried 24th May, 1686 (*g*).

(1) Frances Leadbitter (*c*), married 28th September, 1721 (*c*); died 29th June, 1737, aged 38 (*h*).

= James Gibson of Great Whittington, baptised 11th June, 1691 (*g*), voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1715, 1722, 1734 and 1748; buried 29th March, 1760 (*h*), aged 68 (*h*); will dated 12th March, 1760; proved same year (*e*) (*f*).

= (2) Jane, bur. 25th November, 1748 (*h*).

= (3) Diana, widow of Reginald Gibson of High Balk, married 24th July, 1753 (*h*); buried 19th August, 1762 (*h*).

Mary, baptised 17th July, 1689 (*g*); buried in Hexham quire, 9th September, 1690 (*g*).

* John Gibson of Hexham married at St. Mary the Less, Durham, 27th August, 1696, Sarah Bell.

(*a*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*b*) *Halton Registers.*
(*c*) *Hexham Roman Catholic Registers.*
(*d*) Monumental Inscription, Roman Catholic chapel, Hexham.
(*e*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*f*) Mr. J. J. Kirsopp's deeds.
(*g*) *Hexham Registers.*
(*h*) Monumental Inscription, Halton.

[1] A pedigree of the Rochester family is given in vol. v. of this work, p. 313.

[2] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xiii. p. 49.

A

John Gibson of Great Whittington, baptised 1st September, 1728 (*b*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; executor of his father's will; buried 20th September, 1798, aged 70 (*b*); will dated 7th January, 1790; proved 13th July, 1801 (*e*) (*f*).

— Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Leadbitter of Warden, married at Warden, 6th September, 1771; buried 19th September, 1803, aged 59 (*b*).

James Gibson of Newcastle, baptised 15th May, 1733 (*b*); named in his father's will; *s. p.*; buried 30th July, 1787 (*g*); will dated 27th July, 1787 (*f*).

Isabella, dau. of Thomas Kirsopp of Hexham, sole executrix of her husband's will; will dated 9th April, 1792 (*f*); buried 12th Dec., 1793 (*g*).

Margaret, baptised 27th July, 1722 (*c*); named in her father's will; will dated 25th February, 1791 (*f*); died unmarried.

Mary, baptised 12th September, 1723 (*c*), married 20th November, 1757, William Kirsopp of Battle-hill, Hexham (*d*) (*e*), attorney-at-law; buried 19th February, 1802.

Joanna, baptised 29th November, 1725 (*c*); named in her father's will.

Frances, baptised 3rd May, 1727 (*c*); buried 13th January, 1736/7 (*b*).

James Gibson of Great Whittington, and of the Spital, Hexham, baptised ..... 1775; assumed the name of Kirsopp under the will of his uncle, William Kirsopp; purchased Hexham Spital, 8th July, 1802 (*f*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1826; died 5th March, 1836, aged 60 (*d*); will dated 12th February, 1834; proved at York (*f*).

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingston, bart., of West Quarter, Stirlingshire, and heiress of her half-brother, Admiral Sir Thomas Livingston, bart.; married at Catterick, 26th July, 1809; she died 24th April, 1861, aged 75 (*d*).

Elizabeth, baptised 5th November, 1772, died 18th May, 1854 (*d*).

William Kirsopp, baptised 30th Mar., 1813; died 26th July, 1833, aged 20 (*d*).

James Kirsopp of the Spital, and of Great Whittington, bapt. 6th March, 1814; married 25th May, 1848; died 11th Dec., 1856, aged 42 (*d*).

— Elizabeth, daughter of George Thomas Dunn of Bath House, Newcastle; married secondly, Edward Leadbitter of Hexham; settlement upon second marriage, 5th September, 1865 (*f*).

Francis Kirsopp, baptised 24th June, 1822; in holy orders in the Church of Rome; died 15th August, 1895.

Alexander Kirsopp, died 1st January, 1837, aged 11; buried at St. Clare's abbey, Scotton (*d*).

Mary Anne, baptised 3rd January, 1811; buried 25th March, 1811 (*g*).

Mary Anne, baptised 7th March, 1812; died 12th December, 1866, aged 54; buried at Mayfield convent, Sussex (*d*).

Eliza Janet, baptised 6th March, 1816; married 30th May, 1842, Edward Charlton, of Newcastle, M.D., and died 10th May, 1862 (*d*).

Agnes Lane, baptised 12th March, 1818; died in infancy (*f*).

Agnes, baptised 7th August, 1820; a nun; died 13th April, 1842, aged 21; buried at St. Margaret's convent, Edinburgh (*d*).

James Joseph Kirsopp of the Spital, and of Great Whittington, born 17th May, 1852.

Bell of Great Whittington and Prudhoe.

I. Joseph Bell of Great Whittington purchased 2¼ tenements in that place, 2nd March, 1676/7; voted for his freehold there in 1698 and 1710.

II. Reginald Bell of Harlow-hill, son and heir, voted for Great Whittington in 1710 and 1715, and for Prudhoe in 1722 and 1734; married, 20th November, 1707, Hannah, sister of Richard Lumley of Mickley, who died 7th June, 1747. He died 29th December, 1748, and was buried at Ovingham.

III. William Bell of Harlow-hill and of Prudhoe, son and heir, baptised 27th March, 1718; married, 27th June, 1742, Isabel, daughter of John Charlton of Prudhoe: had lands in Great Whittington, Ovington and Prudhoe assigned to him by his father, 2nd March, 1741/2; sold his lands in Great Whittington to Thomas Bell of Whickham, 25th April, 1750; died 20th December, 1756, leaving issue; buried at Ovingham.[1]

The six ancient freehold tenements in Great Whittington which, as above stated, probably represent the Wotton third of the manor, were held in 1528 by George Burrell of Newcastle, merchant, as is set forth

[1] Based upon Mr. Kirsopp's deeds.

in a 'note of Gawen Readshawe his estate in the farmehold in Great Whittington in the countie of Northumbreland, by him sold to Thomas Gibson,' dated 21st June, 1609.

George Burrell of Newcastle merchant, being seized of dyvers tenements and lands in Great Whittington aforesaid, marryed his sonne, William Burrell, to Janet Carnaby in October in the xxviijth yere of Henry the eighth which was in Anno Domini 1528, and by dede in consideracion of that marriage made estate to Thomas Carnaby esqr. to th'use of the said Jane for her life, and to the heires of their two bodies forever.[1]

William Burrell and the said Jane had issue John, Mabell and Margaret. After the death of William, the said Jane his wife entred into the lands; and John Burrell, in the life tyme of the same Jane, he going beyond sea, as ys said, made to the same Jane his mother and her heires a release (she beinge in possession for her life) of the said lands, bearing date the sixt of May, anno 3 et 4 Philippi et Marie, by reason whereof the land came to her and her heires.[2]

John Burrell died without issue, and although the land had falne to his said two sisters as co-heirs after the death of the said Jane yf the said release had not bene, yet yt appereth that the saide Jane the mother in her life-tyme and widowhood, by the name of Jane Parker, by her dede dated the xvjth daie of February, anno xv^{o} Elizabeth, did gyve to the said Mabell by the name of Mabell Redshawe, and Margaret by the name of Margaret Cowper, and their heirs forever the said lands. Upon this dede no levy of seizen was made, and about a yere after [she] made a release to them, which in my opinion was void because they were not in possession, nor any levy made before.[3]

Jane the mother died; after the decease of which Jane, the said Mable and Margaret entred as co-heirs to the said Jane, who also were next heires to the said John Burrell, and made a devision betwene them of the said lande the xxiiijth of August, anno xxixth Eliz.

The said Mable, having maried Cuthbert Redshawe, hath yssue the said Gawen. Cuthbert, after after the deceasse of Mable, made a dede to the said Gawen of his state as tenant by the curtosie, wherupon the said Gawen, being solie seized of the farmhold nowe sold to Thomas Gibson, maketh estate therof, and for a more assurance adjoyneth the said Cuthbert Isabell his wife.[4]

Margaret, the other co-heir of John Burrell, left a son and heir, John Cartington of Dilston, who, with his son and heir, Cuthbert Cartington of Dilston, sold one of his tenements in Great Whittington to Charles Stott, and another to Thomas Cooper, both of Great Whittington, 1st August, 1608.[5]

Two of the freehold tenements came into the possession of William Chicken of Ryal (who purchased lands in Great Whittington on the 5th February, 1691/2, from George Gibson of that place and Thomas Gibson his son), and descended to his great-grandson, John Chicken of Anick,

[1] The settlement is printed above in the evidences to the Carnaby pedigree, p. 407.

[2] In the original deed of release she is styled Joan Elrington, widow.

[3] In the original deed Jane Parker is styled of Cronkley; the names of her sons-in-law are given as Cuthbert Readshawe and Richard Cooper; and the property is described as six tenements.

[4] Cuthbert Redshaw and his son are styled in the deed of bargain and sale, of the Snods in Bywell lordship, for which estate see vol. vi. of this work, p. 289. Mr. Kirsopp's deeds.

[5] Mr. Kirsopp's deeds.

who sold on the 3rd June, 1800, to Mr. James Gibson (afterwards Kirsopp) of Hexham.[1]

The tenement sold by John Cartington to Thomas Cooper in 1608 was divided, upon the death of a second Thomas Cooper in 1702, between his two daughters and co-heirs, Isabella wife of Robert Pattison and Margaret wife of Joseph Dobison.[2] The latter received as her share the small property called Watergate, while her sister, Isabella Pattison had Moorcock farm. Moorcock was sold, on the 10th July, 1789, by Robert Pattison of Kearsley to Thomas Charlton of Welton-hall, whose granddaughters and co-heirs, Isabella wife of Thomas Humble of Eltringham, and Elizabeth wife of George Byerley of Welton, sold on the 12th May, 1856, to Mr. John Rowell of Leadgates.

The farm of Leadgates and Great Whittington White-house came to the Rowell family from Nicholas Soulsby of Sandhoe, who was rated for a tenement in Great Whittington in 1663. His daughter and heir, Barbara Soulsby, married Hugh Rowell of Anick, and her property continued in the possession of her descendants until the 7th May, 1870, when it was sold by Mr. John Rowell to Mr. John Nicholson of Halliwell dene. Mr. J. E. Nicholson is the present owner of Leadgates and Moorcock farms.[3]

The High Balk farm was formerly the property of the Gibson family, and represents two ancient freehold farms and one customary tenement, Reginald Gibson being one of the customary tenants party to the Chancery suit of 1632 above-mentioned. It was purchased in the first half of the nineteenth century by the trustees of the will of Mr. Henry Errington of Sandhoe, and was sold by the Errington trustees on the 14th June, 1899, to Joseph Milner of Falstone, the present owner.

[1] Mr. Kirsopp's deeds. [2] *Halton Court Rolls.* [3] Mr. J. E. Nicholson's deeds.

ROWELL OF LEADGATES.

HUGH ROWELL of Anick, residing at Great Whittington in 1680; buried 29th September, 1716 (*c*). = Barbara, daughter and heir of Nicholas Soulsby of Sandhoe; married 1st November, 1670 (*e*); marriage settlement, 1st November, 1670 (*e*); buried 8th February, 1697/8 (*a*).

- John, baptised 16th September, 1671 (*c*); buried 8th April, 1673 (*c*).
- John Rowell of Sandhoe (*e*); baptised 26th November, 1673 (*c*); = Rebecca ..... (*e*), sole executrix of her husband's will. voted for Sandhoe in 1710 and 1715; buried 10th November, 1719 (*c*); will dated 29th October, 1719; proved 1720 (*f*).

- 1, Catherine, buried 30th November, 1707 (*c*). = Nicholas Rowell of Sandhoe, bapt. 11th Aug., 1678 (*c*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1710, 1715, 1722 and 1734. ↓
- 2, Mary, dau. of Simon Weldon; married 12th June, 1709 (*c*); buried 29th July, 1711 (*c*). ↓ = 3, Elizabeth Addison of Sandhoe, mar. 17th May, 1714 (*c*).
- William, buried 24th May, 1690 (*c*).
- Elizabeth, bapt. 17th February, 1675 6 (*c*).

- John Rowell (*e*) of Whittington Whitehouse, sold his lands in Sandhoe in 1725 (*e*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1722, 1734, 1748 and 1774; buried 7th December, 1777 (*b*); will dated 9th April, 1777 (*f*).
- Frances (*b*); buried 23rd March, 1777 (*b*).
- Joseph, baptised 10th October, 1716 (*c*); buried 19th December, 1716 (*c*).
- Elizabeth, baptised 22nd July, 1708 (*c*).
- Mary, baptised 14th June, 1711 (*c*).

- Soulsby Rowell of Whittington Whitehouse, to whom his father in his lifetime gave Leadgates (*e*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; will dated 7th December, 1805; proved at Durham, 1815 (*e*). = Mary, daughter of Thomas Nixon (*e*) of Shilvington, near Morpeth (*e*); married April, 1761 (*a*); died 19th October, 1798, aged 60 (*b*).
- John, baptised 2nd March, 1739/40 (*b*); buried 12th April, 1741 (*b*).
- Anne, married at Hexham, 7th December, 1762, Joseph Gibson of Hexham (*e*), to whom her father gave a cottage at Great Whittington for her life.
- Martha, baptised 22nd August, 1742 (*b*); married Stephen Latham of Hexham (*e*); named in her father's will.
- Mary, baptised 4th August, 1745 (*b*).
- Elizabeth, baptised 14th February, 1747 8 (*b*); married 23rd February, 1773 (*a*), Ralph Hilton of South Shields, master and mariner (*e*); named in her father's will.

- John Rowell of Leadgates, baptised 9th September, 1764 (*b*); died 19th January, 1825, aged 61 (*d*). = Ann Kirsopp of Holling-hall, married 6th November, 1800 (*c*); died 27th December, 1835, aged 65 (*d*).
- William Rowell (*e*), baptised 4th March, 1770 (*b*). ↓ = Mary Thompson (*b*).

- Thomas Rowell, baptised 26th April, 1772 (*b*); to whom his father gave two cottages in Great Whittington (*e*). ↓ = Hannah Wilkinson of Hexham (*b*).
- Joseph Rowell (*e*), baptised 14th April, 1782 (*b*); named in his father's will; living at South Shields in 1803. = Hannah Kirsopp of Corbridge, married 6th July, 1803 (*a*).
- Dorothy, baptised 28th March, 1762 (*b*); married 14th September, 1780, George Wood of the parish of Monkwearmouth (*a*).
- Frances, baptised 5th July, 1767 (*b*); married 10th August, 1793, William Lee (*a*) of Bingfield.
- Margaret (*e*), baptised 23rd February, 1777 (*b*); married 9th June, 1804, Thomas Davidson of the parish of St. John Lee (*c*); named in her father's will.

- John Rowell of Leadgates, afterwards of Great Whittington, baptised 19th July, 1807 (*c*); sold Leadgates, 7th May, 1870, to John Nicholson of Halliwell Dene (*e*); died 30th December, 1881, aged 75 (*d*). = Eleanor ..... died 14th February, 1870, aged 62 (*d*). ↓
- Soulsby Rowell, baptised 24th December, 1809 (*c*); died 24th January, 1847, aged 38 (*d*).
- Elizabeth, baptised 31st December, 1801 (*c*); died 27th June, 1828 (*d*).
- Mary, baptised 17th July, 1803 (*c*).
- Jane, baptised 16th June, 1805 (*c*).

(*a*) *Corbridge Registers.*
(*b*) *Halton Registers.*
(*c*) *St. John Lee Registers.*
(*d*) Monumental Inscriptions, Halton.
(*e*) Mr. J. H. Nicholson's abstract of title to Leadgates.
(*f*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

GIBSON OF HIGH BALK, AND OF CORBRIDGE.

REGINALD GIBSON of Great Whittington, plaintiff, with other customary tenants of Great Whittington, in a Chancery suit, 1632.

Reginald Gibson of Great Whittington, was rated for lands there in 1663; buried 28th August, 1695 (*b*). = ... buried 23rd March, 1696/7 (*b*).

Joseph Gibson of Great Whittington, baptised 20th July, 1650 (*d*); purchased lands in Sandhoe in 1725 from John Rowell; voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1715, 1722, and 1734; buried 20th January, 1741/2 (*d*), will dated 8th July, 1741; proved 1742 (*g*).

Dorothy, buried 12th November, 1710 (*d*).

Robert Gibson, buried 15th May, 1672 (*b*).

(1) Jane, daughter and coheir of Cuthbert Nicholson of Corbridge (*a*); married 3rd August, 1706 (*l*); buried 3rd September, 1718 (*b*).

= Reginald Gibson of Corbridge, and of the High Balk, son and heir, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1710, 1715, 1722, 1734, and 1748; buried 3rd October, 1752 (*d*), aged 73 (*e*); will proved 2nd November, 1752 (*g*).

(2) Margaret, daughter of Richard Slater of Ovingham, and widow of Robert French of Wylam and Crawcrook; married at Ovingham, 14th January, 1719/20; buried 22nd December, 1729 (*b*).

(3) Diana Coard of Great Whittington, married 16th June, 1737 (*d*), married secondly (as his third wife), 24th July, 1753, James Gibson of Great Whittington, buried 13th August, 1762 (*d*).

Thomas Gibson, to whom his father gave his lands in Sandhoe; voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1734 and 1748; buried 31st January, 1775 (*d*).

.. Mary Smith, married 10th May, 1740 (*d*); buried 11th December, 1759 (*d*).

Henry, baptised 19th Jan., 1682/3 (*a*).

Joseph, buried 17th August, 1727 (*d*).

Ursula, married [at Hexham, 27th November, 1730, Matthew Fenwick of Hexham, and secondly .. .. Pool, named in her father's will (*g*).

Mary, wife of .. .. Hutle; named in her father's will (*g*).

Margaret, baptised 3rd February, 1674/5 (*b*); married 30th July, 1701, George Lee of Dilston (*d*).

Elizabeth, married 21st May, 1723, John Davison of the parish of St. John Lee (*d*).

Mary, daughter of Thomas Reed of Aydon (*g*); married 13th January, 1731/2 (*l*); buried 22nd December, 1753 (*b*), aged 45 (*e*).

= Joseph Gibson of Corbridge, and of the High Balk, son and heir, baptised 28th December, 1729 (*b*); named in his grandfather's will (*g*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1748; buried 22nd July, 1760 (*b*), aged 52 (*e*).

= Margaret Thompson of Corbridge, married 15th June, 1757 (*b*).

Thomas Gibson, apprenticed 14th January, 1727, to Jonathan Sorsbie of Newcastle, boothman.

Elizabeth, baptised 12th April, 1707 (*b*); buried 9th June, 1708 (*b*).

Elizabeth, baptised 2nd March, 1708/9 (*b*); buried 8th December, 1715 (*b*).

Reginald Gibson of the High Balk, son and heir, baptised 27th March, 1734 (*b*); sold his lands in the common fields of Corbridge, 25th November, 1765, to Paul Hall of Thornbrough (*f*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; buried 1st April, 1809, aged 75 (*b*).

= Dorothy (*b*) (*f*), daughter of William Boutflower of Apperley, married at Bywell St. Peter, 21st June, 1763; died 16th June, 1803, aged 71; buried at St. John's Newcastle.

Thomas Gibson, baptised 13th September, 1738 (*b*).

Mary, baptised 4th April, 1736 (*b*); married 8th May, 1755, Paul Brewis of Corbridge (*b*).

Joseph Gibson, baptised 20th October, 1765 (*d*); of the Head of the Side, Newcastle, woollen draper; died at Corbridge, 11th March, 1832, aged 67 (*h*) (*i*).

Christopher, baptised 20th April, 1767 (*b*); buried 2nd April, 1768 (*b*) (*c*).

John Gibson, baptised 25th December, 1770 (*b*); living, 1794, at Newcastle, in partnership with his brother Joseph (*k*); buried 30th June, 1795 (*b*).

William, baptised 30th November, 1772 (*b*); buried 12th December, 1788 (*b*).

Isabel, baptised 11th May, 1704 (*b*), buried 3rd December, 1780 (*b*) (*c*).

Mary, baptised 14th February, 1706/7 (*b*); buried 3rd June, 1788 (*b*) (*c*).

(*a*) Corbridge Court Rolls.
(*b*) *Corbridge Registers*.
(*c*) Monumental Inscription, Corbridge.
(*d*) *Halton Registers*.
(*e*) Monumental Inscription, Halton.
(*f*) Mr. J. C. Straker's deeds.
(*g*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*h*) Bell Collection.
(*i*) *Newcastle Courant*, 17th March, 1832.
(*k*) *Newcastle Chronicle*, 9th August, 1794.
(*l*) *St. Nicholas Registers*, Newcastle.

APPENDIX I.

DEEDS BELONGING TO ST. MARGARET'S VESTRY, DURHAM, RELATING TO CORBRIDGE.

There are in the vestry of the church of St. Margaret, Durham, a bundle of deeds and a bound volume of deeds, principally relating to properties in Corbridge. A number of these deeds were transcribed by Thomas Randall into the third volume of his manuscript collections, now in the dean and chapter library at Durham. Randall's transcripts include some deeds that are not now to be found in the vestry and for which he is the sole authority. Six deeds belonging to the same series, some of which had been transcribed by Randall, were acquired by Mr. J. Brough Taylor and afterwards passed to Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, by whom they were calendared in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. pp. 64-66. Four of these are now in the Rev. William Greenwell's possession, and one has passed to the British Museum. Two other deeds in the series have been obtained, one from the muniments of Mr. William Grey Robinson of Silksworth (printed in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. xx. pp. 283-288), and the other from Ralph Spearman's collections as recorded by the Rev. John Hodgson.

In this appendix the deeds have been abridged, all formal clauses being omitted, and they have been arranged in chronological order under the heads of the separate holdings to which they relate. The references are: A = bundle of deeds in St. Margaret's vestry; B = volume of deeds in St. Margaret's vestry; C = Randall's MSS. vol. iii., the numbers being the page numbers of Randall's volume. The deeds contained in classes B and C, and those in A that are also in C were calendared by Mr. Longstaffe in *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. ii. pp. 33-38; but Mr. Longstaffe had not access to the bundle of unbound deeds which forms the larger part of the collection. The text of none of the deeds, except No. 75a, has hitherto been published.

1-18. Grants of Property to Thomas Gray of Corbridge. 1320-1330.

1. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus filius Hugonis carnificis de Corbrigge dedi, etc., Hugoni dicto Blumvylle de Corbrigge et heredibus suis toftum meum cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge jacens ex australi parte cymiterii beati Andreae de Corbrigge, inter toftum Andreae Kimbel ex parte orientali et celdam quondam Johannis del Comer ex parte occidentali, habendum, etc., reddendo inde annuatim, etc., tres solidos et duos denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum sancti Johannis Baptiste, et aliam medietatem ad Natale Domini pro omnibus serviciis, etc. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Tyndale, Alano filio Ricardi, Hugone filio Asceline, Adam de Routhsyde, Radulfo de Bywelle, Alano de Eryngtone, Thoma dicto Prest clerico, et aliis. B. 25.

2. Endorsed: *Ye westmost shop in ye market garthe.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Blumvile dedi, etc., Willelmo de Lund' et Agneti uxori ejus, etc., celdam meam jacentem juxta ecclesiam sancti Andreae de Corbrigge que est inter celdam quondam Johannis del Corner ex una parte et celdam dicti Willelmi ex altera, habendam et tenendam, etc., reddendo inde annuatim Waltero filio Hugonis et heredibus suis tres solidos et duos denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad Natale Domini et aliam medietatem ad Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano filio Ricardi, Andrea de Corwelle, Alano de Eringtone, Ricardo de Hetheringtone, Hugone filio Simonis, Thoma dicto Preste clerico, et aliis. [Date *circa* 1316.] Seal wanting. So in Randall, vol. iii. p. 72. A. 35.

3. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Symon Kymbelle de Corbrige salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse, etc., Willelmo de Londone mercatori, etc., totum jus et clameum, etc., in duobus solidis annui redditus quos solebam recipere de illa seuda quam Hugo Bloumville de Corbrige dedit dicto Willelmo de Londone in villa de Corbrige, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano Barkere, Thoma Preste, Stephano de Neuton, Thoma filio Alani, Hugone filio Symonis, et aliis. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die sancti Laurencii, anno gracie M°ccc°xvj°. [10th August, 1316.] Seal wanting. So also in Randall, vol. iii. p. 74. A. 18.

4. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus de Londone concessi, etc., Thomae Gray de Maystertone duas seudas cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge, jacentes ex parte australi cymiterii sancti Andreae de Corbrigge inter seudam quondam Johannis del Corner ex parte una et seudam quondam Alani del Holande ex parte altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Alano de Eringtone, Johanne filio Aliciae, Johanne Forestar', Thoma filio Ricardi Prest, et aliis. Seal wanting. A. 59.

5. Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos, Gilbertus de Ebchester et Matilda uxor mea remisimus, etc., Thomae Gray totum jus et clameum, etc., in tribus solidis annui redditus exeuntis de illa schoppa quem predictus Thomas emit de Willelmo de Lundon, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Alano de Eringtone, Thoma filio Ricardi Prest, Johanne de Lund', Ada Palmer, Hugone filio Simonis. B. 36.

6. Endorsed: *De domo Thome Harpere.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes de Lund', concessi, etc., Thomae Gray de Maystertone unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge, quod jacet inter toftum quondam Roberti de Tossan ex parte una et mesuagium Ade filii Alani ex parte altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Alano de Eringtone, Johanne filio Aliciae, Thoma filio Ricardi Prest, Johanne filio Ade Forestar', Adam Palmer, Thoma filio Alani, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge die Martis proxima post festum sancti Andreae apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quintodecimo. [1st December, 1321.] Seal wanting. A. 21.

7. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus filius Roberti Chulle de Corebrige salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos ex assensu utriusque nostrum remisisse, etc., Willelmo de Hereford burgensi de Corebrige, etc., totum jus nostrum, etc., in illa celda cum pertinenciis quae edificata est super cymiterium beati Andreae de Corebrige que est inter celdam Roberti Etelax in parte occidentali et celdam predicti Willelmi in parte orientali; habendam et tenendam, etc., pro quadam summa pecunie quam dictus Willelmus nobis in nostra necessitate prae manibus pacavit; ita tamen quod nec nos Robertus nec Margareta nec heredes nostri, etc., in predicta celda cum pertinenciis jus vel clamium possimus de cetero exigere, etc. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Tyndale, Alano filio Ricardi, Thoma de Barton, Hugone filio Ascelyne, Ada de Rouside, Nicholao serviente, Willelmo de Dythone, et aliis. [Date, before 1296.] Round seal in white wax, one inch; flower of eight petals . . . . . RIG. SV; second seal wanting. A. 1.

8. Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Margareta quae fuit uxor Gilberti Ferure de Corbryge salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me in ligia viduitate mea concessisse, etc., Agathae que fuit uxor Willelmi de Herforde, etc., totam partem meam illarum celdarum in parte orientali cimiterii beati Andreae de Corbryge que mihi pertinet nomine dotis ex morte Willelmi de Karletone quondam viri mei; habendam et tenendam, etc., reddendo inde annuatim mihi Margaretae in tota vita et non amplius, etc., sex solidos ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad Natale Domini et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Johannis Baptistae pro omnibus, etc. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Tyndale, Roberto de Bartone, Johanne de Horseley, Ricardo Prest, Alano de Erintone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbryge die dominica proxima post translacionem sancti Thomae, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo quarto. [8th July, 1296.] Seal wanting. So also in Randall, vol. iii. p. 78. A. 40.

9. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas filius Hugonis quondam carnificis de Corbrygge concessi, etc., Willelmo filio Willelmi de Herforde de Corbrygge illud mesuagium meum et curtilagium cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge, quod mesuagium cum curtilagio jacet inter mesuagium Alani de Erintone de Corbrygge in quo inhabitat ex parte una et mesuagium Willelmi filii Henrici in quo inhabitat ex altera, cuius finis occidentalis extendit se ad gardinum Alani filii Ricardi et finis orientalis extendit se ad regiam viam, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Wautone tunc senescallo de Corbrygge, Alano filio Ricardi, Waltero de Herle, Willelmo Ayrike, Willelmo filio Henrici, Alano Barkere, Symone Kenebelle, Willelmo dicto de Toxden, et Adam Palmer clerico, cum aliis. Datum in Corbrygge in festo sancti Petri in Cathedra, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quarto. [22nd Feb., 1310/11.] Round seal in white wax fragmentary: a crescent, over it a star; legend illegible. A. 7.

10. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Herfort dedi, etc., Agathe matri mee omnes terras et tenementa mea omnia que habui in villa de Corbrigge et Witbern, sine aliquo retenemento, etc.

Hiis testibus, Alano de Eryngtone, Andrea de Corwelle, Hugone filio Simonis, Willelmo Ayrik, Thoma de Hetheryngtone, Waltero de Lelpay et Willelmo de Togesden cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge die Sabati proxima ante festum Nativitatis beate Marie, anno Domini M°ccc^mo decimo nono. [1st September, 1310.] Seal wanting. A. 50.

11. Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Kentegernus Scheley remisi, etc., Thomae dicto Gray, etc., totum jus et clameum, etc., in illis septem burgagiis cum pertinenciis in Corbrigg de quibus Stephanus de Stantone et Agatha uxor ejus feofaverat predictum Thomam Gray per cartam suam, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano de Erintone, Thoma filio Alani, Thoma dicto Prest, Johanne de Lund' et Ada Palmer cum aliis. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, in festo sancti Petri in Cathedra, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quinto decimo. [22nd Feb., 1321/2.] B. 23.

In the following month of June Stephen de Neuton and Agatha his wife sold to Thomas Gray, for a hundred marks, a messuage, two tofts and two shillings rent in Corbridge, the property of the said Agatha. *Feet of Fines*, case 181, file 10, No. 54.

12. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Thomas Armiger de Corbrige et Emma uxor ejus, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos, etc., dedisse, etc., Ricardo Reynauld de Novo Castro super Tynam clerico totum illud mesuagium cum pertinenciis in Corbrige in vico fori, sicut jacet in latitudine inter mesuagium Hugonis filii Simonis ex parte una et mesuagium quondam Hugonis filii Ascelini ex parte altera, et extendit se in longitudine ab alta via usque ad murum lapideum quondam dicti Hugonis filii Ascelini, sine aliquo retenemento, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne filio Aliciae, Willelmo Ayrik, Alano de Eryngtone, Willelmo de Neuhame, Adam Palmer, Johanne de Londone, Thoma filio Alani, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die lunae in septimana Paschae, anno graciae millesimo tricentesimo sexto decimo, et anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi nono. [12th April, 1316.] Two seals: (1) Round (fragmentary); a crescent, below a star; * S THOME ARMIG . . . So in Randall, vol. iii. p. 71. (2) Oval, one and a half inches by three-quarters of an inch; a star of six rays; * S EME ARMIG. Canon Greenwell's deeds. B. 32.

13. Similar deed to the last, with changes of phrase. A round seal of green wax, half broken off. C. 106.

14. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Isabella filia quondam Nicholai Stone de Corbrige, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in mea virginitate et ligia potestate remisisse, etc., Ricardo Reynauld de Novo Castro super Tynam clerico, etc., totum jus et clameum, etc., in toto illo mesuagio [described as in the preceding deed]. Hiis testibus, Willelmo Ayrike, Johanne filio Alicie, Alano de Eryngtone, Adam Palmer, Willelmo de Neuham, Johanne de Londone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die lune proxima post festum Pentecostes, anno gracie millesimo tricentesimo sextodecimo, et anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi nono. [31st May, 1316]. An oval seal of green wax, well preserved. C. 73.

15. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Ricardus Reynauld de Novo Castro super Tynam clericus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Thome Gray totum illud messuagium [described as in deed No. 12]. Hiis testibus, Johanne filio Alicie, Adam Palmer, Thoma Preest, Hugone filio Symonis, Thoma de Hetheringtone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, primo die Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quintodecimo. [1322]. Seal wanting. Transcribed in Randall, vol. iii. p. 76. B. 40.

16. Endorsed: *Tenementum jacens ex parte australi del Tolboothe de Corbrige, quod quondam fuit Thomae Grey.* Omnibus, etc., Hugo filius Hugonis quondam carnificis, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Thomae dicto Gray unam placeam curtilagii aretro tenementi quondam Andree dicti Kenebell jacentem, et se in latitudine extendentem de tenemento predicti Andree usque ad tenementum quondam Willelmi de Dythtone, et in longitudine de tenemento quondam predicti Hugonis carnificis usque ad tenementum Johannis de Lund' in vico fori piscatorum, sine aliquo retinemento, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano de Erinton, Adam filio Alani, Johanne de Lund', Johanne dicto Forster, Thoma dicto Prest, et Adam Palmer clerico cum aliis. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die sancti Illarii, anno regni regis Edwardi sexto decimo. [13th January, 1322/3.] B. 27.

17. Hec indentura testatur quod Henricus de Belincham concessit et dimisit Thomae dicto Gray de Corbrygge omnes terras et tenementa sua cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge que dictus Thomas de predicto Henrico prius tenuit ; habendum et tenendum, etc., a festo sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno Domini M°ccc° vicesimo octavo usque ad terminum quinque annorum proxime sequentium et plenarie completorum, etc. Et predictus Thomas faciet capitalibus dominis feodi illius servicia, etc., et sustinebit domum in qua Ricardus de Gatesheved inhabitat, ita quod eam dimittat in adeo bono statu sicut eam recepit. Et predictus Henricus, heredes seu assignati sui, solvent predicto Thomae in fine termini prenotati unam marcam argenti, et extunc intrabunt predicta terras et tenementa et libere possidebunt imperpetuum, sine contradiccione cujuscunque. Et si predictus Henricus, heredes seu assignati sui, predictam marcam argenti in fine termini predicto Thomae non solvant, tunc predicta terre et tenementa penes predictum Thomam remanebunt de anno in annum quousque de predicta marca per predictum Henricum, heredes seu assignatos suos, fuerit plenarie satisfactum, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano Barker, Johanne filio ejus, Johanne de Lund', Andrea de Corwell, et Ricardo de Gatesheved, cum aliis. [1328.] B. 37.

18. Omnibus, etc., Hugo Somervile et Helota uxor ejus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos concessisse, etc., Thomae dicto Gray de Corbrygge totam illam terram nostram cum pertinenciis in Corbrygg jacentem in parte boriali vie que ducit de Stagschawe apud Aynewyke, inter terram predicti Thomae Gray ex utraque parte, etc. Hiis testibus, Thoma de Hethrintone, Henrico Lister, Johanne filio Alicie, Johanne filio Johannis, Willelmo de Corwelle, Hugone carnifice, et Ada Martine, cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrygge, die dominica proxima ante festum sancti Cuthberti in Septembri, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quarto. [9th September, 1330.] B. 41.

19-31. Grants of Property to John son of John de Corbrigge. 1329-1345.

19. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus Sclater de Corbrigge concessi, etc., Johanni filio Johannis filii Aliciae de Corbrigge et Agneti uxori ejus unum toftum cum curtilagio adjacente cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge quod jacet in vico fori, quod est inter mesuagium Willelmi filii Hugonis ex parte occidentali et mesuagium predicti Johannis ex parte orientali, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Roberto Fergham capellano, Adam filio Alani, Johanne filio Aliciae, Thoma filio Ricardo Prest, Hugone filio Simonis, Johanne de Lund', et aliis. Seal wanting. A. 62.

20. Endorsed : *Prenstreyt.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus dictus Schephyrde de Corbrigge dedi, etc., Johanni filio Johannis de Corbrigge omnes terras et tenementa mea quae habui ex dono et feoffamento Johannis Wardayn, in vico de Prendstret in Corbrigge, quae jacent inter terram Walteri cissoris ex parte una et venellum quod vocatur le Style ex parte altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne filio Aliciae, Adam filio Alano (*sic*), Johanne forestario, Willelmo de Aula, Gilberto de Ebchestre, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Laurencii, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum tercio. [12th August, 1329.] Seal wanting. A. 74.

21. Hec carta cirographata testatur quod Johannes filius Johannis filii Aliciae de Corbrygge concessit, etc., Willelmo dicto Grecke de Corbrygge illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge jacens juxta Synodgatsyde inter tenementum quondam Adae de Cockeden ex parte una et mesuagium dicti Willelmi Greke quod habet ex dimissione Laurencii de Corbrygge ex altera, quod tenementum fuit quondam Hugonis dicti Redemeade ; habendum et tenendum predicto Willelmo, etc., imperpetuum ; reddendo inde annuatim predicto Johanni filio Johannis, etc., duos solidos argenti ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in hyeme per equales porciones imperpetuum. Et si dictus redditus annuus aretro fuerit per tres terminos tempore pacis, districtione sufficiente in dicto tenemento non inventa, liceat tunc dicto Johanne filio Johannis, etc., dictum tenementum, etc., imperpetuum libere possidere, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto Darrays tunc senescallo, Adam filio Alani, Andrea de Corwelle, Thoma de Hethrintone, Henrico Litster, Johanne de Lund', Alano Barkere, et Willelmo filio Henrici, cum aliis. Datum in Corbrygge in festo Sancti Jacobbi apostoli, anno M°ccc° tricesimo. [25th July, 1330.] Round seal, three-quarters of an inch ; man's hand right ; * T . . VESV. A. 73.

22. Endorsed: *Dovcote* and *Smythigat.* Hec carta cirographata testatur quod Adam dictus de Burtone de Corbrygge capellanus concessit, etc., Gilberto de Ebchester et Johanni filio Johannis filii Alicie de Corbrygge illud columbarium et erbarium suum cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge, que sunt infra tenementum quondam Thomae de Appilby, jacens inter tenementum Nicholai de Houthtone ex parte una et tenementum Galfridi de Welteden ex altera; habendum et tenendum, etc., predicta columbarium et erbarium cum pertinenciis, et cum libero introitu et exitu ad eadem, etc. Hiis testibus, Andrea de Corwelle, Thome de Hethrintone, Henrico Litstere, Willelmo del Halle, Thoma de Belsou cissore, Adam dicto Martine, Hugone filio Symonis, Willelmo de Neuham et Johanne filio ejusdem, cum aliis. Datum in Corbrygge, die Martis in festo sancti Barnabae apostoli, anno Domini M°CCC° tricesimo primo et regni regis Edwardi tercii quinto. [27th August, 1331.] Seal wanting. A. 13. (A. 41 is a counterpart of this deed.)

23. Endorsed: *Duscot.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Gilbertus de Ebchester de Corbrygge remisi, etc, Johanni filio Johannis filio Alicie de Corbrygge totum jus et clameum, etc., in illo columbario cum erbario circumjacente, et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, jacente infra tenementum quondam Thomae de Appilby, retro vicum forgiorum in Corbrygge ubi praedictus Thomas quondam inhabitavit, quod quidem columbarium ego Gilbertus et praedictus Johannes filius Johannis habuimus de dono domini Adae de Burtone capellani, etc. Hiis testibus, Andrea de Corwelle, Johanne Forestare, Hugone filio Symonis, Thoma filio ejusdem, Willelmo dicto del Halle, Adam dicto Martin et Adam dicto Palmer, cum aliis. Datum in Corbrygge, die Jovis proxima ante festum conversionis sancti Pauli, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu quinto. [23rd Jan. 1331/2.] Seal wanting. A. 9.

24. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Andreas filius Elye dedi, etc., Johanni de Lund' et Christianae uxori suae unam acram terrae cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge jacentem super Petilaw inter terram meam ex una parte et terram quondam Willelmi de Herford ex alia, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano de Eryntone, Andrea de Corwelle, Hugone filio Simonis, Willelmo Yunger, Andrea fratre ejus, Thoma filio Alani, et Willelmo de Tokesdene cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Veneris proxima post festum Circumcisionis Domini, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi nono. [2nd January, 1315/6.] Seal wanting. A. 63.

25. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Lund' de Corbrige dedi, etc., Johanni filio Johannis de Corbrige unam acram terrae cum pertinenciis in Corbrige jacentem super le Petylaw inter terram quondam Willelmi de Herford ex parte una et terram quondam Willelmi Ayrike ex altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Johanne forestario, Thoma de Heyeryngtone, Willelmo Forestar' et Gilberto de Ebchester cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Mercurii in festo Nativitatis beate Marie, anno Domini M°ccc° tricesimo tercio. [8th September, 1333.] Seal wanting. A. 67.

26. [*Fishmarket.*] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Forestarius de Prendstret in Corbrigge dedi, etc., Hugoni filio Asseline de Corebrigge et Agneti uxori ejus unum mesuagium in villa de Corebrigge jacens in vico fori in loco qui vocatur Horsmarket Strete inter mesuagium Radulphi Sclatere ex parte una et mesuagium Ricardi Stoune ex parte altera, et finis borealis extendit se super vicum sancte Elene, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano filio Ricardi de Corebrigge, Adam de Rucsyde de eadem, Johanne filio Alicie de eadem, Willelmo preposito de Prendestret, Andrea de Corewelle, Andrea de Hautwisel, Willelmo de Togisdene clerico, et multis aliis. Early fourteenth century transcript. A. 47.

27. [*Fishmarket.*] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agnes, quondam uxor Hugonis filii Asceline de Corbrigge, in pura viduitate mea et in legia potestate dedi, etc., Johanni filio Johannis filii Aliciae de Corbrigge et Agneti uxori ejus mesuagium meum cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge quod jacet in vico fori inter mesuagium Radulfi Sclater ex parte una et mesuagium Thomae Gray ex parte altera, et finis borialis extendit se super vicum sancte Elene; habendum et tenendum, etc., reddendo inde annuatim michi in tota vita mea quatuor solidos ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistae et aliam medietatem ad natale Domini, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Johanne filio Aliciae, Thoma filio Ricardi Prest, Hugone filio Simonis, Henrico Bercare, Johanne de Lund', Ricardo del Blancheland, et aliis. [Date, before 1334.] Seal wanting. A. 49.

28. Endorsed: *Fishmarket.* Pateat universis per praesentes quod ego, Willelmus de Herle, remisi, etc., Johanni filio Johannis de Corbrigge, etc., totum jus et clamium quod habui, etc., in uno mesuagio cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge quod situm est in vico fori piscatorum, quod quidem mesuagium idem Johannes habuit ex dono et feoffamento Agnetis quondam uxoris Hugonis filii Asselini de Corbrigge, etc. Datum in abbatia de Albalanda, die Martis proxima post festum sancte Trinitatis, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu octavo. [24th May, 1334.] Round seal, one inch; a shield within cusped round panel, above it a crescent, and on each side a star of six points; *a fish between three martlets*. SIGILLVM : WILLELMI : HERLE. Canon Greenwell's deeds D. 50.

29. [*Fishmarket.*] Quit-claim in identical terms from John, son of Thomas de Wotton. Similarly dated. A small seal of red wax. C. 77.

30. Endorsed: *Fishemarket.* Quit-claim in identical terms from William de Aula of Corbrigge. Datum apud Corbrigge die Mercurii proxima post festum sancte Trinitatis, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu octavo. [25th May, 1334.] Seal wanting. A. 64

31. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam Palmere de Corbrige dedi, etc., domino Roberto Ferghan capellano[1] et Aliciae filiae Johannis filii Johannis de Corbrige unam acram terrae meae cum pertinenciis in Corbrige jacentem super le Densyde inter terram domini Hugonis de Prendstrete perpetui vicarii de Petyngtone ex parte una et terram quam Willelmus de Newhame tenet ex parte altera; habendum et tenendum eisdem domino Roberto et Aliciae et heredibus ipsius Aliciae, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Thoma de Heghryngtone, Willelmo de aula, Willelmo Forestar' et Adam de Dyghtone, cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Mercurii in festo sanctae Margaretae virginis, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo quinto. [20th July, 1345]. Round white wax seal, defaced. So also in Randall, vol. iii. p. 80. A. 29.

32-75. Property of the Fait Family. 1352-1517.

32. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Fayt de Corbrigg dedi, etc., Thome Cissori et Agneti filie mee uxori ejusdem Thome unum tenementum in Corbrige jacens in le Smithygate inter tenementum domini Hugonis de Roghsyd capellani ex parte una et tenementum domini Gilberti de Mynstanacres perpetui vicarii de Bywell ex parte altera; habendum et tenendum predictis Thome et Agneti et heredibus suis de corporibus eorundem legittime procreatis imperpetuum, etc. Et si contingat predictos Thomam Cissorem et Agnetem sine herede de corporibus suis legitime procreato obire, volo quod predictum tenementum cum pertinenciis post mortem eorundem Thomae et Agnetis michi et rectis heredibus integre remaneat imperpetuum, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano de Feltone, Willelmo Hog, domino Willelmo de Blencow capellano, Willelmo Ayrik, Thoma Tyoksone et Johanne de Kendale cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrig, die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Michaelis, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ quinquagesimo secundo. [5th October, 1352.] Seal wanting. C. 70.

33. Pateat universis per presentes me Thomam Fait de Corbrige remisisse, etc., Johanni Fait filio et heredi meo totum jus clameum, etc., in toto illo mesuagio cum pertinenciis in Corbrige jacente ex parte boriali ecclesiae sancti Andreae inter mesuagium Ricardi de Welkden ex parte una et mesuagium quod Willelmus Hog' tenet de predicto Ricardo ex parte altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano dicto Maire tunc ballivo de Corbrige, Alano de Feltone, Roberto Hodespethe, Willelmo Hog', Johanne Forestar', Willelmo Ayrik, Waltero de Corewell, Willelmo Mongow, Thoma taillour, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Martis proxima post festum Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptistae, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ quinquagesimo octavo. [26th June, 1358.] Seal wanting. A. 22.

34. Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Anabella de Bechynghame et Emma soror mea attornavimus, etc., dilectos nobis in Christo Thomam Fayte et Adam clerk de Corbrige ad liberandum seisinam Johanni Fayte de Corbrige et Willelmo [Fayte] in uno tenemento . . . . . Datum apud Corbryge, die Martis proxima post octabas Paschae, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ sexagesimo quinto. [22nd April, 1365.] Seals wanting. A. 24.

[1] Robert Ferghan of Corbridge, chaplain, was appointed master of the hospital of St. Giles at Hexham on the 14th July, 1334, and was reappointed on the 2nd February, 1343-4. Raine, *Priory of Hexham*, vol. ii. p. 12.

35. Endorsed: *Cot yard in Prendstreth.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alanus de Feltone de Corbrigge dedi, etc., Johanni Fayt de Corbrigge et Willelmo Fayt fratri ejusdem unum burgagium cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge jacens in Prendestret inter burgagium Willelmi Forester de Prendestret ex parte une et burgagium Johannis de Penerethe ex parte altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forester, Willelmo Ayrike, Roberto de Hodespethe, Gilberto Forester, Johanne de Kendale, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Jovis proxima post festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septuagesimo primo. [26th June, 1371.] Seal cut off. A. 72.

36. Endorsed: *Cotyardes in Prendstreth.* Hoc scriptum indentatum factum inter Johannem Fayt ex una parte et Johannem de Penreth ex altera testatur quod Johannes Fayt dedit praedicto Johanni de Penereth unum tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbryg sicut jacet in capite novi vici inter tenementum praedicti Johannis de Penereth ex parte orientali et tenementum praedicti Johannis Fayt ex parte occidentali, quod quidem tenenentum continet in longitudine quatuor perticas et quinque ulnas et in latitudine tres perticas; in excambio propter quod praedictus Johannes de Penereth dedit praefato Johanni Fayt unum tenementum cum pertinenciis ibidem, sicut jacet inter tenementum praedicti Johannis Fayt ex utraque parte, in excambio pro praedicto tenemento prius michi dato per praedictum Johannem Fayt, et continet in longitudine quatuor perticas et quinque ulnas, et in latitudine tres perticas, etc. Hiis testibus, Johannes Forster de Corbryg, Willelmo Ayryk, Roberto de Hudespeth, Willelmo Hog, Johanne de Neuham, Johanne Calvehirde, et aliis. Datum apud Corbryg, die dominica proxima ante festum sancti Cuthberti in Marcio, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septuagesimo quinto. [18th March, 1375/6.] Round seal, three-quarters of an inch; shield with bogus arms. Canon Greenwell's deeds (B. 33.)

37. Endorsed: *Oure Lady Gate.* Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Margareta filia et coheres Roberti de Redeware[1] salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in mea virginitate et ligia potestate dedisse, etc., Laurencio de Duresme de Novo Castro super Tynam totam medietatem illius tenementi cum pertinenciis suis in villa de Corbrige in vico sancte Marie quod est in latitudine inter terram Roberti de Merington ex parte occidentali et altam viam que ducit ad pontem de Tyne ex parte orientali, et extendit se in longitudine a dicto vico sancte Marie usque in Tynam, videlicet illam medietatem que jacet propinquius soli, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Fennewyk tunc vicecomite Northumbrie, Willelmo de Tyndale domino de Develestone, Johanne filio Alicie, Johanne Forestar', Willelmo de Neuham, Johanne de Hoga, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, tercio decimo die Januarii, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi sexto decimo. [1322/3.] Seal oval, green wax; flower ornament of eight petals. S MARGARET . RADVARE. *Egerton Charter*, 554. Transcribed in Randall MSS. vol. iii. p. 94.

38. [*Our Lady Gate.*] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Hesillyherst dedi, etc., Johanni filio Laurencii de Stokesfeld unum tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbrige jacens inter tenementum quondam Laurencii de Duresme ex parte una et tenementum Johannis de Meryngton ex altera. Hiis testibus, Alano de Feltone, Johanne Tyrwhyt, Gilberto de Ebchestre, Willelmo Ayrike, Johanne de Ullesbi, Johanne de Neuham, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Dominica proxima post festum Purificacionis beatae Mariae virginis, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quinquagesimo. [6th February, 1350/1.] Fragment of seal in white wax. A. 4.

39. [*Our Lady Gate.*] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Gilbertus Lausone de Stokesfelde dedi, etc., Johanni Lausone de Bywelle et Johanni Tyrwyth de Corbryg omnia terras et tenementa mea cum pertinenciis in comitatu Northumbriae, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Lowthyre, Gilberto de Vaus, Roberto de Esthydwyn, Nicolao de Eryndone, Roberto de Myddyltone, et aliis. Datum apud Stoxfylde sextodecimo die Octobris, anno ringni (*sic*) regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Angliae quadragesimo tercio. [1369.] Seal wanting. A. 14.

40. [*Our Lady Gate.*] John Lawson and John de Tyrwhyt of Corbrigg convey to Sir Peter Blonk and Sir Adam de Corbrigg, chaplains, a burgage in Corbrigg 'in vico Sanctae Mariae' between a burgage of John Fayt on the east and a burgage of John de Merington on the west. Dated at Corbrigg, 20th January, 1371/2. Seals: (1) Oval; tabernacle work; the Virgin and Child; below

[1] In 1305, Thomas son of Robert de Redeware sued John of Brittany, earl of Richmond, and others, for houses and lands in Black Heddon, Corbridge, and Stamfordham. *Assize Roll*, No. 659.

them a standing figure St. John the Baptist ? ; on the dexter side, St. Catherine with her wheel ; on the sinister, a second female saint St. Margaret ? . 2. Round ; armorial : *a chevron between three martlets* ; . . . . . FIL' LAVRINCII. From *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. i. p. 64.

41. Endorsed : *Brigbares.* Noverint universi per presentes quod ego Alicia uxor quondam Gilberti Lowesone in pura viduitate mea relaxavi, etc., domino Petro Blonk et domino Adam de Corbrigge capellanis totum jus et clamium quae me contingunt ratione dotis post mortem predicti Gilberti quondam viri mei in uno burgagio cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge jacenti juxta le brigbarres inter burgagium Johannis et Willelmi Fayt ex parte una et burgagium Johannis de Meringtone ex parte altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forester, Willelmo Ayrik, Roberto de Hodespethe, Johanne Calfhird, Johanne de Kendale, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, quinto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septuagesimo secundo. Seal wanting. A. 26. (See Nos. 59 and 60 for two later deeds relating to this burgage.)

42. Endorsed : *Vicus fori.* Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod nos, Johannes le glover de Karliolo et Angnes uxor mea, unanimi consensu et voluntate dedimus, etc., Angneti Ferthane de Corbrige totum illud tenementum quod habemus in le Marketgate in Corbrige, sicut jacet inter placiam hospitalis de Stainscau ex parte una et tenementum praedicte Angnetis Ferthane ex parte altera, cujus unum capud se abbutat super viam regiam et aliud capud se abuttat super simiterium sancti Andreae ; tenendum et habendum praedictae Angneti, etc., reddendo inde annuatim praedictis Johanni et Angneti uxori meae et haeredibus nostris et assignatis tres solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum Pentecostes et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme tantum pro omnibus, etc. Hiis testibus, Ada filio Alani tunc senescallo domini Henrici de Perci, Johanne de Tirwyte, Roberto tannatore, Gilberto de Ebcestre, Willelmo del Halle, Ada Martine et Thoma filio Adae, et aliis. [Date, 1332-1345.] Round seal, a lion rampant ; * SVM LEO FORTIS. Canon Greenwell's deeds (B. 57.) Transcribed in Randall, vol. iii. p. 79.

43. Endorsed : *Botha in le Merketgate.* Hec indentura testatur quod Johannes Glover de Karliolo dedi, etc., Alano de Feltone et Agneti uxori ejus tenementum suum cum pertinenciis in Corbrige quod jacet inter tenementum Willelmi Greke ex parte una et tenementum quondam Rogeri del Vikers ex parte altera, et quandam placeam unius bothe jacentem in predicto Corbrige ex parte australi cimiterii sancti Andreae ; habendum et tenendum, etc., pro tota vita ipsius Johannis, reddendo inde annuatim predicto Johanni pro tota vita sua quatuor solidos argenti ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in hyeme per equales porciones, videlicet reddendo annuatim de predicto tenemento pridem nominato tres solidos argenti ad predictos terminos, et de predicta placea bothe duodecim denarios argenti ad terminos predictos, etc. ; preterea reddendo annuatim hospitali de Stagschawe viginti denarios argenti de predicta botha exeuntes, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Flemynge, Roberto de Thebay, Roberto del Schelde, Thoma Fourbour, et Willelmo de Aketone cum aliis. Datum apud Karliol', die Sabbati in vigilia Circumcisionis Domini, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quadragesimo quinto. [31st December, 1345.] Seal wanting. So also in Randall, vol. iii. p. 79. A. 37.

44. [*Marketgate.*] Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam de Sandeforth capellanus parochiae beatae Mariae Karliolii dedi, etc., Willelmo dicto Parsonman de Hotone et Margaretae filiae Johannis Glover uxori ejus omnia mesuagia mea cum pertinenciis tam in civitate Karliolii quam in villa de Corbrygh, que habui ex dono predicte Margaretae, tenendum et habendum predicto Willelmo et Margaretae et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Willelmi et Margaretae exeuntibus ; et si iidem Willelmus et Margareta sine heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Willelmi et Margaretae exeuntibus obierint, tunc volo et concedo quod omnia predicta mesuagia cum pertinenciis rectis heredibus predictae Margaretae remaneant, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Ricardo de Denton tunc vicecomite Cumbriae, Roberto de Tibay tunc majore Karleoli, Roberto Pauotson, Alano de Blenerhaysete, Willelmo de Topclife, Thoma de Alaynby et Thoma Malmayn et aliis. Seal wanting. So also in Randall, vol. iii. p. 78. Richard de Denton was sheriff of Cumberland 16th April, 1350, to 3rd November, 1351. A.42.

45. [*Marketgate.*] Omnibus hoc scriptum indentatum visuris vel audituris, ego Willelmus de Hotone et Margareta uxor mea, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos dedisse, etc., Johanni et Willelmo Fayt fratri ejus unam scohoppam (*sic*) in Corbrige, sicut jacet in vico fori inter tenementa dictorum

Johannis et Willelmi Fayt ex utraque, et unum tenementum sicut jacet in vico de Sidegate inter tenementum dictorum Johannis et Willelmi Fayt ex parte occidentali et tenementum beatae Mariae ex parte orientali ; habendum et tenendum, etc., pro tota vita dictorum Willelmi de Hotone et Margaretae uxoris ejus, etc., reddendo predictis Willelmo de Hotone et Margaretae uxori ejus vel alteri eorum diucius viventi unum annuum reditum quatuor solidorum argenti pro toto tempore vitae dictorum Willelmi de Hotone et Margaretae uxoris ejus, etc. His testibus, Johanne Forster, Willelmo Ayrik, Johanne Neve, Johanne Calvehirde, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Martis proxima post festum sancti Michaelis, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ sexagesimo octavo. [3rd October, 1368.] Seals wanting. A. 3.

46. [*Marketgate.*] Noverint universi per presentes quod ego Willelmus dictus Parsonman de Hutone remisi, etc., domino Petro Blonke et domino Adae de Corbrigge capellanis omne jus et clamium, etc., in omnibus illis terris tenementis et redditibus cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge quae quondam fuerunt Adae de Sandeforthe capellani, et quae ego dictus Willelmus et Margareta uxor mea habuimus de dono et feoffamento predicti Adae de Sandeforthe in predicta villa de Corbrigge, prout in quadam carta inde facta plenius continetur, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forester, Willelmo Ayrike, Roberto de Hodespethe, Johanne Fayt, Willelmo Fayt, Johanne de Kendale, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Lunae in crastino Assumpcionis beatae Mariae, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septuagesimo secundo. [16th August, 1372.] Round white wax seal, one inch ; quatrefoil leaf ; legend illegible. A. 38.

47. [*Marketgate.*] Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Robertus del Banke de Karliolo, consanguinis et heres Margaretae Glover, remisi, etc., domino Petro Blonke et domino Adae de Corbryge capellanis totum jus et clamium, etc., in omnibus illis terris et tenementis, redditibus et serviciis cum pertinenciis in Corbryge quae quondam fuerunt predictae Margaretae in eadem villa de Corbryge, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forster, Willelmo Ayryke, Roberto de Hudespethe, Thoma Chapman, Johanne de Kendalle, Johanne Neve, et aliis. Datum apud Corbryge, die Jovis proxima post festum sancti Bartholomei, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septuagesimo secundo. [26th August, 1372.] Seal wanting. A. 45.

48. Endorsed : *Fysshmarket.* Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Elena filia Thomae de Duxfelde, dedi, etc., Johanni Fayt et Willelmo Fayt fratri ejus, unum tenementum cum gardino adjacente cum pertinenciis in Corbryge, sicut jacet in Fysmarketgate, inter tenementum dictorum Johannis et Willelmi ex parte occidentali et tenementum quod Thomas Forster tenet ex parte orientali, quod quidem tenementum habui de dono et feoffamento cujusdam Elenae filiae Thomae Armiger, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Tirwyht, Roberto de Hudespath, Johanne Forster, Thoma Forster, Johanne Tod, Johanne del Halle, Gilberto Forster, et aliis. Datum apud Corbryge, die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ sexagesimo tercio. [6th October, 1363.] Round seal in brown wax, three-quarters of an inch ; on a shield, *a chevron between three crosses moline*, ✠ S . . . . RT'S . . . B . . .VS. A. 55.

49. [*Fysshmarketgate.*] Omnibus hanc cartam indentatam visuris vel audituris, ego Elena filia Thomae de Duxfeld salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Johanni Fayt et Willelmo Fayt omnia terras et tenementa mea cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in villa et campis de Corbryge jacentia ; habendum et tenendum, etc. ; reddendo inde annuatim dictae Elenae ad totam vitam suam unum annuum redditum sex solidorum ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum Pentecost' et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in yeme per equales porciones. *Clause for distraint* nisi predicti Johannes et Willelmus, heredes vel assignati sui, impediantur per communem guerram ita quod proficuum de terris et tenementis predictis levare non poterint, et tunc fiet eis allocacio de firma predicta de toto tempore quo sic fuerint impediti, etc. Et post mortem dictae Elenae predictus annuus redditus sex solidorum remaneat Johanni filio Roberti de Musgrave heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, sub eadem forma distringendi et ingrediendi quo superius mihi dictae Elenae plenius continetur, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forster, Roberto de Hudespathe, Johanne de Bartone, Waltero de Corwelle, Johanne de Neuham, Roberto Malsone, Johanne del Halle, Hugone Smythe, et aliis. Datum apud Corbryge, die Veneris proxima post festum sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ sexagesimo tercio. [6th October, 1363.] White wax seal, defaced. A. 34.

50. Endorsed: *Fysshmarketgate.* Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Johannes de Musgrave remisi, etc., domino Adae capellano de Corbrigge et Johanni Fayte totum jus et clameum, etc., in uno annuo redditu octo solidorum et sex denariorum annuatim exeunte michi et heredibus meis de quatuor tenementis in villa de Corbrige quae predictus Johannes Fayte et Willelmus Fayte quondam habuerunt ex dono et feoffamento Elenae filiae Thomae de Duxfelde, etc. Hiis testibus, Symone de Weltden, Johanne de Bartone, Hugone de Harwode, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Veneris proxima post festum sanctae Luciae virginis, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ octogesimo nono. [17th December, 1389.] Signet half an inch: [illegible] A

51. Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westmonasterium die Sancti Hilarii in quindecim dies, anno regni Edwardi regis Anglie tercii a conquestu quadragesimo sexto et regni ejusdem regis Francie trigesimo tercio, coram Willelmo de Fyncheden, etc., justiciariis, etc., inter Adam de Corbrigge capellanum et Petrum Blonk capellanum querentes, et Johannem Fait et Agnetem uxorem ejus et Willelmum Fait et Matildam uxorem ejus, deforciantes, de viginti et octo messuagiis et viginti acris terre cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge; unde placitum convencionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti Johannes et Agnes et Willelmus et Matilda recognoverunt predicta tenementa cum pertinenciis esse jus ipsius Petri, et illa eisdem Petro et Ade reddiderunt in eadem curia, habenda, etc., imperpetuum, etc. [January, 1372/3.] *Feet of Fines*, Edward III. No. 152. B. 46.

52. Endorsed: *Horsmarket.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Fayte, filius Thome Fayte de Corbrigge, dedi, etc., Willelmo Fayte filio Roberti Fayte de Corbrigge, domino Petro Blonke, domino Ade Raufesone de Corbrigge, capellanis, et Thome Beale, totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge sicut jacet in le Horsmarketgate inter tenementum Johannis de Chester ex parte occidentali et tenementum Johannis de Mynsteracres ex parte orientali, ac eciam totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge prout jacet ex parte occidentali ecclesie sancti Andreae de Corbrygge inter tenementum Johannis de Newtone ex parte australi et tenementum quod Johannes Fayte tenet in feodo de capella cantariae beate Marie in dicta ecclesia ex parte boriali. Hiis testibus, Thoma Clerk tunc ballivo de Corbrigge, Thoma Chapman, Johanne Calfehird, Willelmo Hunter, Johanne de Bartone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Jovis proxima post festum sancte Margarete virginis, anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo septuagesimo nono, et anno tercio regis Ricardi secundi. [21st July, 1379.] Round seal, a shield surmounted by a cross and charged with a St. Andrew's cross between two annulets. S' IOHN FEYT. A. 17.

53. Endorsed: *Smythigat.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Fayte, filius Thome Fayte de Corbrigge, dedi, etc., Willelmo Fayte filio Roberti Fayte de Corbrigge, domino Adae Raufsone de Corbrigge capellano, Nicholao de Alnewik et Thomae de Beale totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge prout jacet in le Smythigate inter tenementum domini Johannis Adamsone de Corbrigge capellani ex parte occidentali et tenementum Alani de Feltone ex parte orientali, etc. Hiis testibus, Thoma Clerk tunc ballivo de Corbrigge, Alano de Feltone, Willelmo Litster, Johanne Vause, Johanne Forestere de Corbrigge, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Jovis proxima post festum sanctae Margaretae virginis, anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo septuagesimo nono, et anno tercio regis Ricardi secundi. [21st July, 1379.] Seal wanting. A. 57.

54. Endorsed: *De domo in qua habitat uxor Roberti Fayt.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Fayte, filius Thomae Fayte de Corbrigge, dedi, etc., Willelmo Fayte filio Roberti Fayt de Corbrigge, domino Ade Raufesone de Corbrigge capellano, totum illud tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge situatum inter tenementum Willelmi Hoke ex parte orientali et tenementum Willelmi Tyndale ex parte occidentali, etc. Hiis testibus, Thoma Clerk tunc ballivo de Corbrigge, Thoma Chapman, Johanne Calfehird, Willelmo Hunter, Johanne de Bartone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Jovis proxima post festum sancte Margarete virginis, anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo septuagesimo nono, et anno tercio regni regis Ricardi secundi. [21st July, 1379.] Same seal as No. 52. A. 36.

55. Sciant, etc., quod ego, Thomas de Musgrave burgensis ville Novi Castri super Tynam, dedi, etc., Johanni Fayte de Corbrigge, domino Petro de Blonk, et domino Ade de Corbrigge, capellanis, tria messuagia et duas acras terre in villa et in territorio de Corbrigge, quorum mesuagiorum unum jacet in

vico fori inter mesuagium Willelmi de Blenkhowe ex parte boriali et mesuagium Willelmi de Duxfeld ex parte australi, unum messuagium in eodem vico ex orientali parte inter communem spowtam ex parte occidentali et messuagium quondam Alani de Felton ex parte orientali, et unum mesuagium apud Corwell inter mesuagium Johannis de Ebchester capellani ex parte boriali et communem venellam sicut itur ad aquam de Tyne ex parte australi ; et dictarum duarum acrarum terre una acra vocatur Lymekilnes, et una acra jacet ad Briggepottes inter terram Thome Baxster ex parte boriali et terram quondam Willelmi Fayte ex parte australi, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forester de Corbrigg, Roberto de Hudespeth, Johanne de Barton, Willelmo Ayrike, Thoma Chapman de Corbrigg, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Jovis octavo decimo die mensis Aprilis, anno gracie millesimo trescentesimo octogesimo primo. B. 58.

56. [*Smethygate.*] Universis pateat per presentes me Johannem Musgrave filium et heredem quondam Roberti Musgrave patris mei et Agnetis matris mee non vi motum vel ductum set mea sponte et voluntate dimisisse, etc., domino Ade de Corbryk capellano et Johanni Fayt, burgensi Novi Castri super Tynam, etc., quoddam annualem reditum octo solidorum et sex denariorum michi debitum in villa de Corbryk de quodam tenemento cum pertinenciis jacente in vico vocato Smethygate inter tenementum predicti Johannis Fayt ex parte orientali ex parte una et tenementum quondam Johannis Forster ex parte occidentali ex parte altera, etc. [Names of witnesses and date gone from damp.] B. 3.

57. [*Smethigat.*] Hec indentura facta inter Johannem Fayt et Adam Prest capellanum cantarie sancte Marie de Corbryg ex una parte et Thomam de Scyrborne sissorem de Corbryg ex altera, testatur quod predicti Johannes, etc., ad feodi firmam dimiserunt dicto Thomae unum burgagium jacens in Smethigat inter burgagium Johannis Forster ex parte occidentali et burgagium quod Willelmus To[g]sdun tenet in feodo de Johanne Fayt ex parte orientali ; habendum et tenendum, etc.; reddendo inde annuatim predictis Johanni et Adae, heredibus seu assignatis suis, ad festum Pentecostes et sancti Martini in yeme equis porcionibus sex solidos octo denarios, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Hoddespeth, Willelmo de ..... tunc ballivo, Thoma Shermane, Willelmo Colynsone, Willelmo de Duxfeld, Willelmo Hunter fullone, Gilberto Jonsone, et multis aliis. Datum apud Corbryg, die Lune proxima post festum nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} lxxx^{mo} sexto. [25th June, 1386.] C. 80.

58. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus Alde et Agnes uxor mea que quondam fuit uxor Willelmi Graystok dedimus, etc., Johanni Fait et Roberto Faite, filio ejusdem Johannis, de Corbrygg, tres rodas acrae terrae in campo de Corbrygg sicut jacent ex parte sancte capelle sancte Trinitatis, unam rodam et mediam jacentem ex parte predicte capelle ex parte occidentali inter Johannem Fait ex parte boriali et terram quae quondam fuit Willelmi Ayrygg ex parte australi, et unam rodam et mediam jacentem per le Belcthe juxta terram Johannis Fait ex parte australi et extendit a Tyndalle flat usque dominium d[omini] ex parte boriali, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Boltone tunc ballivo de Corbrig, Roberto Hudspeth, Johanne de Bartone, Johanne de Howghe, Johanne Sele, et multis aliis. Datum apud Corbrygg die Veneris proxima ante festum sancti Marci evangeliste, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum septimo decimo. [24th April, 1394.] The original deed passed into the possession of Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, and is stated by him to have appended to it the seal of Agnes Graystok, bearing a bull. *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, vol. iv. p. 150. C. 81.

59. Endorsed : *Vicus pontis.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam capellanus de Corbrige dedi, etc., Johanni Fayt seniori unum annuum redditum octo solidorum et sex denariorum exeuntem de uno tenemento cum pertinenciis in Corbrige, sicut jacet in vico pontis inter viam quae extendit ad pontem ex parte orientali et tenementum quondam Roberti de Meryngtone ex parte occidentali ; habendum et tenendum, etc., ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum Pentecostes et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto Hodispethe, Johanne Boltone, Johanne Bartone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme, anno Domini m°ccc^{mo} nonagesimo quarto et anno regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo octavo. [15th November, 1394.] Fragment of red wax seal. A. 23.

60. Endorsed : *Vicus pontis.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego dominus Adam capellanus de Corbrigge dedi, etc., Johanni Fayte seniori unum tenementum cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge sicut jacet

in vico pontis [described as in previous deed], cum tredecim solidatis et quatuor denariatis annualis redditus exeuntis de quodam tenemento cum pertinenciis sicut jacet in Corbrigge inter tenementum Symonis de Weltden ex parte orientali et tenementum quondam Willelmi Forster ex parte occidentali; habendum et tenendum, etc., predicto Johanni Fayte seniori et heredibus de corpore suo ligitime exeuntibus, etc.; et si contingat predictum Johannem Fayte obire sine heredibus de corpore suo ligitime procreatis, extunc predictum tenementum cum pertinenciis, cum predicto annuali redditu, etc., remanea.t Johanni Fayte clerico filio quondam Willelmi Fayte et heredibus suis imperpetuum, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto Hudspethe, Johanne Bartone, Johanne Boltone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Lunae, proxima post festum sancti Martini, anno Domini m°ccc^mo nonagesimo quarto, et anno regni Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo octavo. [16th November, 1394.] Round seal, defaced. A. 32.

61. Pateat, etc., quod nos Willelmus Martyne et Katerina uxor ejusdem Willelmi remisimus, etc., Johanni Fayte et Anote uxori ejus omnimodas acciones, etc., quas erga eosdem Johannem et Anotam unquam habuimus racione quorumcumque bonorum et catallorum de bonis paternis ejusdem patris sui, aut ex legato in testamento ejus eidem Katerine quovismodo debitorum sive spectantium, proventurum eciam exituum et firmarum provenentium de terris et tenementis dicte Katerine per decessum Thome fratris ejus spectantibus sive pertinentibus, ac omnes alias acciones personales quas erga eosdem Johannem et Anotam habuimus racione uniuscunque contractus debiti vel transgressus ab origine mundi usque in diem confeccionis presentium, etc. Datum apud Hextildesham, quarto die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo nonagesimo quinto. B. 57.

62. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam Raufesone de Corbrigge capellanus dedi, etc., Roberto Fayte quondam filio Johannis Fayte de Corbrigge omnia terras redditus et tenementa cum pertinenciis in villa et in campis de Corbrigge que habui ex dono et feofamento Johannis Fayte patris sui, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Spenluf tunc ballivo de Corbrigge, Roberto Hodispethe, Johanne de Bartone, Hugone de Harwode, Thoma Chepman, Thoma Cole, et aliis. Datum die Jovis in festo sancti Valentini martiris, anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo nonogesimo sexto. [15th February, 1396/7.] Seal cut off. A. 2.

63. Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Willelmus Fayt et Matilda Fayt uxor mea dedimus, etc., Adae Prest de Corbrig omnia terras et tenementa nostra cum pertinenciis in villa et in campis de Corbrig quae habuimus ex dono et feofamento predicti Adae, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forester, Willelmo Ayrik, Roberto Hodispethe, Johanne de Bartone, Johanne de Kendale, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige in festo Pascae, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu Angliae quadragesimo septimo. [17th April, 1373.] Two seals; the first of similar design to that of John Fayt, the second fragmentary. The deed follows on the fine No. 51. A. 44

64. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego dominus Adam Prest de Corbrige dedi, etc., domino Johanni Fayt vicario de Symundburne quondam filio dicti Willelmi Fayt et Matildae omnia terras et tenementa mea cum pertinenciis in villa et in campo de Corbrige quae habui ex dono et feoffamento Willelmi Fayt et Matildae uxoris suae, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto Hudspethe, Johanne Baxster, Willelmo Wrygth, Johanne Hesilden, Hugone Harwod, Willelmo Cawmbrygth, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Martis proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme, anno regni regis Henrici quarti octavo. [16th November, 1406.] Signet, a cross patoncée. Transcribed in Randall, vol. iii. p. 86. A. 27.

65. Endorsed: *De aula in Gormyre.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Cristiana de Bur[illegible]e, quondam uxor Adae cissoris, dedi, etc., Thomae Prest, Petro clerico, et Johanni de Tirwhyt mesuagium meum cum pertinenciis in Corbrige jacens apud Gormyre inter manerium domini de Corbrige ex parte una et mesuagium quondam Roberti textoris ex altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Alano de Feltone, Waltero de Corwelle, Willelmo de Kendale, Adam de Weltdene, et Willelmo Forster cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Lunae proxima post festum decollacionis sancti Johannis Baptist[illegible], anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quadragesimo nono. [31st August, 1349.] Seal wanting. A. 61.

66. Endorsed: *De aula in Gormyre.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Chepman de Corbrige dedi, etc., Johanni Fayt clerico unum annuum redditum quinque solidorum exeuntem de t[illegible] illo tenemento cum pertinenciis in Corbrige, quod quondam fuit Agnetis Ferghane, prout jacet apud

Gormyre inter tenementum Johannis Forster ex parte australi et viam regiam ex parte boriali et tenementum Willelmi Hunter ex parte occidentali et viam regiam ex parte orientali, quem quidem annuum redditum [illegible] ex dono et feoffamento Willelmi Awryge per cartam suam inde mihi confectam; habendum et percipiendum, etc., ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in yeme per equales porciones, etc. Et nomine attornacionis et seisinae predicto Johanni Fayt unum denarium tradidi, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Spenloffe tunc ballivo, Roberto Hodispathe, Johanne Bartone, Willelmo Murray et Willelmo Wreghte, et multis aliis. Datum apud Corbryge, die Veneris proxima post festum exaltacionis sancte Crucis, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi vicesimo. [15th September, 1396.] Round seal, three-quarters of an inch; R between two branches. A. 70.

67. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Fayt vicarius de Akle dedi, etc., domino Willelmo Red et domino Willelmo Trouesdal capellanis omnes terras et tenementa mea que habeo in villa de Corbrige et in campo ejusdem, heredibus et eorum assingnatis, etc. Hiis testibus, Ricardo Tu . . . . , tunc ballivo, Johanne Chester, [Lyon]yel Chester, Willelmo Torp, Johanne Baxster, Roberto Wryghth, Johanne Mercote, Johanne Richardsoun, Hugone Spuristane, Johanne Qwitlok, Johanne Saware, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, duodecimo die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti undecimo. [1433.] C. 107.

68. Noverint universi per presentes me dominum Willelmum Trouisdale capellanum remisisse, etc., domino Willelmo Red capellano totum jus, clameum, etc., in omnibus illis terris et tenementis meis in villa de Corbrig et in campo ejusdem que nuper ego et prefatus Willelmus habuimus ex dono et feoffamento Johannis Fayt vicarii de Akle; habendum et tenendum, etc. Datum vicesimo quarto die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo tercio. [1445.] Seal of red wax, almost all gone. C. 107.

69. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Rede capellanus dedi, etc., Willelmo Andrewe de Dunelm' et Johanne uxori ejus omnia illa terras tenementa redditus et servicia cum suis pertinenciis in villa et territoriis de Corbrig in comitatu Northumbriae que quondam fuerunt Johannis Fayte clerici; habendum et tenendum, etc., prefatis Willelmo Andrewe et Johanne heredibus et assignatis ipsius Johanne imperpetuum, etc. [Robert Redeshawe of Corbrig and John Redeshawe of Qwardelawe to give seisin]. Datum vicesimo tercio die Septembris, anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie septimo. [1467.] Oval seal of red wax. C. 108.

70. Noverint universi per presentes me Nicholaum Ingilwode filium et heredem Johannae Ingilwode nuper defuncte teneri, etc., Willelmo Rousby seniori, Roberto Patsone, Roberto Coken, et Ricardo Prioure, parochianis capellae sanctae Margaretae Dunelm' in decem libris legalis monetae Angliae, etc. Datum vicesimo tercio die mensis Marcii, anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} septuagesimo nono.

In dorso. Condicio istius obligacionis talis est, quod si infra obligatus Nicholaus Ingilwode deliberet quietam et pacificam seisinam Willelmo Rousby, Roberto Patson, Roberto Coken et Ricardo Prioure, parochianis capellae sanctae Margaretae Dunelm', ante festum sancti Michaelis archangeli proximum futurum post datam presencium de et in omnibus terris, tenementis, burgagiis, mesuagiis et redditibus quae quondam fuerunt magistri Johannis Fayt clerici sicut jacent in villa et territorio de Corbrige in comitatu Northumbriae et in villa et territorio de North Aukeland, tunc presens obligacio pro nullo habeatur, alioquin in suo robore perseveret. Seal wanting. A. 10.

71. Noverint universi, etc., me Willelmum Rousby seniorem de Dunelm' remisisse, etc., Roberto Patson, Roberto Cokeyn, et Ricardo Prior de Dunelm' omnia tenementa, etc., que nuper habui ex dono et feoffamento Nicholai Ingilwoud, filii et heredis Johanne Ingilwoud vidue defuncte, filie et heredis Ricardi Cressyngham et Alicie uxoris sue, consanguinee et heredis propinquioris magistri Johannis Fayt nuper vicarii de Acley, de et in omnibus terris tenementis, etc., in villa et campis de Corbrig, villa Novi Castri super Tynam, villa Nort Aukland, vel alibi infra regnum Anglie, etc. Datum Dunelm', quarto die Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo primo. [1481.] B. 29.

72a. 20th March, 1482-3. At the court of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, at Corbridge, by virtue of a writ from our lord the King, in court there before John Swinburne and John Heron and others, [illegible] persons entrusted by the said earl to hold the said court, appears Nicholas Inglewood on the

borough part, and complains by John Lonsdale his attorney by letter of attorney brought by the said John and entered on the roll of court, that William Waddale of Corbridge, on the 26th April, 21 Edw. IV. [1482] did unjustly disseise him the said Nicholas of 28 messuages and 30 acres of land in Corbridge, and Thomas Baxter then in court and others can testify the same. And the bailiff of the said borough having summoned a jury, viz: William Chester, Edmund Chester, John Whickwham, Richard Hudspeth, John Kendal, John Stobart, Edmund Huntley, John Treyke, William Robinson, Robert Davison, Robert Thompson, and John Horner, these upon their oaths return verdict that the said William Waddale never of right was seized of the said messuages, land, etc., by any lawful seisin, but by strong hand held the said messuages and lands; and they further find that John Waddale, father of the said William Waddale, never at any time had lawful seisin or possession of the same, but held them as farmer to William Reed, chaplain, one of the executors and feoffees of Master John Fayt, sometime vicar of the church and village of Aycliffe, county Durham; and they further say that on the 23rd September, 7 Edw. IV. [1467] the said William Reed, chaplain, by his charter confirmed to William Andrew of Durham and Joan his wife, sometime spouse of Richard Inglewood father of the said Nicholas Inglewood who now brings his plea, all the messuages, lands, etc., in Corbrigge in the county of Northumberland which formerly were of John Fait, clerk, and which were held by the said William Andrew and Joan his wife, mother of the said Nicholas Inglewood, in chief of the lords of the fee by the services thence due; and they further say that the said messuages, lands, etc., ought to descend by inheritance to the said Nicholas Inglewood, his heirs and assigns for ever. Signed and sealed in the presence of Richard Lewin, Robert Cokyn, Robert Paterson, John Johnson, Thomas Lycyn and others, at the place day and year above said. Hodgson MSS. Corbridge Guard-book, from Ralph Spearman's collections.

72b. Noverint universi per presentes me Johannem Lonesdale de Dunelm' in dicto comitatu barbure, et attornatum Nicholai Ingilwod, attornasse et in loco meo constituisse dilectum michi in Christo Ricardum Lewyn, Robertum Sylby et Johannem Blunt attornatos, etc., ad clamandum et intrandum et seisinam nomine meo faciendum et percipiendum de et in viginti et octo mesuagiis et triginta acris terre cum pertinenciis in villa et teritorio de Corbryge, que predictus Johannes Lonesdale recuperavit in nomine predicti Nicholai Ingilwode in curia tenentium apud Corbrige predicta, ultimo die Maii, anno regni regis Edwardi quarti vicesimo secundo, etc. Datum Dunelm', decimo die Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quadringintesimo nonagesimo primo. B. 20.

73. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Cokyn de Framwelgate in Dunelm' dedi, etc., Ricardo Lewyn, Ricardo Emryson, Thome Forest', et Johanni Pottys, parochianis capelle sancte Margarete Dunelm', omnia terras, tenementa, mesuagia, burgagia, redditus et servicia, etc., que nuper habui ex dono et feoffamento Nicholai Ingilwode consanguinei et heredis magistri Johannis Fayte nuper vicarii de Aclyff in comitatu Dunelm', cum Willelmo Rousceby seniore, Roberto Patesone, et Ricardo Prior nuper defunctis, in villis et territoriis de Corbrige, etc., Novi Castri super Tynam in comitatu Northumbriae, et villa de North Aukeland in comitatu Donelm'. [John Lonysdale and John Prior to give seisin]. Datum Dunelm', quarto die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tercio. A small seal of red wax. C. 89.

74. Hec indentura facta apud Corbrig in comitatu Northumbriae, sexto die Maii anno Domini M°iiijc°lxxxxvj°, inter Ricardum Lewyn armigerum, magistrum Ricardum Empsone notarium, Thomam Forester et Johannem Pottes de Dunelm' ex una parte et Henricum Chestre de Corbrig predicta ex parte altera, testatur, quod predicti Ricardus, Ricardus, Thomas, et Johannes Pottes tradiderunt, etc., et ad firmam dimiserunt predicto Henrico Chestre de villa de Corbrig predicta unum vastum tenementum in quo Johannes Naddale quondam inhabitavit in predicta villa, cum xj acris et j roda et dimidia terre in campo de Corbrigh predictis quae quondam fuerunt magistri Johannis Fayt nuper vicarii de Aclyff in comitatu Dunelm'; habendum et tenendum dictum tenementum vastum cum predicta terra, videlicet una acra jacens in le Flures, ij[a] acra jacet super Lentrees, tercia et quarta acre abuttant simul ex parte orientali Halderstreyt, quinta acra terre jacet in Iwellades, vj[a] acra terre abuttat [illegible] acra terre jacet apud Luymkynnes, viij[a] acra terre jacet in le Lawridyng [illegible] terre simul abuttant super viam que ducit ad villam de Thornburgh, undecima acra jacet in Colchestre, cum una roda et dimidia terre jacente in le Lawridyng in j schone; habendum [illegible]

termino xl annorum proxime sequencium ; reddendo inde annuatim, etc., xij solidos viij d. ob. durante termino predicto ad festa sancti Mathei et Pentecostes per equales porciones. Et predictus Henricus Chester et assignati sui edificabunt reparabunt et sustentabunt durante termino predicto tenementum predictum ex suis propriis expensis. [Clauses of distress and warranty.] C. 108.

75a. Endorsed : *Corbridge.* July 8, 9 Hen. VIII. (1517). Perpetual lease from Cuthbert Billyngham of Crukehalle by Durham esq , John Bentley of Thrillesden, Thomas Marnduke chaplain, Hugh Wakerfelde chaplain, Robert Hervy of Durham, Hugh Rowlle of the same, John Colson of the same, Robert Crake of the same, Richard Merley of the same, and Robert Wilffett of the same, to Roger Heron of Halydene, gentilman, to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the customary services, and by paying a yearly rent of 5s., payable halfyearly at Martinmas and Whitsontide at the altar of St. Thomas in the chapel of St. Margaret in Durham, with a proviso for reentry if the rent were in arrears for twenty days and bond of 20li from the lessee for due payment of the rent, of the following property in Corbridge :—Unum mesuagium in Corbrige in comitatu Northumbrie, vocatum Gormorhal, prout jacet inter burgagium Willelmi Baxter ex parte australi et quandam communem stratam ibidem, vocatam Seynt Elynglayne ex parte boriali, nunc in tenura Johannis Ladley ; unum burgagium jacens ibidem in quadam venella, vocata Seynt Eleyn, ex parte boriali ville ibidem, inter burgagium comitis Northumbrie ex parte orientali et burgagium prefati Willelmi Baxter ex parte occide[n]tali ; unum aliud burgagium vastum jacens super finem cujusdam venelle inter burgagium gilde S. Andree in ecclesia de Corbrige predicta ex parte orientali et communem stratam, ducentem versus Stagshawe, ex parte occidentali ; duo alia burgagia jacentia in Scamylgate ex parte boriali ville ibidem inter burgagium prioris de Hexham ex parte orientali et burgagium Rogeri Heron ex parte occidentali, nunc in tenura Jacobi Robson ; unum aliud burgagium in eadem strata jacens inter burgagium Johannis Elryngton, in tenura Willelmi Horner ; duo alia burgagia jacentia in fine orientali ville ibidem super le Northraw, inter burgagium Thome Elryngton ex parte orientali et burgagium Willelmi Baxter ex parte occidentali, nunc in tenura Willelmi Richerdson ; unum aliud burgagium vastum jacens in Colwelchare ex parte boriali ejusdem ville inter burgagium prioris de Hexham ex parte australi et burgagium cantarie B. Marie in ecclesia predicta ex parte boriali ; unum aliud burgagium jacens in Sidgate ex parte boriali ville ibidem, inter burgagium Gilberti Huddispath ex parte occidentali et burgagium pertinens ponti de Corbrige ex parte orientali ; unum aliud burgagium jacens in Sidgate ex parte boriali ville ibidem inter burgagium Johannis Chestre ex parte orientali et burgagium pertinens predicto ponti ex parte occidentali, nunc in tenura Gilberti Huddispath ; unum aliud burgagium, quondam vocatum Barkhous, jacens in Scamylgate ex parte boriali, inter burgagium Johannis Elryngton ex parte orientali et burgagium comitis Northumbrie ex parte occidentali, nunc in tenura Edwardi Huddispath ; unam acram terre jacentem in Lyndburnflat, prout jacet inter terram Rogeri Heron ex parte australi et terram pertinentem cantarie B. Marie in ecclesia predicta ex parte boriali, nunc in tenura dicti Rogeri ; tres rodas terre jacentes apud Throthoppeys, prout jacent inter terram Rogeri Heron ex utraque parte, nunc in tenura Johannis Harlle ; unam rodam terre jacentem in Menmerkett inter terram dicte cantarie B. Marie ex parte orientali et terram dominicam comitis Northumbrie ex parte occidentali, nunc in tenura Ricardi Huntley ; quandam parcellam terre, vocatam *a hedland*, continentem dimidiam acram terre, jacentem in le Flurez, inter terram Thome Carnaby ex parte occidentali et quosdam seliones terre vocat' Flurez buttes et wyndes, ex parte orientali, nunc in tenura Roberti Belle ; unam acram terre jacentem in Lonyngdiksyde inter terram Willelmi Baxter ex parte australi et terram Rogeri Heron ex parte boriali, nunc in tenura Willelmi Richerdson ; unam acram et dimidiam terre jacentes in Colchestre inter terram Rogeri Heron ex utraque parte, nunc in tenura Edwardi Huddispath ; unam acram terre jacentem ultra quendam rivulum, vocatum Ayburne, inter stangnum molendini ex parte orientali et terram comitis Northumbrie ex parte occidentali, nunc in tenura Thome Trollop ; dimidiam acram terre jacentem inter dictum rivulum ex parte australi et terram Johannis Chestre apud Stagshawfurde ex parte boriali, nunc in tenura Willelmi Dalton ; duas acras et dimidiam terre, quarum due jacent apud Langbank inter terram dominicam comitis Northumbrie ex parte orientali et terram Johannis Chestre ex parte occidentali, et dimidiam acram terre jacentem in quodam loco vocato Sandyrod, inter terram Gilberti Huddispeth ex parte australi et terram Rogeri Heron ex parte boriali, nunc in tenura Henrici Broune ; dimidiam acram terre jacentem in fine occidentali

de dicta Sandyrod, inter terram prioris de Karlille ex parte australi et terram Gilberti Huddispeth ex parte boriali ; unam acram et dimidiam terre jacentes in Langbank, in fine occidentali ejusdem, inter terram Willelmi Baxter ex parte orientali et diversos fines terrarum diversorum dominorum ex parte occidentali, nunc in tenura Rogeri Heron ; unam acram et dimidiam terre supra le Lillesaw Reynneys, inter terram Willelmi Baxter ex utraque parte, modo in tenura Rogeri Heron ; dimidiam acram terre jacentem inter terram cantarie B. Marie ex parte boriali et terram Rogeri Heron ex parte australi, et abuttantem super fossatum strate, vocate Stagshawstrett, modo in tenura Edwardi Huddispath ; tres acras terre jacentes ex parte occidentali de Willedikwey inter terram Rogeri Heron ex parte boriali et terram Gilberti Huddispeth ex parte australi, vocatas Kiplingland, modo in tenura Gilberti Huddispath, Willelmi Dalton, et Johannis Harlle ; unam acram et dimidiam terre jacentes apud Hayburnsid, inter Hayburne ex parte boriali et terram Rogeri Heron ex parte australi, modo in tenura Edwardi Huddispath ; dimidiam acram terre de Rughlaw, inter terram Rogeri Heron ex parte occidentali et terram Willelmi Baxter ex parte orientali, modo in tenura Alicie Thomson ; dimidiam acram terre jacentem super le Lymekilles, inter terram Rogeri Heron ex parte boriali et terram Willelmi Baxter ex parte australi, modo in tenura Thome Trollop ; unam acram terre jacentem super Lawridyng, inter terram Rogeri Heron ex parte occidentali et terram S. Margarete in Dunelm', ex parte orientali, modo in tenura dicte Alicie Thomson ; unam acram terre jacentem apud Lymekilles inter terram prioris de Karlille ex parte australi et terram Willelmi Baxter ex parte boriali, modo in tenura Johannis Harle ; unam acram terre, vocatam *a hedland*, jacentem super terram dominicam vocat' Hughishille, modo in tenura Johannis Ladley, et inter terram S. Margarete ex parte occidentali ; dimidiam acram terre apud pedem et finem australem de Lawridyng et terram Rogeri Heron ex parte australi, modo in tenura Rogeri Chestre ; et unam acram terre jacentem apud Didiriche inter terram Willelmi Baxter ex utraque parte, modo in tenura Willelmi Richerdson. One tag for seal, which has been destroyed. Mr. William Grey Robinson's deeds.

75b. This indenture maid the xjth day of July, the ixth yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the viijth, betwixt Cuthbert Billyngham of Cruckhall besyd Durham esquyer, John Bentley of Trillesden, Thomas Marmaduk prest, Hugh Wakerfeld prest, Robert Harby of Durham, John Colson, Hugh Rowll, Robert Crak, Richard Merley, and Robert Wilsett of that oon partie, and Roger Heron of Halyden in the countie of Northumberland gentilman of that other partie, witnesseth that where the above written Cuthbert Billyngham and other afor named have be their dede indented dimised and yeven untow the said Roger Heron certen landes and tenementes in the town and feldes of Corbrige, to have to the said Roger and his heires for ever, paying therfor yerly a certen rent, as by the said indenturez beryng date the viij day of July the ix yere of Kyng Henry the viijth more playnly it appereth ; it is agreed betwext the partiez that, yf at any tym hereafter the said Roger Heron and his heires be impleded sued or trubled of or for the said landes and tenementes or any part or parcell therof, that then the said Roger and his heirs, upon resonable request maid to the said Cuthbert and other afore named, shall by hymself or his councell lerned in that behalf have the viewe and sight of all such evidences as concerneth the said landes and tenementes and the verrey true copies of the same, yf it so shall then be thought expedient. And for the further surtie of the title of the seid Roger and his heirs in the premissez, all such evidences as remayneth in the custodie of the seid Cuthbert and other afore named shall be in redines at the assisse at Newcastell afore the kynges justices then to be shewed under wax for the mayntenance of the rightfull possession and interest of the said Roger Heron and his heirs of and in the premissez. In witnes wherof the partiez aforesaid to the partes of theis indenturez enterchangeably hath set their handes and sealles. Yeven the day, moneth and yere aforesaid. [1517]. B. un-numbered.

76-94. Miscellaneous Properties.

76. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Isabella uxor quondam Andreae de Haultwysil, in pura potestate mea et in ligia viduetate mea, concessi, etc., Johanni Gray de Corbrige et Aliciae uxori sue et eorum heredibus totum jus et clameum, etc., in uno messuagio cum pertinenciis in Corbrige quod est inter messuagium quondam Andreae de Hautwysile viri mei ex parte una et placeam Willelmi de Dyttone

ex altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano filio Ricardi, Andrea de Corwell, Alano Barker, Willelmo Yunge, Herone filio Symonis, Ada Palmer, Willelmo de Toggesden, et multis aliis. [Date, after 1310.] Fragment of seal in brown wax ... MA ..... IVET. A. 68.

77. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Cristiana dicta Feynane de Corbrygge, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me in plena potestate et pura viduitate mea remisisse, etc., Thome dicto Prest de Corbrigge et heredibus suis totum jus, etc., in illa placea terre cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge quam predictus Thomas habuit quondam in feodo de Thoma quondam marito meo et me ; et eciam in duobus solidatis annui redditus de predicta placea terre quondam predicto Thomae quondam marito meo et michi annuatim debitis, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Willelmo de Glascou vicario de Corbrygge, Andrea Ynge, Galfrido de Weltedene, Rogero textore, Willelmo filio Henrici de Corbrygge, et Adam Palmer clerico, cum multis aliis. Datum apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die Veneris proxima ante festum sancte Katerine virginis, anno Domini M°CCC° vicesimo secundo. [19th November, 1322.] Fragment of seal in white wax ; a wolf's (?) head and ..... Also transcribed in Randall, vol. iii. p. 75. A. 8.

78. Endorsed : *Horsmarket.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Porta de Corbrige dedi, etc., Laurencio de Dunelm', burgensi villae Novi Castri super Tynam totam illam placiam terrae cum pertinenciis suis in villa de Corbrige in vico qui vocatur le Hydmarketh, sicut jacet inter mesuagium Radulfi de Berley ex parte una et mesuagium Thomae Preest ex parte altera, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Gilberto de Buroughdone tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Willelmo de Tyndale, Johanne filio Aliciae, Adam filio Alani, Sampsone Paytefyn, Henrico de Hirbotil, Johanne Todde, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, decimo nono die Junii, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi decimo septimo. [1324.] Round seal in brown wax, ½ inch. ✠ I ĊRAKS NOTIS. Squirrel. Also transcribed in Randall, vol. iii. p. 77. A. 54.

79. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Thomas filius Hugonis carnificis, dedi, etc., Michaeli aurifabro de Corbrigge et Aliciae uxori sue, toftum meum cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge quod est inter messuagium Ricardi dicti Prest ex parte australi et mesuagium beate Marie quod dominus Thomas capellanus de Sidegat tenet ex parte boriali ; tenendum et habendum, etc., inperpetuum ; reddendo inde annuatim abbati et conventui de Alba Landa octo decim denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet novem denarios ad pascam et novem denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis, pro omnibus serviciis, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Bartone, Willelmo de Tyndal, Alano filio Ricardi, Hugone filio Asceline, Adam de Rousyd, Alano de Eryngton, Radulfo de Bywellis, Thoma dicto Prest clerico, et multis aliis. Seal wanting. Transcribed in Randall, vol. iii. p. 81. B. 32.

80. Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Alicia filia Michaelis aurifabris dedi, etc., Stephano fratri meo unum toftum cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge, illud videlicet quod quondam fuit Michaelis patris mei in quo ipse inhabitabat, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani de Corbrigge, Alano de Eringtone, Willelmo filio Henrici, Johanne de Lund', Gilberto de Ebbechestre et Thoma Taillour de Belshowe, cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, die Lunae proxima post festum sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno Domini M°CCC° vicessimo nono. [26th June, 1329.] Seal wanting. A. 5.

81. Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Sthephanus de Neutone et Agatha uxor mea dedimus, etc., Agathe filiae Ricardi Preist mesuagium illud cum pertinenciis in Corbrigge quod fuit quondam Johannis Plummer, jacens inter mesuagium nostrum ex une parte et mesuagium quondam predicti Ricardi ex alia, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano de Eryntone, Andrea de Corwelle, Adam Palmer, Johanne de Lund' et Thoma Prest cum aliis. [After 1329.] Seals wanting. A. 31.

82. Sciant, etc., quod ego Johannes filius Alicie de Corbrige dedi, etc., Matildae filiae Johannis filii mei illud toftum meum cum pertinenciis in Corbrig jacens in vico de Prendstrete inter toftum quondam Hugonis filii Asceline ex parte una et mesuagium Alani Chyri ex alia, etc. Hiis testibus, Andrea de Corwelle, Willelmo Forster, Thoma filio Margarete, Adam Bell et Adam Palmer et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Jovis proxima post festum sancti Barnabe apostoli, anno Domini M°CCC^mo vicesimo nono. [29th June, 1329.] B. 13.

83. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agatha de Lund' de Corbrige dedi, etc., Johanni de Alnewike clerico et Agneti uxori sue unam acram terre arrabilis cum pertinenciis in Corbrige jacentem apud

Holdemancroftes inter terram quondam Johannis filii Johannis ex utraque parte, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Johanne filio Alicie, Thoma de Hethervngtone, Andrea Yonge et Willelmo del Halle et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Veneris proxima post festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno Domini M°CCC^mo tricesimo octavo. [25th June, 1338.] Round seal in brown wax, defaced; no legend. A. 12.

84. Endorsed: *De messuagio in vico fori.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Kentegernus Skely et Alicia uxor mea de Corbrige dedimus, etc., domino Roberto Feryghan de Corbrige capellano illud mesuagium nostrum cum pertinenciis in Corbrige, jacens in vico fori inter mesuagium quondam Ricardi Ayrike ex parte occidentali et toftum nostrum quod nos predicti Kentegernus et Alicia tenemus nomine dotis ejusdem Alicie ex dotacione Ricardi filii Ricardi Preeste quondam viri ipsius Alicie ex parte orientali, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Johanne de Corbrige, Thoma de Hethryngtone, Andrea Yonge, Gilberto de Ebchester, Willelmo Forester et Willelmo del Halle et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die dominica proxima ante festum sancti Dunstani episcopi, anno Domini M°CCC^mo quadragesimo. [14th May, 1340.] Seals wanting. Randall, vol. iii. p. 80, says, 'small seal of white wax, the impression gone.' A. 52.

85. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Willelmus filius Ricardi Preeste salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse, etc., domino Roberto Feryghan de Corbrige capellano, etc., totum jus et clameum, etc., in illo mesuagio [described as in preceding deed]. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Johanne clerico, Thoma Fayte, Adam Palmer, Kentegerno Skely, Roberto Barker et Thoma filio Ade et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Veneris in crastino ascensionis Domini, anno Domini M°CCC^mo quadragesimo. [26th May, 1340.] Fragment of white wax seal. A. 25.

86. Omnibus hoc scriptum cirographatum visuris vel audituris, Walterus de Bywell carpentarius salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum dominus Odonellus de Divilstone capellanus concesserit et dimiserit Radulpho de Barley de Corbrygge illud mesuagium cum pertinenciis in Corbrygge quod predictus Odenellus habuit ex dimissione Cristiane que fuit uxor Ricardi de Lowell, que Cristiana illud mesuagium tenuit ad terminum vite sue de hereditate mea; noveritis me concessisse, etc., eidem Radulpho et Juliane uxori sue predictum mesuagium cum pertinenciis, etc. Pro hac autem confirmacione predictus Radulphus de Barley et Juliana uxor ejus concesserunt pro se heredibus et assignatis suis, predicto Waltero de Bywell, heredibus et assignatis suis, unum redditum annuum, ad quascunque manus mesuagium illud devenerit post mortem dicte Cristiane, ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in hyeme per equales porciones, etc. Hiis testibus, Andrea de Wawalle (*sic* read 'Corwelle'), Henrico Litster, Thoma de Hethrintone, Andrea Ynger, Willelmo For' carnifice, Galfrido de Welteden, et Ada Palmer, cum aliis. Datum in Corbrygge, die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Valentini martiris, anno Domini M°CCC° vicesimo octavo. [18th February, 1328.9.] Seal gone. C. 96.

87. Hec indentura testatur quod, cum Radulphus de Barley de Corbrig concessit Ranulpho de Duxfield burgensi Novi Castri super Tynam unum redditum annuum decem solidorum argenti de messuagio suo in Corbrig in perpetuum recipiendum, prout in carta inde inter eos confecta plenius continetur, idem Radulphus concessit pro se heredibus et assignatis suis quod si predictus Radulphus, etc., satisfecerint predicto Ranulpho, etc., de tribus libris septendecem solidis et octo denariis argenti in festo Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo nono vel circa predictum festum anno predicto, extunc cessat solutio predicta annui redditus in perpetuum, et carta quam idem Ranulphus inde habet extunc pro nullo habeatur. Et predictus Radulphus concessit pro se, etc., quod si ipsi non satisfecerint predicto Ranulpho, etc., de predictis tribus libris septendecem solidis et octo denariis argenti in festo Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistae anno predicto vel circa predictum festum ut predictum est, extunc predictus annuus redditus decem solidorum integre remaneat predicto Ranulpho, etc., prout carta inde confecta plenius testatur, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filius Alani, Thomas de Hetherington, Andreas Yong, Willelmo Forster, Adam de Dychton, Johanne de Ullyby et Adam de Palma et aliis. Datum apud Corbrig, die dominica in vigilia apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo tricesimo octavo. [28th June, 1338.] Mickleton MSS. vol. 35, document 6.

88. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Radulphus de Barley, salutem. Noveritis me remisisse, etc., Agneti Ferghane, etc., omne jus et clamium, etc., in duabus acris et dimidia terrae cum pertinenciis in Corbrige, jacentibus per partes diversas videlicet in una acra et dimidia jacente in boriali parte de Ayburne inter terram Thomae Preste ex parte una et terram quondam Willelmi Ayrike ex altera, et dimidia acra terrae jacente ex australi parte de Ayburne inter terram Willelmi filii Henrici ex parte una et communem pasturam ex altera, et dimidia acra terrae jacente ex australi parte de Ayburne inter terram Willelmi de Kendale ex parte una et terram Willelmi filii Henrici ex altera, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Willelmo Forester, Willelmo del halle, Adam Martyn et Thoma Prest cum aliis. Datum apud Corbrige . . . die Novembris, anno Domini millesimo CCC^mo^XL^mo^ tercio. Round seal in black wax, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; the Holy Lamb. ECCE AGNVS DEI. A. 53.

89. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus de Barley de Corbryg dedi, etc., Ade filio Johannis de Ayden illud mesuagium meum cum pertinenciis jacens in . . . . inter mesuagium Andree Yonge ex parte una et mesuagium meum quod habui ex dono Thomae de Duxfeld ex altera; habendum et tenendum, etc. Hiis testibus, Adam filio Alani, Thoma de Hethrington, Willelmo Forester, Gilberto de Ebchestre, Willelmo del Halle, Johanne de . . . . , et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die martis proxima post festum sancti Thomae martiris, anno Domini millesimo CCC° quadragesimo tercio. [23rd December, 1343.] A small round seal of whitish wax, a little broken. C. 106.

90. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Emma filia quondam Willelmi Sawer de Corbrigge dedi, etc., domino Johanni de Cotesforde perpetuo vicario de Corbrigge dimidiam acram terrae arabilis jacentem in campo de Corbrigge, videlicet in Colchester juxta terram quae quondam fuit Johannis filii Johannis et nunc est in tenura Alani de Feltone, unde una finis tendit versus ecclesiam sanctae Trinitatis, et altera finis versus orientem, et unam rodam terre sub le Nethrerydyng inter terram dicti domini Johannis ex parte occidentali et terram Matildae de Boure quae nunc est in tenura Alani de Feltone ex parte orientali, et unam rodam terrae sub Brokislawe inter terram Matildae de Boure ex parte australi et terram quae quondam fuit Johannis filii Johannis ex parte orientali quae nunc est in tenura Alani de Feltone, et una finis extendit se versus occidentem et altera finis versus orientem. Hiis testibus, Alano de Feltone, Roberto Hudspethe, Johanne de Tirqwhyte, Elya Cole, Thoma Litstere, Willelmo Matfen, Willelmo Hogge, et multis aliis. Scriptum apud Corbrigge, in vigilia apostolorum Simonis et Judae, anno Domini millesimo CCC^mo^ quinquagesimo sexto. [27th October, 1356.] Round seal in yellow wax, indecipherable. Also in Randall, vol. iii. p. 74. A. 20.

91. Hec indentura testatur quod Willelmus Ayryke de Corbrige dedit, etc., Willelmo de Grastok de Corbrige unum tenementum in eadem jacens in Prentstrete inter tenementum dicti Willelmi ex parte una et tenementum Alani de Feltone ex parte altera, habendum et tenendum, etc.; reddendo inde annuatim dicto Willelmo Ayrike et rectis heredibus suis octodecem denarios ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in yeme, etc. Et dictus Willelmus de Graystoke non faciet vastum in dicto tenemento nec onerabit dictum tenementum de ullo alio onere nisi de quo oneratum fuit die confectionis presentium, etc. Hiis testibus, Alano de Feltone, Willelmo Hog', Roberto Hudespeth, Johanne de Tyrqwyth et Willelmo Malsone et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Martis in festo apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quinquagesimo octavo. [1st May, 1358.] Fragment of white wax seal. A. 16.

92. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agatha filia Johannis de Londone et heres Christianae uxoris ejus remisi, etc., Johanni Calvehirde et Agneti uxori ejus totum jus et clamium, etc., in uno mesuagio cum tribus acris terrae cum pertinenciis in villa et campo de Corbryge, quod quidem mesuagium jacet in Westgate inter tenementum domini Johannis de Ebchester capellani ex una parte et tenementum Johannis filii Thomae ex altera parte, etc. Hiis (*sic*) Willelmo Ayryke, Johanne Forster, Roberto de Hudspathe, Alano Maiere, Johanne de Bartone, Adam de Biltone, Willelmo de Broghtone, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, die Jovis proxima post festum sancti Dunstani episcopi, anno Domini millesimo CCC sexagesimo septimo. 20th May, 1367.] Seal wanting. A. 48.

93. Hoc scriptum indentatum testatur quod Willelmus de Daynthorppe de Corbrygge clericus et Juliana uxor ejus ex unanimi concensu et voluntate dederunt, etc., Roberto de Hudespethe de Corbrygge

unum annuum redditum quatuor solidorum exeuntem de tenemento suo prout jacet in vico fori in Corbrygge inter tenementum Roberti Malsone ex parte una et tenementum Alani de Feltone ex parte altera, habendum et percipiendum predictum annuum redditum, etc., ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in hyeme per equales porciones, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne Forster, Thoma Forster, Thoma Chepmane, Willelmo Hogg, Willelmo de Duxfelde, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrygge, die Mar[illegible] proxima post festum sancti Johannis ante portam latinam, anno Domini millesimo CCC[mo] septuagesimo octavo. [11th May, 1378.] Seal wanting. A. 43.

94. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Toppynge de Corbryge dedi, etc., Roberto Fayt, Willelmo Fayt et Johanni de Wetewode unam acram terrae cum pertinenciis in Colchestre jacentem inter terram Willelmi de Ulwyntone ex parte australi et Colchestre weye ex parte boriali, et abuttat super terram Willelmi de Ulwyntone ex parte orientali usque Colchestre waye ex parte occidentali, etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto Hodyspeth, Simone de Welden, Johanne de Boltone ballivo dictae villae, Thoma Chepman, Johanne Hunter, clerk, et al[illegible]. Datum apud Corbrygge, die Jovis proximo ante festum decollacionis sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Angliae octodecimo. [27th August, 1394.] Round seal, three-quarters of an inch. 'R' between two palm leaves. A. 46.

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEEDS RELATING TO CORBRIDGE PROPERTIES

A.—Greenwich Hospital Deeds and Durham Treasury Miscellaneous Charters.

1. 4 February, 1370. John Forester of Corbrigg and Constance his wife appoint Wm. Hinks and Simon Baron their attorneys to deliver seizin to Walter de Tyndale of one piece of ground inclosed within Tyngalgarth. Two seals. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Derwentwater Abstracts, p. 827. (Original deed missing).

2. Noverint universi per presentes quod nos Johannes Forester de Corbrigge et Custancia uxor mea unanimi consensu remisimus, etc., Waltero de Tyndale omne jus et clameum quod habuimus, etc., in una placea terre inclusa infra illud tenementum vocatum Tyndalgarthe in Corbrigge jacente in le Smithi[illegible], extendente in longitudine de veteri introitu de Tyndalegarthe ex parte orientali usque burgagium domini Alani de Corwelle ex parte occidentali, et continente in latitudine quinquaginta pedes, videlicet de regia via versus boriam infra dictum tenementum de Tyndalegarthe, etc. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Brounfeld tunc vicario de Corbrigge, Johanne de Mitford, senescallo, Willelmo Ayrike, Roberto de Hodespethe, Johanne de Tyrwhit, Johanne Fayt, Johanne de Kendale et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, ultima die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo CCC[mo] septuagesimo. Seals: (1) One inch; a shield surmounted by helmet out of which issues a griffin's head; arms: *a fess charged with three hunting horns; a label of three points.* * SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DE CORBRETG. (2) Seven eighths of an inch; arms: *a chevron between three martlets.* * S. IOHIS FIL LAVRENCII. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 469.

3. Hec indentura testatur quod Walterus de Tyndale dedit, etc., Roberto Usher de Corbrigg unam placeam terre (described as in the previous deed); habendum et tenendum, etc., prefato Roberto heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, etc.; reddendo inde annuatim Johanni Forest' de Corbrigg et Custancie uxori ejus matri predicti Walteri duodecim denarios argenti ad totam vitam predictae Custanciae, etc., et post vitam predictae Custanciae reddendo inde annuatim prefato Waltero heredibus et assignatis suis duodecim denarios argenti, etc. Hiis testibus, Willelmo Ayrik, Roberto de Hodespeth, Thoma Forester, Gilberto Forester, Symone Bacoun, Johanne de Kendale, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigge, decimo die mensis Marcii, anno Domini [illegible] septuagesimo. Seal[illegible] PRDEVS . . . DIV. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 27 b.

4. John Forester of Corbrigge and Custancia his wife appoint Adam de Corbrigge chaplain and John de Kendale of Corbrigge their attornies to give seizin to Walter de Tyndale of Devilestone of the said plot of land in Tyndalegarth. Dated at Corbrigge, 10th October, 1372. Two seals, viz, seal of John Forester as on No. 2, and a signet. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 470.

5. Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Robertus Hudespeth, dedi, etc., Willelmo de Tyndall unum tenementum cum pertinenciis situ in Corbrig, jacens in vico vocato Fysscammylgate, inter tenementum Jacobi de Wotton ex parte orientali et tenementum dicti Willelmi de Tyndale ex parte occidentali, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Mitford, tunc senescallo ibidem; Johanne de Barton, Willelmo de Cowyk, [illegible] Willelmo de Duxtelo, Johanne del Hugh, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigg, vicessimo secundo die Octobris, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonogesimo primo. *Greenwich Hospital Deed*, 15 L. 31.

6. 10th January, 1402-3. Mortgage or bond from William de Tyndale in favour of Robert Wysse to secure repayment of 7 marks. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, Box 15 L. 32.

7. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Tyndall dedi, etc., domino Johanni de Eglynghame capellano unum tenementum (described as in No. 5). Hiis testibus, Roberto Hudespeth junior, ballivo tunc temporis de Corbryge, Roberto Fayte, Willelmo Wrygh, Hugone de Herwode et multis alijs. Datum apud Corbryge, quartodecimo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quarto. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 34.

8. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus de Tyndall, burgensis ville de Corbrigg, dedi, etc., Roberto Wys de Ovyngham unum burgagium jacens in villa de Corbrigg in vico vocato Fisschamelgate, quod quidem burgagium quondam fuit Ade Martyn, jacens inter burgagium quod quondam fuit domini Johannis de Cotesford quondam vicarii de Corbrigg, ex parte orientali, et tenementum Johannis de Hesilden ex parte occidentali; habendum et tenendum, etc., imperpetuum, pro quadam summa pecunie in magna mea necessitate prae manibus michi soluta; reddendo annuatim pro predicto burgagio custodibus operis pontis de Corbrigg qui pro tempore fuerint duodecim denarios de bona moneta Angliae, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Mitteford milite tunc seneschallo domini de Corbrigg, Roberto Hudspath seniore, Cuthberto Smyth, Willelmo Wrygth, Willelmo Hunter, Willelmo de Beawmond, Johanne Frisell, Roberto Hudspath juniore tunc ballivo de Corbrigg,[1] et multis aliis. Datum apud Corbrigg, die Jovis in septimana Pasche, anno Domini millesimo cccc^mo^ quinto. [23rd April, 1405]. *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 33.

9. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Newham de Corbrig dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome del Mulde de Naffreton dua tenementa sicut jacent in villa de Corbrigge in vico Grangiorum que ducit ad villam de Bywell pro . . . . . quam michi solvit prae manibus in magna necessitate; habendum et tenendum prefata duo tenementa cum gardino adjacente, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne . . . . . , Johanne . . . andwyll, Johanne le masone, Thoma Murrefe, Willelmo . . . . . , Willelmo . . . . , ... , ... , ... Wallys de Corbrigg, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrigg, die lune in vigilia sancti Marci, anno Domini millesimo tricesimo nonogesimo nono, et regni regis Henrici anno primo. [21st April, 1399]. Signet seal obliterated. *Durh. Treas.* Misc. Chart 473.

10. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Simon de Weltdene senior dedi, etc., Johanni del Brygge clerico et Johanni de Tyndale capellano omnia terras et tenementa mea, etc., que habeo ex dono et feoffamento Alani de Feltone et Ade de Corbryge capellani in villa et in campis de Corbryge, etc. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Wydryngton, Johanne de Mitford, militibus, Johanne de Eryngton, Ricardo de Crawcestre, Roberto Hudespath, et alijs. Datum in festo sancte Katerine, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie decimo. [25 November, 1408.] *Greenwich Hospital Deeds*, 15 L. 35. Seal armorial: *a cinquefoil, in chief a demi-lion rampant.* SIGILL : SIMONIS : DE : WELTEDENE.

11. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quod presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes Chester armiger et burgensis ville de Corbryge in comitatu Northumbrie salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse, etc., Johanni Whytlok ville predicte de Corbryge unum tenementum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sicut jacet in Corbryge predicto inter tenementum Johannis Bryge vicarii de Corbryge ex parte

[1] On the 11th August following, the King granted for life to Roger Gray the office of bailiff of Corbridge, as Robert de Hodyspathe held it of the grant of the earl of Northumberland, the [illegible]t pertaining to the King on account of the earl's forfeiture. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1405-1408, pp. 58, 107.

boriali et terram cantarie beate Marie de Corbryge ex parte australi, habendum et tenendum, etc., reddendo inde annuatim michi heredibus et assignatis meis duodecim denarios ad duos anni terminos per equales porciones, videlicet ad festa sancti Martini in yeme et Pentecostes, termino prime solucionis incipiente in festo Pentecostes proximo futuro post datam presencium, etc. [Clause for distraint]. Hiis testibus, Johanne Bryge vicario de Corbryge, Leonello Chester ballivo ejusdem, Andrea Huddespeth, Johanne Baxstare, Henricho Marchall, et aliis. Datum in festo [illegible] sancte crucis, anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xxxj^{mo} [3rd May, 1431]. Seal of brown wax, W in octagon frame. *Durh. Dean & Chap. Misc. Charters*, 4753.

B. AUGMENTATION OFFICE. ANCIENT DEEDS.

12. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Forester de Prenstrete dedi, etc., Johanni [illegible] heredibus et assignatis suis, unum toftum et croftum jacencia in Prenstrete de Corbrige, sicut jacent inter terram que est in tenura Ade de Heley ex parte una et terram que est in tenura predicti Willelmi Forester ex altera etc. Hiis testibus, Adam de Helay, Willelmo de Matfen, Willelmo . . . . . , Alano de Felton, Willelmo Malson, Roberto de Hudespeth, Johanne de Tirwite, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrige, in die dominica proxima ante festum omnium sanctorum, anno Domini m^{o}ccc^{o}lvij^{mo}. [29th October, 1357.] P.R.O. Ancient Deeds, B. 1209.

13. Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Agnes de Corwell, filia et heres Walteri de Corwell, remisi, etc., Alicie de Corwell matri mee totum jus et clameum que habeo, etc., in omnibus terris et tenementis cum pertinenciis in villa et campis de Corbryg que mihi de jure descendere poterunt per predictum Walterum patrem meum vel jure cuiuscumque alterius antesessoris mei. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Bromfeld tunc vicario de Corbryg, Willelmo Ayryk, Willelmo Hogge, Roberto de Hudespeth, Thoma Chapman, Willelmo de Duxfeld, Johanne de Kendall, et aliis. Datum apud Corbryg, in festo invencionis sancte Crucis, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} septuagesimo quarto. [3rd May, 1374.] Oval seal of white wax. P.R.O. Ancient Deeds, B. 3719.

C. DEEDS IN BRINKBURN CHARTULARY.

14. Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Agnes filio Henrici Moppar salutem, etc. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Johanni Croyd[1] et heredibus suis, etc., unam celdam cum pertinenciis ex australi parte ecclesiae sancti Andreae in villa de Corbrig, illam, scilicet, quae sita est inter celdam Alani filii Ricardi ex parte orientali et introitum cimiterii ecclesiae sancti Andreae ex parte orientali, pro quadam summa pecuniae quam dictus Johannes mihi prae manibus pacavit ; tenendum et habendum, etc.; reddendo inde annuatim priori et conventui de Brinkburne duos solidos et duos denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad Natale Domini et aliam medietatem ad Natale sancti Johannis Baptistae, et quatuor denarios pro firma burgagii ad festum sancti Johannis Baptistae, pro omni servitio seculari et demanda, etc. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Tyndale, tunc coronatore, Adam de Maynevil tunc senescallo Corbrig, et aliis. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 165.

15. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes Buyllun, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, etc., ecclesiae sancti Petri de Brinkburne et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam syoppam in villa de Corbrig, illam, scilicet quam emi ab Aspalone, quae sita est juxta exitum cimiterii versus aliam in dextera parte versus occidentem in qua etiam aurifabri manere solent ; habendum et tenendum, etc., ad luminare Beatae Mariae sustentandum in eadem ecclesia, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam, etc. ; excepto quod hii, qui praedictam syoppam de praedictis canonicis tenebunt, annuum redditum ejusdem syoppae persolvent, videlicet, annuatim quatuor denarios ad festum sancti Johannis Baptistae, etc. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui, anno gratiae m^{o}cc^{o}xl^{o} quinto, in crastino sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Cambou, Roberto de Throklawe, et aliis. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 166.

[1] In 1304 John Croyd of Corbridge purchased a shop in that town from Matthew de Dersingham and Agnes his wife. *Feet of Fines, Co. Durh.* [illegible]. No. 113.

D.—Various Deeds in Private Possession.

16. Hec indentura testatur quod dominus Hugo de Rughsyd de Corbrig capellanus dedit, etc., Hugoni filio Ricardi de Welteden de Corbrig illud toftum suum cum pertinenciis in Corbrig' jacens juxta cimiterium beati Andree ex australi parte inter scoppam Johannis Forster ex una parte et le Styell ex alia, habendum et tenendum eidem Hugoni et heredibus de corpore suo procreatis, etc., reddendo inde annuatim predicto domino Hugoni ad totam vitam ipsius domini Hugonis octo solidos argenti ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in hyeme per equales porciones. Et si predictus Hugo sine herede de corpore suo procreato obierit, tunc predictum toftum cum pertinenciis integre remaneat predicto Ricardo patre predicti Hugonis et Johanne uxori sue et heredibus de corporibus eorundem Ricardi et Johanne procreatis imperpetuum, etc. Et si predicti Ricardus et Johanna sine herede de corporibus eorundem Ricardi et Johanne procreato obierint, tunc predictum toftum cum pertinenciis integre remaneat aliis rectis heredibus Willelmi quondam filii Agathe de Herford, etc. Hiis testibus, Thoma de Hethryngton, Andrea Yong', Gilberto de Ebchestre, Adam de Barthton, Waltero de Corwell, et aliis. Datum apud Corbrig, die Mercurii proxima ante festum sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno Domini m°ccc^mo quadragesimo tercio. Round armorial seal: charges indistinct. Lord Allendale's deeds.

17. Sciant, etc., quod ego Robertus Huddespeght junior dedi, etc., Willelmo Bewemond duo tenementa cum pertinenciis in villa de Corbrig, et unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in territorio ejusdem ville, que quidem terre et tenementa habui ex dono et feoffamento Adae Thoppeson de Corbrigg, etc. Datum apud Corbrig, 9 July, 14 Ric. II. *Swinburne Miscellaneous Charters*, p. 30, *ex* Hodgson MSS.

18. Noverint, etc., me Willelmum Bewmond filium et heredem Roberti Bewmond remisisse, etc., Johanni Merle de Hexham totum jus et clameum, etc., in quatuor tenementis et duabus acris terre in villa et in campo de Corbrig, etc. Presentibus Alano B . . . . . , Thoma Forstar', Thoma Hornar, Johanne Robynson. Datum apud Hexham in festo sancti Bartholomei, 7 Hen. V. *Swinburne Miscellaneous Charters*, p. 33, *ex* Hodgson MSS.

19. Sciant, etc., quod ego, Johannes Kendal de Novo Castro super Tynam, dedi, etc., Johanni Horsley unam dimidiam acram terre cum pertinentiis in Corbryg jacentem juxta quandam dimidiam acram terre ipsius Johannis Horsley ibidem. Remisi etiam, etc., eidem Johanni Horsley totum jus et clamium que habeo, etc., in eisdem duabus dimidiis acris terre, etc. Hiis testibus, Adhomaro Herynge, Roberto Rhodes, Rogero Both, Lionello Chestre et Johanne Baxter. Datum octavo die Januarii, a. r. r. Henrici sexti, etc., decimo. [1431-2.] *Waterford Charters*, No. 26.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

THE ROMAN REMAINS

IN THE

PARISH OF CORBRIDGE.

BY

PROFESSOR F. HAVERFIELD.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN REMAINS IN THE PARISH OF CORBRIDGE.

I. ROMAN ROADS.

(1) *Dere Street.* The principal and indeed the only well attested Roman road in the Corbridge district is the Roman Great North Road, built probably by Agricola, which connected York with the Wall and other Roman sites in north-eastern Britain up to, and, for a while, even beyond the Cheviot hills. Of this road the vestiges near Corbridge have long been known—at least since Christopher Hunter described them briefly in print in 1702.[1] So far as a Roman road can be traced without excavation, they were tested in detail by MacLauchlan in 1850-51,[2] and though parts of the line are obscure, the general course is certain. From the fort at Ebchester, where it crossed the Derwent, Dere Street can be followed in a straight line, largely along modern roadways, over Whittonstall hill to the Tyne valley at Riding Mill. Thence the line becomes less certain; there is reason to think that it ran on in much the same straight line, but adapting itself somewhat to the contours of the valley and roughly parallel to the river, to Dilston haughs; here, just opposite to Corbridge mill and the mouth of the Cor-burn, it seems to have turned to cross the Tyne by a bridge. The point at which it reaches the crossing is nearly, if not quite, in line with the visible roadway from Ebchester to Riding Mill.

The bridge which carried it attracted the notice of antiquaries as early as Leland (1540) and substantial remains can still be seen (fig. 1), though many stones were taken out by the agent of the Greenwich Hospital estates about 1840 to build a water-wheel at Dilston Mill. The stone foundations of the south abutment and of two piers are visible in the water during dry summers, such as 1911, and the approach to the north

[1] *Philosophical Transactions*, 1702, No. 278, pp. 1130 *et seq.*

[2] MacLauchlan, *Survey of Watling Street*. London 1852, pp. 175-93.

abutment was traced in 1861 and more fully in 1907.[1] The stones of the piers and abutments appear to have been tied together by iron and lead cramps, which are described, by one who saw some of them removed in

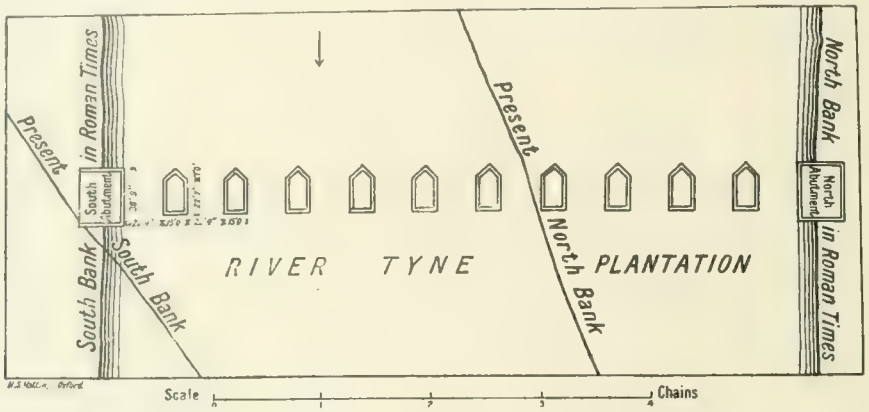


FIG. 1. PLAN OF PIERS OF ROMAN BRIDGE ACROSS THE TYNE.

(Surveyed and planned by Mr. T. E. Forster. Reduced from the *Journal* of the British Archaeol. Association.)

1840, as 'large squares looking like window frames,' and one fragment of which is or was preserved in the Blackgate museum.[2] The whole structure, when perfect, must have been hardly less massive than the

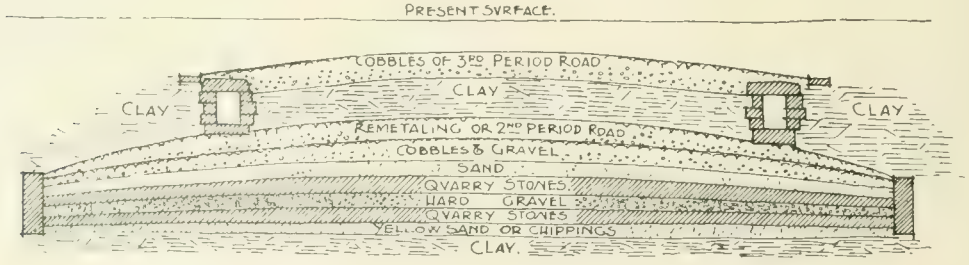


FIG. 2. SECTION OF ROADWAY NEAR THE NORTH ABUTMENT OF THE BRIDGE.

(W. H. Knowles *mens. et del.*, *Arch. Ael.*, third series, IV. 211).

better known Roman bridge over the North Tyne near Chollerford. If one may judge by the strata of the road metal on the north bank, as examined in 1907 (fig. 2), it would seem that after its first construction,

[1] *Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, iv. (1908) p. 208. Our plan of the bridge is reproduced from the *Journal of the British Arch. Assoc.* where Mr. R. H. Forster has described the remains now discernible in the river (new series, xii., p. 205). The present bridge of Corbridge, though sometimes said to stand on Roman foundations (Sykes, *Local Records*, i. p. 115), follows a purely medieval line.

[2] *Proc. Newcastle Soc. Antiq.*, iii. (1887) p. 169.

the road was twice substantially remade, and the second reconstruction, which was much the most extensive, may have occurred in the fourth century A.D. It is, however, impossible to determine when the stone bridge was first erected and whether it was preceded by any structure in wood. The stone bridge itself may have consisted of stone piers with a wooden superstructure, like Trajan's bridge over the Danube and other Roman bridges and like various railway viaducts of the last century in Cornwall. The, at first sight, rather curious line which it took may have been determined by the need to cross the then river-bed (now somewhat changed) as near as might be at right angles.

From the bridge, the road—of somewhat uncertain width—was traced in 1907 climbing the hill side towards the west end of Corstopitum. Whether it turned east to pass through that site, or ran round its western flank, is not as yet ascertained; the results of the excavations of 1911-3 suggest that it divided so as to follow both directions. But north of Corstopitum clear traces of it can be seen in the fields a quarter of a mile away; here the raised mound of its 'agger' crosses a grass park between the Cor-burn and the point at which the Sandhoe lane meets the high road leading from Corbridge to Elishaw bridge. From this point northward the modern highway represents, more or less closely, the Roman road, not only in the climb of nearly five hundred feet up the steep Stagshaw Bank to the ridge which forms the northern limit to the Tyne valley but also for many miles beyond. Near the top of the ascent, close to the burn dividing Corbridge parish from Portgate, the road passes a rectangular earthwork of one and a quarter acres in area; this has been styled, as by MacLauchlan, an 'exploratory fort,' but its shallow ditch and scanty rampart make the suggestion very hazardous, and its real age and character remain to be fixed by excavation. A little further on, at the top of the ascent, the road passes through the Wall. No special fortifications seem to have marked the spot. Horsley, about 1725, noted 'a square castellum, half within the wall and half without.' But no remains have been seen since, none are now discernible, and the still visible line of the ditch leaves little room for any large building north of the Wall. The fort, whatever it exactly was, cannot have been formidable. It is plain that the Wall and the Road belong to two different policies and periods. The Wall represents a scheme of defence based on the line from Tyne

to Solway. The Road corresponds to measures of offence, conquest, and annexation further north.' When, therefore, the Road was important, the Wall mattered comparatively little and *vice versa*. Thus, the point where the Road pierced the Wall was never of great moment and special defence was unneeded.

The question has often been put, why the Roman road followed the course which has just been sketched. MacLauchlan suggests that Corstopitum was an important British site, which the Romans had to occupy; otherwise, he urges, they would have crossed the Tyne below Corbridge, near the railway tunnel, and thus gained a better gradient for the climb to the top of Stagshaw Bank.[2] No real trace, however, has been noted of British inhabitation in or near Corstopitum, while the river banks near the tunnel are lofty and precipitous and their sandy subsoil somewhat treacherous. Corstopitum, on the other hand, offers both an easy river-crossing and a good site for a fort or other station, and it lies in direct line with the Roman road from Ebchester to Riding Mill.[3] If the climb from Corbridge to the northern summit be steep, Roman engineers seldom turned aside for that. Had they wished, indeed, they could have both climbed up from Corstopitum and descended the slopes on the northern side past Bewclay, by easier routes than those which they actually selected. It is always dangerous to deduce details of ancient history from topographical probabilities. Minute physical changes, of which we know nothing, may have subtly altered some feature in the countryside; personal or momentary considerations, which we cannot hope to trace, may have determined the choice or avoidance of special sites or routes. But there seems no serious objection to the view that the Roman road was brought to Corstopitum because that seemed to the Roman engineers to offer the best point for a river passage and adjacent 'station.'

The road which has just been described is plainly identical with that noted in the Antonine Itinerary as leading from the south past Vindomora (Ebchester fort) and Corstopitum to Bremenium (Rochester fort).

[1] The point where the Road passes the Wall is near the farm of Portgate and in the township of that name (parish of St. John Lee). This name Portgate is attested in medieval documents as old as 1278 (vol. iv. of this series, p. 211). It does not, however, mean as some have thought, 'the road through the gate (*porta*) in the Wall.' Like the name 'Portway,' which occurs often in more southern England, it is purely English and denotes 'the way to the town,' in this case, to Corbridge—'port' being an early English word for 'town,' which occurs in other associations (port-reeve, etc.).

[2] *Survey of Watling Street*, p. 21 n.

[3] See pp. 10, 457.

Whether it bore any Roman name is unknown. Throughout the middle ages, it seems to have been habitually known, from the Tees to beyond the Tweed, as Dere Street. Two other appellations, however, also occur, Gamelspath and Watling Street. Gamelspath was the medieval name of the road where it crosses Cheviot, near Coquethead; there I have heard Cheviot shepherds employ it at the present day. Watling Street occurs in a couple of medieval documents referring to the county of Durham; it is, however, very rare in early times and it may be due to the antiquarian speculations of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. But about 1700 the eighteenth century antiquaries, Christopher Hunter of Durham and after him Gordon, Gale, and Stukeley, revived the name Watling Street, and it has been much used ever since. It is, however, both devoid of real authority and in itself misleading, and should be discontinued. The 'Watling Street' in modern Corbridge does not represent any Roman road at all, but is a medieval thoroughfare recently misnamed.[1]

(2) *Corstopitum to Fourstones and the Stanegate.* It has often been conjectured that the Roman Stanegate, which runs eastwards from the end of the Maiden Way at Carvoran and the fort of Magna, roughly parallel to and south of the Wall, as far as the neighbourhood of Fourstones, continued across the North Tyne to join Dere Street at Corstopitum. *A priori*, it is probable that there was some communication between these two roads from the south, and it is likely enough that the Stanegate represents it. But no definite trace of any Roman road has yet been detected between Corstopitum and either Fourstones or any similar spot. The excavations at Corbridge showed in 1911 that a road ran out from the 'station' westwards, but it was only followed for a few yards, and its goal is still quite uncertain; it may be merely a local road to the cemetery and other points close to the west of Corbridge.

[1] For Dere Street see Mr. Craster's remarks above, pp. 32-34. For Watling Street see two Durham documents of 1291 and 1303 in the *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, ii. pp. 1187, 1227; iii. p. 34. It seems fairly certain that in its earliest usage 'Watling Street' denoted simply the road from London to Wroxeter and to the English substitute for Wroxeter, Shrewsbury; there alone its earliest form, Waeclinga, seems to occur. But when the Anglo-Norman antiquaries began to speculate on the ancient roads and their English names, they transferred some of these names to roads with which they had previously no connexion, and the Durham 'Watling Street' is perhaps another instance of this. It is quite in accordance with this tendency that the Elizabethan topographer, Harrison, gives the name of 'Watling Street' to the Roman road from Catterick Bridge over Stainmoor to Carlisle and not to that which passes Corbridge, and three centuries earlier the poem 'Morte Arthure' applies it to the whole route of a traveller from Scotland by Carlisle and Catterick to Kent. In 1632 a 'Watling Street' appears among the bounds of the [illegible] of Lanark. In the [illegible] Watling Street was in use for the Stagshaw road, while 'Dere Street' was applied to a lane leading out of Corstopitum to the north and turning westward into the Sandhoe road. See above, p. 12[illegible].

(3) *Supposed Road from Corstopitum to Whitley Castle.* Another Roman road is conjectured to have connected Corstopitum and Dere Street with the Maiden Way and fort of Whitley Castle (Castle Nook) in South Tynedale, twenty-two or twenty-three miles to the south-westward. It is first mentioned in the writings of Warburton, that is, in the first half of the eighteenth century; since, it has occasionally been identified with the Tenth Antonine Iter, and Galava, a 'station' on that Iter, has even been placed at Old Town. Some evidence exists for an ancient track along this line. The old road which runs from Clargill, near Alston, over Whitfield Moor to the Allen valley near Whitfield Hall, has a fairly straight course for nearly five miles, and traces of now disused roads running east and west have been noted on the high ground south of Hexham. There is also documentary evidence to show that a road connected Alston with Corbridge in the thirteenth century, and the hamlet of Corbey-gates —anciently Corbrig gate—a mile east of Alston, is probably a relic of the fact. But this evidence is not enough to prove a Roman road. Both the medieval roads and those now in use run from Alston towards Corbridge, not from Whitley Castle, and indeed could hardly be reached from the latter. Moreover, no Roman remains have been recorded from any part of the twenty-three miles between Corbridge and Whitley Castle; while I have sought in vain for signs of Roman occupation at Old Town, and so have others from Hodgson downwards.[1] Neither the Old Town near Whitfield Rectory nor that nearer Catton show any visible traces of Roman occupation; the latter is hardly even a possible Roman site.

Nor is it necessary to suppose a Roman road here. Whatever ancient track connected Corbridge and Alston may have been purely medieval. The lead mines at Alston were worked in the middle ages, and Corbridge in the thirteenth century was important enough to be, in its own right, a centre of roads. One such road was the *alta via quae ducit de Stanhoppe versus Corbrigge* (mentioned in a grant of land near Wolsingham in A.D. 1311), which probably ran from Weardale over Muggleswick Common and is certainly not Roman.[2]

[1] The late Mr. R. Forster (*Hist. of Corbridge*, p. 10) notes in support of this road that, when the 'new' road was made in 1829 from Corbridge Bridge to Dilston, an old roadway of paving stones firmly bedded together was cut. But there is no evidence that this was Roman, and it is not in the required line. The ancient bridge at Dilston Mill, mentioned by MacLauchlan (*Survey of Watling Street*, p. 20), seems to be fourteenth century work.

[2] *Feodarium* (Surt. Soc. vol. 58), p. 184 n.

On the whole, we must conclude that the available evidence seems adequate to prove a medieval road from Corbridge to Alston, but inadequate to prove a Roman road from Corstopitum to Whitley Castle. Till such a Roman road be established by excavation or the discovery of Roman milestones, theories concerning it must rest in abevance. It may be observed, however, that a road such as this, approaching Corstopitum bridge from the south-west, would approach much more directly to the actual line of the bridge than does Dere Street coming from the south-east. If we could prove its existence, we might be tempted to wonder whether Agricola—the first Roman general to enter this region—may not have first reached the Tyne from some such base as Chester, on the west coast, and thence by the Maiden Way and Whitley Castle. Afterwards, he or his successors might have added the Dere Street line from York through Durham county to Corbridge and given up the Whitley Castle route, but the bridge would already have been built, and Dere Street would have accepted it. Here, however, we reach a region of pure conjecture, which is valuable only as showing the possibilities of the case. The line of the Roman bridge may well have been settled by the then line of the river. At present, we seem to have evidence that Agricola had and used a base at York, and built the road from York to Corstopitum, and we have no evidence that he used any other road from the south to Corbridge.

(4) *Devil's Causeway.* Another doubtful Roman road which touches our parish is the so-called Devil's Causeway or Eastern Branch of Watling Street. This is first mentioned by Warburton in the first half of the eighteenth century. It was surveyed on the surface by MacLauchlan in 1857-9,[1] and is supposed to have branched off from Dere Street near Bewclay and thence to have run for fifty miles north-east and north till it disappears without any definite end near Berwick. No Roman forts or other evidences of permanent occupation have been as yet discovered on any part of this long line. But the northern part of the road, from near Whittingham and Glanton to Lowick, is fairly well attested by existing roads and boundaries, and can be connected with a presumably Roman road, still traceable by its metalling, which crosses the moors from Rochester (the Roman fort of Bremenium) towards Holystone and Whit-

[1] MacLauchlan, *Eastern Branch of Watling Street* Lond. 1864.

tingham.[1] The southern part, over thirty miles long, from Bewclay to Whittingham, is by no means so certain. It was not proved by the enquiries of MacLauchlan, which were confined to a surface examination, and its reputed line is not confirmed by roads or parish boundaries, or by Roman remains at any point throughout its length.[2]

We may then conclude that while, in northern Northumberland, there is evidence of a Roman road running from the Rochester fort eastwards towards Whittingham and then north towards Lowick, there is as yet no adequate proof of a road diverging from Dere Street at Bewclay and running north-east and north towards Whittingham to join the northern road. Even the northern section is puzzling, in that its stretch of thirty-five miles lies wholly through a district devoid of ascertained Roman remains. Unless the antiquities of north-eastern Northumberland have been carelessly explored, the Devil's Causeway must represent a temporary or unfinished scheme and not a part of the permanent Roman occupation.

(5) *Other Roman Roads.*[3] Theories have from time to time been put forward relating to other minor Roman roads within the area of Corbridge parish. MacLauchlan, apparently misled by the forgeries of Richard of Cirencester, conjectured a road from the north gate of Hunnum (p. 468) to Whittington and the Devil's Causeway. But he admits that no trace of such a road could be found. Others have imagined roads either from Hunnum or from Down Hill, past Halton church, to Stagshaw Bank and Dere Street, or even to the low ground below Beaufront and thence westwards over the North Tyne. Others, again, have been tempted to find a Roman origin for the intermittently straight road which now runs from St. Helen's Lane, Corbridge, past Aydon village to the Wall near Wallhouses. We can only say that no evidence as yet exists for any of these conjectures, and that the first at any rate, is very improbable. The straightest part of the Aydon road was not laid out until 1752.

[1] Compare *Arch. Ael.*, first ser. ii. p. 247. The name Deerstreet occurs at West Glanton on the line of the Devil's Causeway north of this junction. It has plainly travelled thither from High Rochester (Wallis, *Northumb.* ii. 494).

[2] A Black Dyke mentioned in 1379 as a boundary near Bewclay seems to agree with the line of the supposed Devil's Causeway here (Raine, *Hexham Priory*, ii. p. 7), and a Cobb's Causeway follows the same line on a seventeenth century plan of Great Whittington township in the possession of Sir Hugh Blackett. But further evidence is required beyond these rather vague hints.

[3] The Roman military road along the Wall is referred to below, p. 466.

II. THE WALL.

Two miles and a half of the Roman Wall lie within the limits of Corbridge parish, from Matfen Piers Gate to the burn a little west of Hunnum. Of the actual stonework of the Wall nothing is now visible. Till the middle of the eighteenth century its rubble core seems to have stood, in places, as much as seven or eight feet high, and two or three courses of the coursed facing were here and there intact.[1] The ruins then provided good shelter for cattle and a convenient quarry for dykebuilders, as well as a convenient boundary for fields or estates. But after 1745[2] General Wade's Military Road was constructed, here as elsewhere, along the actual line of the stonework, and almost all traces were thus obliterated. Adjacent landowners complained in vain that more Roman stones were used for the new highway than was necessary, 'whereby several parts [of the Road] are higher than should be, and very few, if any, stones are left for making any fence from the new road.' To-day, only a few facing stones shew here and there in the surface of the road when rain or traffic has worn the macadam thin, and recent improvements in metalling are likely to hide even this sign of the Wall. The ditch in front of the Wall, however, is traceable for practically the whole distance with which we are concerned, and the direction of the Wall is nowhere in doubt.

Several fortified posts defended this section. The large fort at Hunnum is described below (p. 468). Four milecastles, each presumably some sixty to seventy feet square, have been noted near Matfen Piers, at the east edge of the hamlet of Halton Shields, on Down Hill, and fourthly (though technically outside our limits), on the ascent from the burn west of Hunnum towards Portgate. The first is still clearly, if dimly, discernible, and the fourth can also perhaps be made out on the surface. The evidence for the second and third is very scanty. Here, as elsewhere along the Wall, excavation is sorely needed to widen our narrow knowledge of the

[1] 'Observations on the Picts Wall, 1708,' by Smith of Durham (see *Universal Magazine*, iii. p. 76, xv. p. 49; Gibson's Camden (ed. 3), p. 1054; and R. Gough, *British Topography*, ii. p. 62); Gordon, *Itin. Septentrionale* (1726), pp. 72-3; MSS. J. C. Straker, circa 1750.

[2] Previous to the time of Wade, no roads ran actually along the Wall in Corbridge parish. There was a lane from Matfen Piers or Halton Shields south of the Wall as far as Hunnum, and another from Hunnum westwards north of the Wall, but in each case Wall and road were distinct. See map by W. Hill, prepared shortly before Wade's Road was begun (copy in Blackgate Library, Newcastle).

Roman frontier works, and the remains which Alexander Gordon saw when he traversed the Wall about 1725 suggest that here such excavation would not be in vain.[1] There were presumably smaller turrets, of which two seem to have stood normally between each pair of milecastles; but of these no vestiges have yet been detected, nor have any inscriptions been discovered and recorded from any point on our section of the Wall, outside of Hunnum fort. Doubtless there was also a Roman 'mural road' running, as elsewhere, immediately behind the Wall. But of this much was dug up at the cost of sixpence a yard, in the eighteenth century, to permit ploughing,[2] and no certain trace has been discovered of what doubtless yet survives. Possibly, the road of uncertain age which was found in 1893 to run along the north berme of the Vallum east of Down Hill may belong to such a mural road.[3] Unfortunately, the excavation was not carried out with sufficient care to settle this question.

The line taken by the Wall in this section is, both in its strategic and tactical aspects, typical of its whole course from Newcastle to Sewinshields. Throughout the twenty-seven miles, it is carried along the high flat-topped moors which here form the north side of the Tyne valley. On their level expanses it rarely reaches positions of great defensive strength. The ground north of it is often flat and sometimes actually slopes upwards, and the view is not seldom very confined. Its general direction is straight. But variations from the right line are incessant, and demand notice. These variations are, in the first place, minute. They do not affect appreciably the length of the work. The distance, for example, between Hunnum fort and Vindobala fort is in a straight line seven and a quarter miles (12,760 yards) according to MacLauchlan; the distance by the Wall is only fifty-five yards greater. Nor are these variations sufficient to bring the Wall up to points of strategic importance. At Harlow Hill, for instance, it has often been observed that the line deviates slightly north, as if to secure the higher ground. But it does not actually

[1] Gordon, *Itin. Sept.* (1726), p. 73, noted three milecastles, or, as he calls them, 'watch-towers.' One was '812 paces' west of Halton Shields, another was east and a third west of this, but their sites are not very clearly given and I incline to think he has confused Halton Shields with Halton Chesters. See also MacLauchlan, *Survey of the Roman Wall*, pp. 19, 23.

[2] Brand, *Hist. Newcastle*, i, p. 609 note.

[3] *Proc. Newc. Soc. Antiq.*, vi. (1894), pp. 59, 137, *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, xvi, plate 01a (*sic*). The mural road generally runs north of the Vallum, but it has been found to cross the north mound of the Vallum, run along the berme between that and the ditch, and return again to the north of it, at Cawfields and at Gilsland, and it very likely did the same at other convenient points.

reach the highest part of the hill, easily defensible as that happens to be against the north; it passes over a lower slope on the south. It neither pursues an unswerving straight line, like one part of the German Limes, which runs for fifty miles right for the Polar Star. Nor does it markedly desert its straight line to seek for strong places, after the fashion which it adopts to the west of Sewinshields. The following reason may be suggested. Deviations to occupy the naturally fortified positions would have meant, on these moors, a much longer Wall and a much larger garrison. Adherence to a rigidly straight line, on the other hand, would have entailed the loss of many smaller natural advantages. The principle adopted is the compromise of the shortest line,—that is, a straight line,—modified in suitable places by regard for tactical or similar considerations. But the straight line is the dominant note. In point of tactical defence, the Wall was plainly intended to maintain itself by its own strength, without much regard to aid from nature in this portion of its course.

The so-called 'Vallum' is also traceable throughout, and at one point, on the south and east of the little eminence called Down Hill, its remains are singularly striking. In general it runs nearly, but not pedantically, parallel to the Wall, at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards. On the east side of Down Hill, however, it turns rather unusually out of its course, though it is not easy to decide whether this was done to avoid the rise, or was due to mere convenience in the original surveying. Again at Halton castle (Hunnum) it deviates from the straight line, to avoid the Roman fort and from the point of deviation it becomes a smaller work than it is normally.[1] Similar deviations have been traced in its course near other Roman forts, notably Birdoswald, Castlesteads, Rudchester, and seem to indicate that the Vallum is not an earlier work than the Wall, but was either contemporary,—which is *a priori* the most natural view,—or subsequent to it. On the object of the whole earthwork, this section throws no clear light.

It may be noted, in conclusion, that the Wall does not at any point in its course through our area form a parish boundary, though it may in former days have divided the township of Clarewood and Shildon (see map of 1677 on p. 388).

[1] Excavations in 1897 by the present writer and, it [illegible] to be, the present writer and Mr. J. C. Simpson. See plan, fig. 3. A full account of the latter excavations, by Mr. Simpson, is in the press (Kendal: T. Wilson).

III. HALTON (HUNNUM).

The list of Roman forts and garrisons *per lineam Valli* given in the *Notitia Dignitatum* mentions Hunnum, garrisoned by an ala Saviniana, as the fifth fort from the east end of the Wall, and the duplicate, though much more imperfectly recorded, list of forts in the 'Geographus Raven-

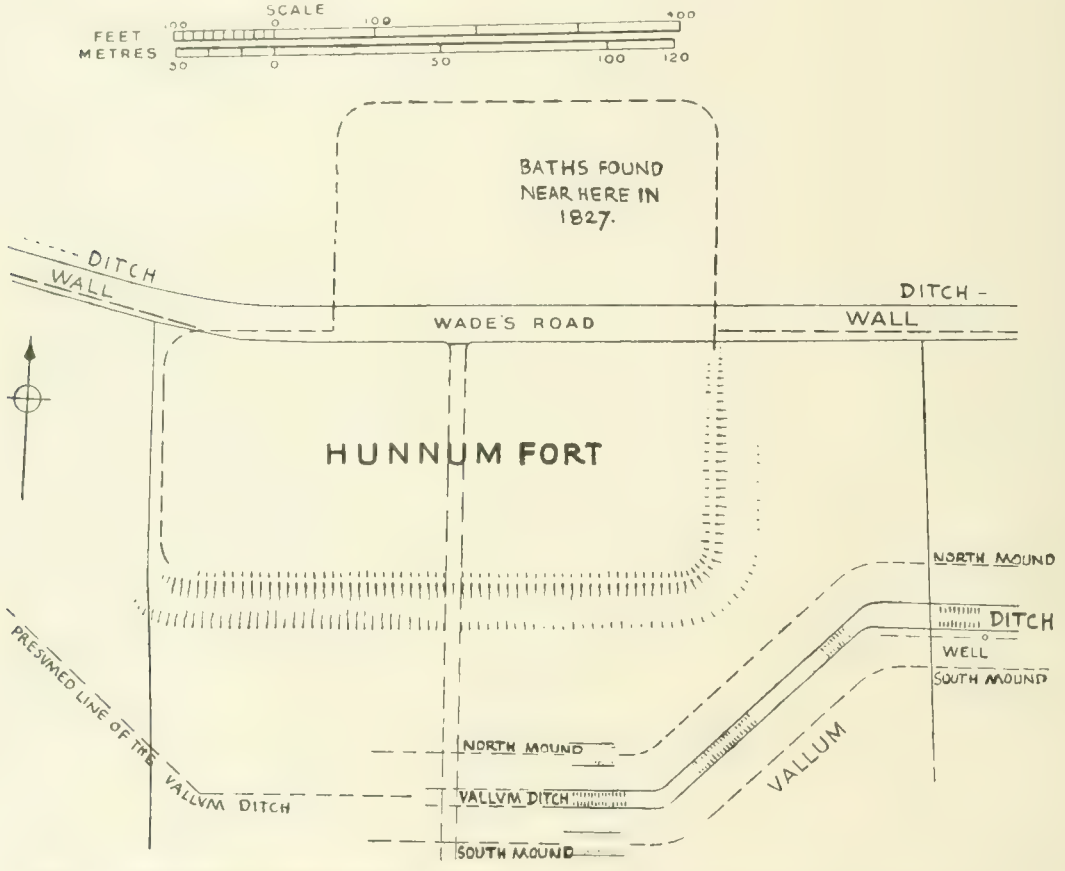


FIG. 3 OUTLINES OF HUNNUM FORT (HALTON) AND THE COURSE OF THE VALLUM HERE (p. 467).

(From survey by Mr. F. G. Simpson.)

nas,' agrees with this, though it omits the garrison and spells the name Onno. An inscription found at Halton Chesters and to be noted below (No. 9), mentions an officer of the ala Sabiniana as present there, and in the series of forts still visible along the Wall, Halton Chesters takes the fifth place from the east end. There can be no doubt that Horsley

rightly identified Halton and Hunnum. The name Hunnum is presumably Celtic or at least British, though its etymology is quite unknown.

The fort stands at a point where an expanse of nearly level upland drops rather sharply westwards to a little burn some thirty feet below it. To the west the site is strong by nature; north-eastwards, and also southwards, the slope is gradual and the outlook wide, but eastwards the ground is practically level, and to the north-north-west there is even a slight rise. Like many Roman auxiliary forts, Hunnum is strong on one side. It is situated seven and a quarter miles from Rutchester (Vindobala) and five miles and a half from Chesters (Cilurnum), the two nearest forts on the Wall to east and west. These are normal distances between Mural forts,[1] and call for no comment. From Corstopitum, Hunnum is distant about two and a half miles in a straight line.

The fort lies mainly behind, but in part in front, of the line of the Wall, which is now represented by the 'Military' high road. The portion behind the Wall is still easily distinguishable in a grass-park; it measures a little less than eighty by one hundred and eighty yards, and must have covered at least two and a half acres. The portion in front of the Wall seems to be smaller, measuring about sixty-five by one hundred and twenty yards, or one and a half acres. It stands in a somewhat strange relation to the southern portion, for while its east wall agrees well enough with the east wall of the southern part, its west wall seems to run some sixty yards to the east of the southern west wall. In consequence, the whole fort is not (as usual) four-sided, but six-sided, and might be described as a square with a rectangular piece cut out at its north-west angle. This very unusual shape is attested by all the early eighteenth century writers who notice the fort, and as they doubtless saw more than we can see to-day, it may be accepted as correct, though its details have now been obliterated by a hundred years of ploughing, and it would be well to have them confirmed by excavation. In itself, the arrangement is intelligible enough. In its first period the fort of Hunnum probably lay wholly south of the Wall, as Chesters also seems to have done.[2] When it was at some time rebuilt and enlarged—whether by Septimius Severus or other ruler—the enlarge-

[1] Excluding Pons Aelii (Newcastle) and Magna (Carvoran), which are conditioned by roads from the south.

[2] *Arch. Ael.* 2nd ser., [illegible]

ment was, as at Chesters, thrown out north of the Wall. But the ground which would have been naturally occupied by the new north-west corner falls away sharply, and the addition was therefore not carried so far west as the original west wall of the southern portion. The total area seems to have been between four and four and a quarter acres.[1]

The garrison of the fort, as has been said, was an *ala Sabiniana*. The corps is otherwise unknown; it was more probably called after some Sabinus who first enrolled or commanded it than after any empress of any period. If we may judge by the size of the fort, it was an *ala quingenaria*, about five hundred strong.

The site has never been excavated. Its northern part was cleared of stone in 1802-3 and again in 1823 and 1827, and on the latter occasion the workmen found and destroyed a bath-building which measured one hundred and thirty feet in length (north to south) by forty-eight in greatest width and contained ten or eleven rooms.[2] A little earlier, about 1807, a large open stone water-channel was traced on the north of the fort; it was apparently used, like the channel at Aesica, for bringing in water from the north.[3] Otherwise we know nothing of the disposition or buildings of the fort. But not a few discoveries of inscriptions, sculptured stones and minor objects, have been made from time to time, and the adjacent Halton church and castle contain many pieces from either the fort or the Wall.

These inscriptions and sculptured stones very closely resemble the ordinary epigraphic and sculptural yield of the forts on the Wall. They are fewer than those unearthed at various other forts, but only perhaps because the site has not been excavated. The inscriptions include, firstly, three broken altars dedicated to familiar deities, Fortune, the Matres, the Divinity of the Emperors; secondly, four records of building work done by legionary soldiers at the fort, and, lastly, four tombstones; the inscribed boss of a shield, found near by, may be included here. The legionary tablets shew that here, as elsewhere on Roman military sites, legionaries were used for building or important rebuilding, though they did not form part of the garrison of the place; unfortunately, like too many such

[1] Indications were noted, in 1910, as of an annexe to the east of the southern part of the fort, but they could not then be followed out.

[2] Hodgson, *Hist. Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 316-320, with plan.

[3] *Op. cit.*, p. 179. It was seen much earlier by Horsley, *Brit. Rom.* p. 142.

building-records, the four examples at Hunnum give no clue to the dates of the work. Two of the tombstones shew the presence of women and slaves, presumably in the 'civil settlement' which usually grew up outside the ramparts of every fort. The whole tells us little more than that Hunnum was Hunnum and a normal 'auxiliary' *castellum*.

The chief inscriptions[1] are as follows:

(1) Top of an altar, 19 ins. high, 12 ins. broad. *Deae [Latrani]ae ex[...]*. 'Dedicated to Latrania by...' Found in 1801, a little above Halton tower, afterwards at Matfen, now in the Blackgate. See Hodgson, p. 179; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 137; *Lapid.* 85; *C.I.L.* 558.

2 Top of an altar, 12 ins. high and broad. *Deae [M]atr[i]q[e]...* 'To the Mother Goddesses...' Above are two winged victories holding a wreath. Preserved early in the nineteenth century at Matfen and doubtless brought from Halton, now in the Blackgate. See Hodgson, p. 254; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 404; *Lapid.* 84; *C.I.L.* 559.

(3) Top of an altar, 20 ins. high, 16 ins. broad. *Numinib(us) Augu[storum...* 'To the divinity of the Emperors...' Found in 1868 under the yard of Halton castle, with No. 10 below; afterwards at Matfen, now in the Blackgate. See Bruce, *Gent. Mag.*, 1868 (i), p. 522, *Lapid.* 85; *C.I.L.* 559 *a*.

4 Fragment found before 1607, now lost, reading (according to Camden):

M·MAEI
·SVELLI
·A·LONG
VS·AQVI
·S·HANC
POSVIT
V.S.L.M.

Such is the text published by Camden (*Britannia*, ed. 6, 1607, p. 666). The original has since been lost. Camden appears to have had it from his correspondent, Bainbrigg of Appleby. But Bainbrigg's copy, preserved in the British Museum (MS. Cotton, Julius F. vi, fo. 334) has only MARI | SVELLI | . LON .. VS | ... It is only too probable that the words missing in this latter copy, *Aquis hanc posuit v.s.l.m.* are a mere invention by Camden. They certainly do not look much like a genuine part of the inscription. *Lapid.* 86; *C.I.L.* 560 and *I.fil.* IX, p. 585; Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Arch. Soc. Trans., VIII, p. 374.

5 Inscription recording building work done by soldiers. *Le(gio) II Aug(usta) [fec(it)]*. 'The Legio II Augusta.' A fine, highly ornate slab found in the fort in 1753, soon after presented by Sir E. Blackett to the Duke of Northumberland and now at Alnwick castle. The ornament suggests a date somewhere near the middle of the second century A.D. See the minutes of the London Soc. of Antiquaries, 26 Nov., 1769; Wallis, ii. p. 131; Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, i. p. 141; Hodgson, p. 179; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 137; *Alnwick Catalogue*, no. 841; *Lapid.* 92; *C.I.L.* 562.

(6) Inscription recording building work done by soldiers. *Le(gio) VI V(ictrix) P(ia [F(idelis)]*. 'erected by the Legio VI Victrix Pia Fidelis.' Found at Halton before 1768, formerly at Matfen, now lost. See the minutes of the London Soc. of Antiquaries, 16 Feb., 1769; Gough's Camden, [illegible] p. 251; Hodgson, p. 179; *I.fil.* 13; *C.I.L.* 574.

[1] In printing them, I have adopted the plan of giving (1) the text in italics (lost letters within square brackets, expansions of abbreviations within round brackets), (2) a translation and any needful comments, with an account of the original locations of the stones, and (3) a note on the [illegible] ties, which I have tried to make complete in all real essentials. I have omitted a number of inscriptions which are often (in the *Corpus* and *Lapidarium*) classed under Hunnum, but were actually found some distance away, and outside the limits of Corbridge parish. The references to Hodgson are to the pages of Part II, vol. III of his History; [illegible] *C.I.L.* and VII, to the *I.fil.* and the *Lapidarium* refer to the numbers of the inscriptions in those works, unless otherwise stated.

Inscription recording building work. *Leg(io) xx v(aleria) v(ictrix), c(enturia) Hortens(i) Procul(i).* Centurial stone recording work done by a century of the Twentieth Legion under Hortensius Proculus. Found at Halton before 1768, long at Matfen, now (since 1807 ?) lost. See the minutes of the London Soc. of Antiquaries, 16 Feb., 1769 ; Wallis, ii. p. 132 ; Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, i. p. 142 ; Hodgson, p. 179 ; *Lapid.* 97 ; *C.I.L.* 570.

Fragment inscribed SATVRNN, possibly a centurial stone recording building by the century of soldiers under some Saturninus. Formerly at Matfen, now lost. A copy was sent by Bruce to Hübner, *C.I.L.* 570 *a* ; not in *Lapid.*

(9) Fragment of tombstone, top and bottom lost...*ci*]*vis Norici, an(norum) xxx ; Messorius Magnus* [*f*]*rater eius dupl(icarius) alae Sabinianae f(aciendum) c(uravit).* 'To the memory of...(a man presumably called Messorius), of Noricum (western Austria) by birth, aged 30, erected by his brother Messorius Magnus, *duplicarius* (upper officer, who received twice the pay of a legionary soldier) of the Ala Sabiniana.' This tombstone agrees with the entry in the *Notitia Dignitatum* cited on p. 468.

[Found in the sixteenth century at Halton ; seen by a correspondent of Camden, R. Bainbrigg of Appleby, about 1600, in the house of Mr. Lancelot Carnaby (i.e., Halton castle). Afterwards acquired by Camden's friend Sir R. Cotton ; now in the Library of Trinity college, Cambridge, where I have seen it. See Bainbrigg's papers in the British Museum (MS. Cotton Julius F. vi, fo. 334) ; Camden's *Britannia*, ed. 6, 1607, p. 666 ; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 136 ; *Lapid.* 87 ; *C.I.L.* 571. Bainbrigg saw with it a relief noted below, No. 17, which does not seem to belong to it.]

(10) Tombstone, beginning lost, but probably nearly perfect, ...*Hardalionis, collegium conser(vorum) b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuerunt).* 'To the memory of Hardalio, erected by the club of his fellow-slaves, to a well-deserving man.' Found at Halton castle, 1868, when the stableyard was lowered, along with No. 3 above ; for a while at Matfen, now in the Blackgate. See Bruce, *Newcastle Journal*, 4 Febr., 1868 ; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1868 (i) p. 370 ; *Lapid.* 91 ; *C.I.L.* 572.

(11) Two fragments of a tombstone, together reading *D(is) m(anibus) Aureliae Victor*[*i*]*na*[*e*], *Aurel(ius)* [*Vic*]*tor* [*p*]*ater fi*[*liae*... 'To the memory of Aurelia Victorina, erected by her father Aurelius Victor.' Found at or near Halton Chesters, later at Matfen, now in the Blackgate. See Hodgson, p. 284 ; *Lapid.* 89 ; *C.I.L.* 573.

(12) Tombstone, the beginning lost. *Dis* [*Ma*]*nibus Vilidedius, heres posiit.* 'To the memory of Vilidedius, erected by his heir.' *Posiit* is barbarous for *posuit.* Found near East Matfen, two miles north of the Wall ; for a while at Matfen, now in the Blackgate. See Hodgson, p. 195 ; *Lapid.* 88 ; *C.I.L.* 574.

(13) Part of a shield, being the bronze boss from the centre : on the inscription is punctured an inscription which has defied all attempts at proper decipherment but which has been read Ↄ RVSPI QVINTI. One would expect in such a case to find the name of the soldier who used the shield, as well as the century indicated by its centurion's name. Dug up in a field at Matfen north of the Wall ; afterwards, about 1870, in private possession at Newcastle ; I have failed to trace its later fortunes. Franks, *Archaeol. Journal*, xv (1858), p. 55 ; *Lapid.* 105 ; *C.I.L.* 570.

Sculptures.[1]

(14) Bas relief of Victory, winged—the head lost ; probably one side of a monument supported by two Victories. Found at Halton Chesters, later at Matfen Hall, now in the Blackgate. *Lapid.* 102.

(15) Relief of Mercury, 14 ins. high, found in July, 1900, to the south of the fort between Halton castle and Halton colliery, now in the Blackgate : rude work. *Proceedings Newc. Soc. Antiq.* ix (1900), p. 263, with poor illustration ; *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, xxiii., p. xvii.

(16) Sepulchral relief, of a male draped, probably bearded, erect figure under a niche, much damaged and decayed, now built into a wall of Halton castle, where I have seen it. The work appears to be of a conventional type and the details ordinary. *Proceedings Newc. Soc. Antiq.* i (1884), p. 306, with cut.

(17) Relief of (as it seems) a river god, much worn ; it has also been explained as the sepulchral

[1] *Lapid.* 103 comes, I believe, from Corbridge, not from Hunnum.

slab of the funeral banquet type, shewing a man reclining on a couch. Once in the walls of Halton castle but now not discoverable there. seen there first, apparently, by Bambrigg about 1660. See *Proceedings Newc. Soc. Antiq.* i (1884), p. 307.

(18) Brand (*Hist. Newcastle*, i, p. 608) mentions and figures a column base which he had found in 1783 in the ruins of Hunnum.

(19) Broken slab, 21 by 12 ins., carved in low relief with the figure of a nude half-recumbent man, trying to draw a spear from—or drive it into?—his breast; he wears an odd horn-like helmet, beside him lies a small rectangular shield, above is a trace of what may be a horse's hoof. Probably it is the lower part of a tombstone with the common 'Rider' relief. Found at Halton castle about 1908, as I am informed; now in Chesters museum; unpublished. (Fig. 4.)

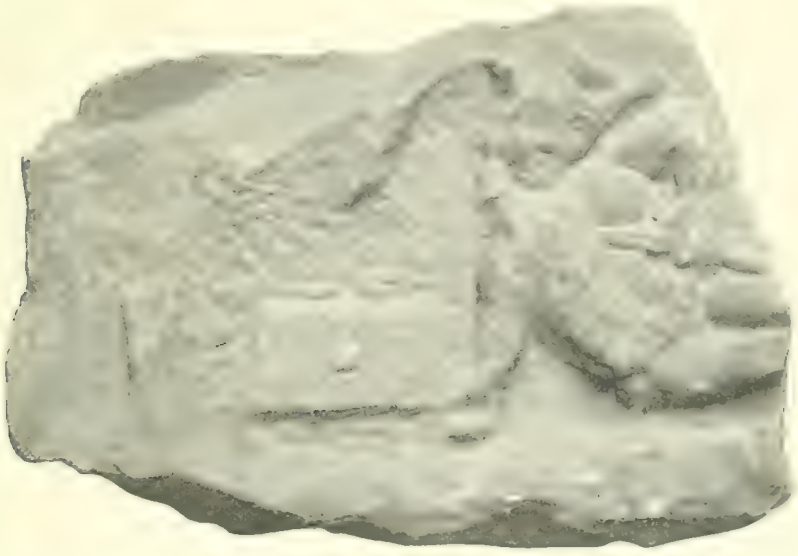


Fig. 4. Sculpture, perhaps Lower Part of a Tombstone, now in Chesters Museum.

(From photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster.)

Very few other Roman remains have been recorded from Hunnum. Occasional pieces of pottery and coins have doubtless come to light. Indeed, the southern half was in Horsley's time called Silver Hill, doubtless from finds of coins. But nothing seems to have been put specifically on record, except copper coins of Constantine, Magnentius, and Decentius. The only object which has escaped this neglect is a gold ring, found by a labourer harrowing in April, 1803, soon after the north part of the fort had been cleared and ploughed, and formerly preserved at Matfen Hall. Even this has since been stolen. Its weight is given as 8 dwt. 15 grains; it was set with a blue stone engraved with a human figure.[1]

[1] *Arch. Ael.*, 1st series, vol. v, p. 203, with woodcut; Sir David Smith's MSS., Vol. X.

IV. CORSTOPITUM.

(1) Introduction: Roman and Later Names, History of Site in Recent Times, Excavations.

(1) *Roman Name.* The Antonine Itinerary, in its account of the Roman 'Great North Road' from York towards Scotland, gives a sequence of stations (p. 465):

Vinovia to Vindomora, 19 Roman miles.
Vindomora to Corstopitum, 9 Roman miles.
Corstopitum to Bremenium, 20 Roman miles.

This road, which is plainly that known as Dere Street, or (as it has been often called since about 1700) Watling Street, is described above (p. 457). Of the stations on it, Vinovia is known to be Binchester, Bremenium is known to be High Rochester in Redesdale; and the mileage of the Itinerary, the disposition of the Roman remains between these sites and the similarity of the first syllable of Corbridge and Corstopitum, shew that Vindomora is probably Ebchester, and that Corstopitum is the Roman site just outside Corbridge. The name Corstopitum is presumably Celtic. It is, however, known to us only through the source just quoted, and as no one has succeeded in finding a Celtic etymology for it, the accuracy of the spelling has been questioned. Camden and others have connected it with a Curia or Coria Otadenorum (more correctly, Otalinorum) placed by Ptolemy in this part of Britain, while later English and French scholars have compared it with a Civitas Corisopitum or Coriosopitum, now apparently Quimper, in Brittany; it has even been suggested that the inhabitants of Romano-British Corbridge migrated in the fifth century to Brittany and took their name with them. However, philology shews (as Mr. W. H. Stevenson states) that if the original form of the name had been Coria, or Corisopitum, or the like, the medieval and modern name would have begun with *Cher-*, not (as it actually does) with *Cora-* and *Cor-*. It appears best, therefore, to accept the form given by the manuscripts of the Itinerary. The mere fact that it has no obvious etymology, is after all a slender reason for questioning a place-name.[1]

[1] For the suggestion (first made I believe by R. Gale) that Corstopitum ought to be Coriosopitum or the like, see more recently *Revue Celtique*, ii. p. 258, xiv. p. 80 n, xxi. p. 243, xxii. p. 90. The history of the name Cori(o)sopitum in Brittany does not, however, seem to be so well attested as some of those who quote it assume.

(2) *Modern Names.* The modern village of Corbridge does not accurately represent the Roman site. Here, as so often in our island, the earliest English avoided the actual spot occupied by the houses or the débris of their predecessors. They dwelt near enough to use the Roman road, near enough also to make a quarry of the Roman walls, but they pitched their huts outside the tangle of the haunted ruins. We have to distinguish at Corbridge two sites about half a mile asunder, on the east the English village clustered round its church and overlooking its own English bridge, and on the west the Roman settlement lying in fields where no man has dwelt since Roman days. So distinct are the two, that the Roman site had in the middle ages a name of its own, Colcester or Colchester, in which the character of the spot is shewn by the use of 'chester' instead of 'bridge,' while a sound-change, probably due to Norman-French influences, turned Cor- into Col-.[1] The same sound-change may be seen also in old forms of Corbridge, for example, Colbrige, Colburgh, but in this name, for phonetic reasons, the *r* is more usual. A form 'Corchester' is now used to denote both the Roman site and also the school and some houses at the west extremity of modern Corbridge. But this seems to be an invention of antiquaries early in the eighteenth century who did not understand the form Colchester. It is a modern form, and, if such a step were practically possible, should be put out of use. The name of the stream which skirts the western limits of Corstopitum, 'Cor-burn', is also a post-medieval invention and not a genuine descendant of the Romano-British 'Corstopitum.'

(3) *History of Site in Recent Times.* Colchester has long been recognised as a Roman site, and often pillaged for stone or gold. The builders of Corbridge church, and of Hexham abbey, and doubtless of other neighbouring churches, dug there for stone. King John—and probably not King John alone—dug for treasure, and found not gold or silver but 'great stones stamped with iron and lead,' that is fastened together with iron or leaden cramps. The earliest English antiquaries in the Tudor period, Leland, Harrison, Camden, all mention the 'tokens of old foundations' and the 'heaps of ruins' visible in their days. Though parts of the site had become cornfields, there were still ruins above ground in the

[1] The idea that Colchester has here anything to do with 'Colne' or 'Colonia' (Mr Coote, *Romans of Britain*, p. 238 n. may be dismissed as practically out of the question.

early eighteenth century, when Gordon noted 'the circuit of the walls as still very conspicuous' and Warburton saw 'walls of stone two yards in height.' In the later part of the same century field-maps still retain 'Standing Wall Sheath' as the name of one part of the site.[1] But the south-western corner of the site, often called Corbow, was cleared, levelled and made fit for cultivation by its owner, the then Duke of Northumberland, about 1800-1810; some of the worked stones thus uncovered were taken to build the adjacent Corbridge Mill, and some inscriptions were sent to Stagshaw Close House (p. 500). It was then that, according to Sir David Smith's papers, 'the old *agger* which encompassed the higher ground' was removed, and doubtless other robbing and levelling went on apace without any record. Forster, in his short *History of Corbridge* relates that 'a few years ago'—that is, before 1881—stones were sought and found to build the bridge across the Cor-burn, where they can still be seen. The whole work was only too well done. When the present writer first visited the site, some twenty years ago, nothing was left on the surface of the ground, save a few bits of broken tile and potsherds, to tell of its former state.

Archaeological excavation, meanwhile, tarried. In 1862-3, Mr. Coulson found part of a building with a hypocaust and some traces of Dere Street, 20 feet wide, at a point where (as he thought) it entered the south side of the station, with a second road alongside of it; he also unearthed an inscription (p. 497) and some minor objects.[2] But his work was neither extensive nor adequately recorded, nor was it followed up by others. It was only when the Northumberland County History Committee took up the preparation of the present volume that excavations were begun experimentally in 1906. As a result, a Corbridge Excavation Committee was formed, and, with the consent and active help of the landowner, Captain Cuthbert, D.S.O., the systematic uncovering of the site was commenced in 1907. It has been since continued from year to year, mainly under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Forster, and by the close of work in 1913 the

[1] A MS. field-map of 1776, drawn up by one Fryer, shews Colchester Gate on the east of the site (where is now Corchester Terrace); Colchester at the west end, near the Cor-burn; Corbow Sheath at the south-west corner near the mill (part of this area was excavated in 1907), and Standing Wall Sheath on the centre and north. This disposition of the field-names is confirmed by other evidence in the MSS. of Warburton and Sir D. Smith. The name 'Standeinge Wall' occurs in a Greenwich Hospital Deed (Bundle 118, 30) of Febr. 1635.

[2] *Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Newcastle*, 3 Dec. 1862; *Gent. Mag.*, N.S. vol. xiv. (1863).

larger part of the Roman area had been uncovered. The following paragraphs include a summary of the work of this Committee, so far as it is appropriate to a treatise which is historical rather than archaeological.

(ii.) History and Character of Corstopitum.

The Roman site lies close to the north bank of the Tyne and about sixty feet above it. The ground falls steeply to the river on the south and less steeply to the Cor-burn on the west. On the east it drops very gradually away, while on the north, after sinking very slightly (less than six feet), it soon begins to rise gradually to the heights on which stands the Wall of Hadrian. It is such a site as Roman military officers often chose, close to the water and protected on two sides at least from any serious attack—from any Highland charge, which the Romans in North Britain especially dreaded—by the river and the burn and the slopes leading down to them. The area itself is nearly flat, though perhaps flatter now, as a result of ploughing, than in Roman times; a deep gravel sub-soil, while it prohibits wells, insures dryness. These natural advantages remove the need for any guesses why the Romans selected the spot. MacLauchlan, indeed, thought (*Memoir*, p. 20) that the Roman road could have more easily crossed the Tyne by Riding Mill (east of the present railway tunnel) and suggests that it was laid on what he considers an unsuitable line, in order to reach a supposed British fortress at Corbridge. As has been said (p. 460), it is doubtful whether the tunnel-crossing would have given an easier course, while no vestige of permanent British occupation has been detected at Corbridge. On the other hand, the Roman road from Ebchester to Riding Mill, if continued in a straight course, would have reached the Tyne at, or just above, the site of Corstopitum. Probably the Romans chose their own site for themselves. It has, indeed, a curious similarity with the site of Newstead on the Tweed. There, as here, a sheltered and fertile valley opens out among the hills. There, as here, the Romans planted their fort at its eastern end in a position suitable alike for a river-crossing and for permanent inhabitation. There, as here, a medieval abbey has risen in later days two or three miles to the westward—Hexham above the Tyne, Melrose beside the Tweed. Both valleys are beautiful; but this, though it may have appealed to the monk, scarcely affected the soldier.

The first Roman occupation of this site can be dated by the potsherds found in the lowest deposits of Roman remains revealed by the recent excavations. These potsherds belong to the reigns of the Flavian emperors, Vespasian and Domitian (about A.D. 80), and we need not hesitate to connect them with the campaigns of Julius Agricola, governor of Britain from A.D. 77 or 78 till 84 or 85. He advanced along the line of Dere Street into Scotland and indeed into Perthshire, and he no doubt first laid out the road and bridged the Tyne and founded Corstopitum. Of the character of this first occupation we have no definite traces. A few wooden posts and postholes found with the early potsherds indicate wooden huts or barracks and enable us to suppose that Agricola planted near the north or more exposed end of his bridge some small fort fitted, as forts of his age generally were, with buildings of wood. Two large and long ditches found in 1910 may also belong to this age and may be, the one a portion of the ditches round his hypothetical fort, and the other a large sewage-pit used for sanitary purposes. A well-known tombstone found in Hexham Abbey (p. 506) may perhaps also be dated to this period. Beyond this we know nothing at present of Flavian Corstopitum.

The history of the site for the next forty and more years is even more obscure. The coins and perhaps the pottery seem to indicate that the occupation lasted on continuously from A.D. 85, and we can hardly suppose that the place lay empty after Hadrian had built (about A.D. 125) his frontier Wall, two miles north of Corbridge. Possibly, indeed, one of the two large granaries, to be noted below, may belong to his reign. The real life of the place, however, began with the middle of the second century. About A.D. 140, as is well known, the Romans advanced their frontier from the Tyne to the Forth, and annexed southern Scotland. For forty years Dere Street was once more the road to the far north, and Corstopitum seems to have been reconstituted as a base for armies engaged in northern campaigns. Its most important and best-preserved buildings were apparently erected at this time. One military granary was built and another perhaps reconstructed about 140 A.D. A large and massive edifice, which we shall find reason to call a projected but unfinished store-house (site XI, p. 482), seems assignable to much the same date. A 'pottery store,' more probably a government depôt than a trader's shop but in any case filled with such pottery as soldiers used,

existed about the same period. A building which resembles a military 'praetorium' or 'principia' (headquarters of a fort) seems to date from somewhere in the same age. These are military structures, standing together in one part of the site. Elsewhere, as in the western quarter, mean irregular buildings represent cottages of men dwelling there in the middle of the second century.

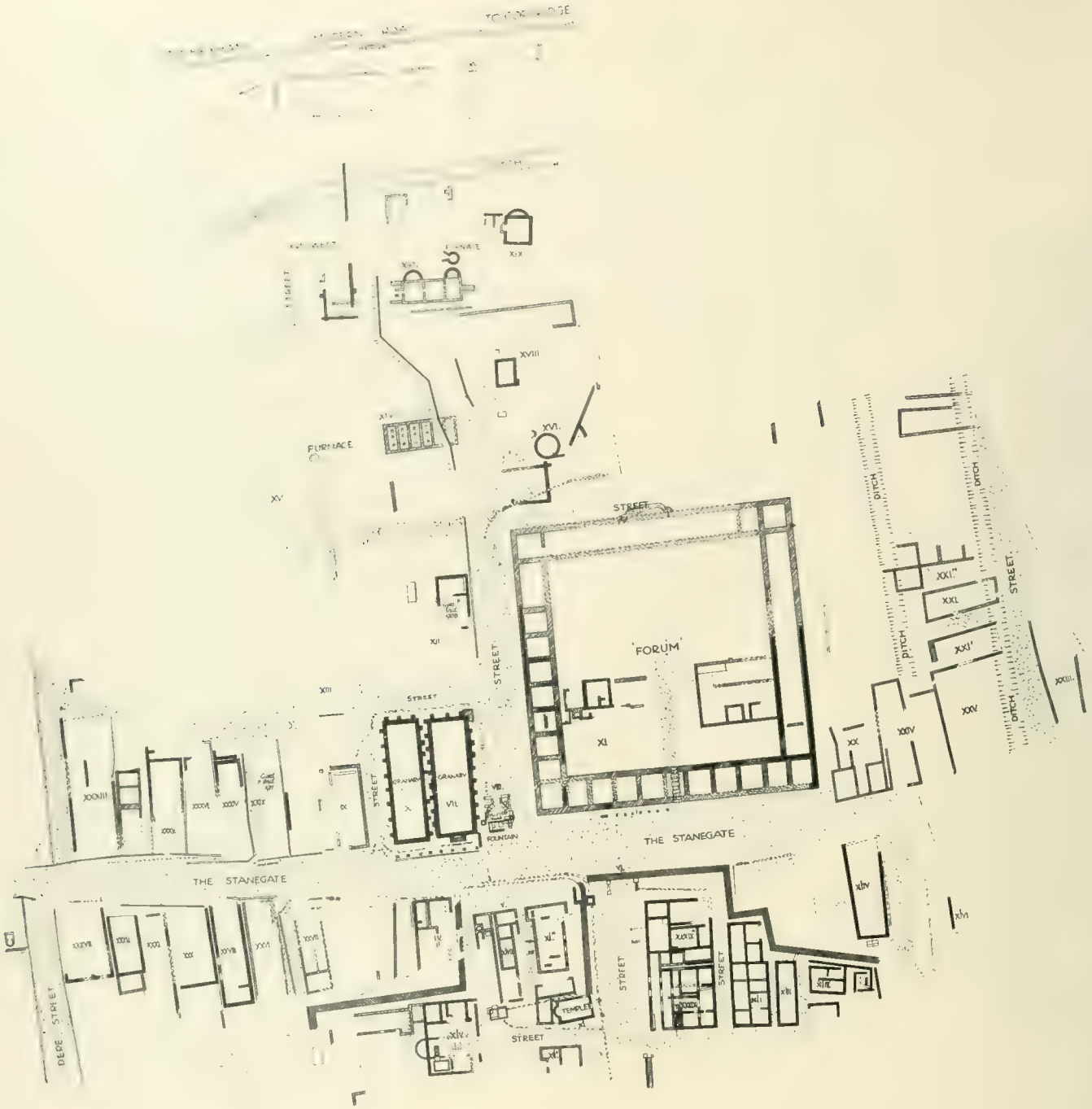
It seems plain that we have here something that was neither an ordinary fortress nor an ordinary town. The castrametation of the one and the street-planning of the other are alike awanting. We may rather guess that Corstopitum was now a store-base for armies operating further north and possibly even for the eastern garrisons of Hadrian's Wall, with that half-military, half-civil population which would gather round such a base. But the military element predominated. It is not probable that the civilian population was at all large; and of anything approaching to a town or village we, at this period, have no trace. The buildings, the inscriptions and the other finds are such as belong to forts or fortresses, not to civilian settlements.

Life on a frontier is always a long series of dangers, and the frontier of northern Britain was beset with incessant trouble. We may well wish that we knew more of those officers, nameless to us or at best mere names, who year after year kept up the desperate defence. By continual effort, amid toil and tumult and ruinous disaster, and the carnage of uncounted wars, their work went on. But the disasters were many and sharp. About A.D. 158-164 nearly all northern Britain was in uproar. Soon after A.D. 180 the storm broke loose afresh and tore Scotland from the Roman Empire, and though it then lulled for a while, there followed long years of unrest, due in part to Roman civil strife. In 193, the governor of Britain, Clodius Albinus, claimed and received a junior partnership in the Imperial throne; in 196, he marched off to Gaul to fight and be defeated and killed by the senior partner, Septimius Severus. It is almost certain (no actual details are recorded) that he took with him much of the garrison of Britain, and this step cannot have contributed to the peace of the British frontier. Indeed, we are told that, about A.D. 198, the northern tribes compelled the then governor, Virius Lupus, to buy peace with gold; and though a successor, Alfenus Senecio, seems to have been more successful, the Emperor Septimius

Severus thought it necessary in 207, apparently in answer to a direct appeal from the provincial administration, to visit Britain himself. He arrived in the winter of 207-8, and stayed in the island till his death, early in 211. His visit is famous; here it need only be noted that he restored peace on the border, and that his son Caracalla, who succeeded him, attempted no further conquest. For many years after this north Britain seems to have remained quiet.

The remains of Corstopitum agree generally with the history which we have sketched. Evidences of disaster and revolt abound. Somewhere in this wild age, and more than once, Corstopitum went down in fire and ashes. The great 'Store-house' was left less than half-finished. The 'pottery-store' was burnt and its site never re-occupied. A huge iron ingot was abandoned incomplete in its furnace. The 'principia' were razed, though later rebuilt. Too often we cannot date precisely these signs of interrupted life. It is hard, when disorders came so thick, to date to one or other of neighbouring years the overthrow of particular structures. That, however, the revolt of A.D. 158-164 meant special peril to Corbridge is revealed by a special find; by far the largest hoard of Roman gold coins yet discovered in northern Britain was then lost or buried in a crisis. The great 'store-house' now fell. Whether the 'pottery-store' suffered in the same trouble or later, is not so clear. Curiously enough, we have no proof that the rising of 180 hurt Corbridge at all. But the building called the 'principia,' erected probably in the middle of the second century, was pretty certainly destroyed just before or after A.D. 200, either in the troubles of 198 or in those of 205, though it was subsequently, and probably soon, rebuilt, and there are signs of a second conflagration in part of the 'store-house' about the same time. In any case, however, the campaigns of Septimius Severus in A.D. 208-10 must have meant a temporary restoration of Corstopitum.

After 210 came a change. The Roman frontier was now the ridge of Cheviot; Corstopitum had no longer its full use as a supply base. It was not abandoned; it became, one may think, more of a village than of a military establishment, and even its granaries may have been assigned to some fresh purpose. Yet it remained of some moment. In the fourth century it must have counted for something. Such remains as the bas-relief of the sun-god (p. 508), the gold ring of Aemilia (p. 514), the silver bowl marked with the





CORSTOPITUM (CORBRIDGE)

GENERAL PLAN

W H KNOWLES F.S.A. MENS ET DEL.

MAY 1913.

SCALE OF FEET

WALLS
FOUNDATIONS.
SUBSEQUENT TO ADJACENT.
INFERRED

christian monogram (p. 519), the gold hoard of ring and coins buried about 385, testify to the presence of wealth and rank. It is not likely that the place itself was rich. But high Roman officers may have passed through it, and one or two may even have dwelt there for a while. Of this we shall perhaps know more when the present excavations are completed. Till then, we can only say that it seems to have been burnt about or soon after 350-360, and to have been restored by Theodosius in 369, and that somewhere about 395 its long life ended. It was perhaps not sacked and burnt but simply abandoned. The latest coins found in it, as in the Wall of Hadrian, belong to this period. When the fifth century dawned, it was already a desolate expanse of crumbling ruin.

(iii.) The Buildings of Corstopitum.

We pass on to the description of the antiquities of Corstopitum which form the basis for the preceding sketch, and first to the buildings. The task is difficult. In the first place, the exploration of the site is as yet hardly two-thirds achieved, and at every turn allowance must be made for the unknown. It is a further and peculiar difficulty that the area occupied by buildings is undetermined. MacLauchlan in 1850 took the shape of the place to be an irregular ellipse of 280 by 420 yards. He based his view on 'foundations still remaining and those displaced, clearly pointed out by the tenant and the drainer of the fields' (*Memoir*, p. 21). But recent excavations have shewn that neither the north nor the south nor the west limits of the site, as laid down by him, can be accepted as correct, and it seems that here, as in some other cases, the foundations on which he relied were not what he or the 'tenant' supposed them to be. Indications of a south-eastern ditch were detected by the present writer in 1906, and clear traces of a ditch which may for a while,—but only for a while,—have been the north ditch, were uncovered in 1908 and 1913. For the rest, we must wait and hope to see.

The buildings of Corstopitum so far as known at present may conveniently be divided into two groups: (A) those which stand more or less close together along or near the main east and west street, and (B) those which are planted more or less apart from it. It will appear that most, though not all, of the buildings assignable to the period of Pius or a little after, fall within the first group.

This main street, which is the chief artery of the place, runs in a somewhat irregular line, roughly east and west, across the highest part of the site. At its west end it falls into the road (Dere Street) which leads up from the bridge to the western side of the Roman area and which also continues northwards as if in the direction of Scotland. It was in use from the second century, if not from an earlier date, till the end of the Roman period; and its body shews plain evidence of at least two reconstructions, at both of which its level was raised. The second reconstruction, which dates apparently from the fourth century, brought the most considerable rise in level; and many worked stones, inscriptions and sculptures seem to have been then thrown in to augment the ballast of the new roadway.

Along the north side of this main street were grouped four important buildings—Site XI (the so-called 'Forum'), the Fountain and two Granaries; other structures lay south of the street, either on or near it.

A.

1. Site XI is even in its ruins the most astonishingly massive structure in all the north of Roman Britain. It is a square of about an acre in size, consisting of a central open yard 170 feet each way, shut in on all four sides by a range of buildings twenty to twenty-five feet wide. Only the southern half is well preserved. The north part indeed, though laid out completely in respect of its foundations, seems never to have been more than begun. So far as we can judge from the better preserved parts, the builders' intention was to construct the walls, within and without, of bossed or 'rustic' masonry, heavy enough to stand without mortar, while a stately moulded plinth added dignity to the exterior. Such 'rustic' work is very common in the lower courses of Roman buildings and we may suppose that here too it was not carried up very high; we cannot tell, however, what the height was or what superstructure or roof stood above it. It is noteworthy and unusual that the 'rustic' work is carried out in the interior, as well as the exterior, faces of the walls. The west and south ranges of the building were divided into rooms measuring from fifteen to eighteen feet internally. In the west range the rooms opened by apertures, ten or twelve feet wide, into the central court; in the south range some of the rooms perhaps opened out to the main street,

but the remains are insufficient to make this altogether clear. In the middle of the south range was apparently a vaulted entrance leading

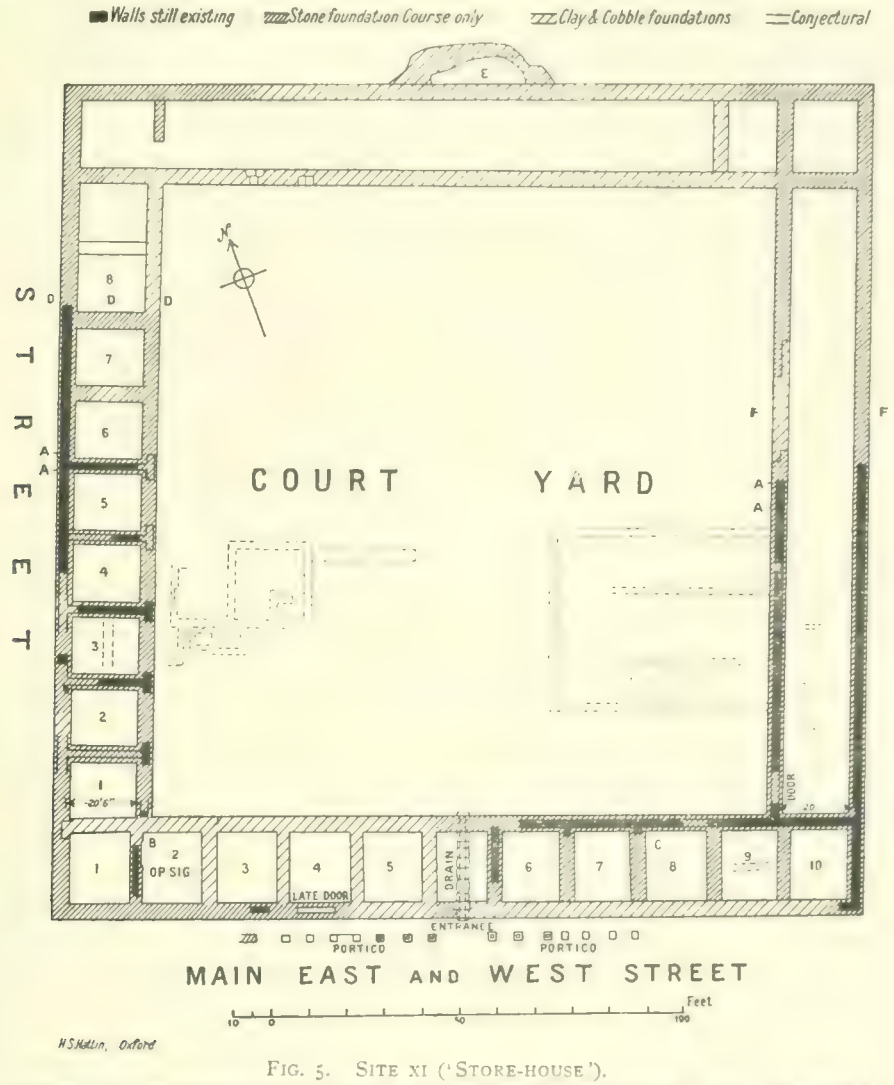


FIG. 5. SITE XI ('STORE-HOUSE').

Adapted with [illegible] from a large plan by Mr W. H. [illegible] work (compare fig. 71. B, [illegible] DDD, Later floor extending [illegible] thrown masonry (see fig. 8). Dotted lines shew walls earlier or later than the main structure and distinct from it.

from the street to the courtyard, and beneath it a solid stone channel for a drain. The east range shews no trace of internal divisions and thus forms one long room. The north range is imperfectly known and

ill-preserved; in the middle of its outer side, foundations suggest either an irregular apse or an entrance. Throughout, the original floors of the rooms and halls seems to have been of gravel or mason's chippings; only room 2 south) had a pavement of 'opus signinum' laid on flags. Many rooms in the southern half had later floors of various sorts. The courtyard contains traces of other structures, which are far less massive than the main building and plainly of different date, though their precise age is not determinable. They are in part later additions, in part earlier edifices half-destroyed to make room for the main building: their uses are quite unknown.

The finds of coins and pottery made in this building and the levels of its foundations suggest that it was laid out after, but not long after, A.D. 140. But it was not carried far. The southern part was probably not finished, the northern part was only begun, when the work was cut short. On the eastern and western sides, about half-way along them (A A, Fig. 5), the masonry shews clear signs of incompleteness in some imperfectly dressed stones such as are illustrated in Fig. 7, and north of these points its remains are especially imperfect; some parts of the walls seem never to have been raised above their lowest foundations. The date of the interruption may be connected with the troubles of A.D. 158-164. After the interruption the northern half of the building lay waste for ever, but the southern part was soon re-occupied, and most of its chambers contain one or more floors due to this later use. There were, however, more interruptions. One may be assigned, on the evidence of coins, to the disturbances of about 200. A third occurred in the fourth century, a little later than A.D. 350. Theodosius perhaps restored the southern half of the site to inhabitation in 369, but some thirty years later this building was abandoned along with the whole of Corstopitum. It had already, even before 400, begun to serve as a quarry for Roman builders seeking gutter stones and other material. One may doubt whether one should ascribe to these or later plunderers the voussoirs which were found in chamber ii. of the south range (B in Fig. 5) and which are shewn in Fig. 9 in the position in which they were originally found. They seem to have been collected from more than one arch for use elsewhere.

Site XI is plainly military. It is too massive to be reasonably assigned to any but official and military architects; it stands beside two unquestionably military granaries and the only parallels which can be



Fig. 6. View of Western Outer Wall of Site XI, seen from Outside, shewing Plinth and Bossed Masonry.

The stones in the two upper courses are 30" thick and 12–15" high. They are similarly bossed in the interior of the building. (From a photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster.)

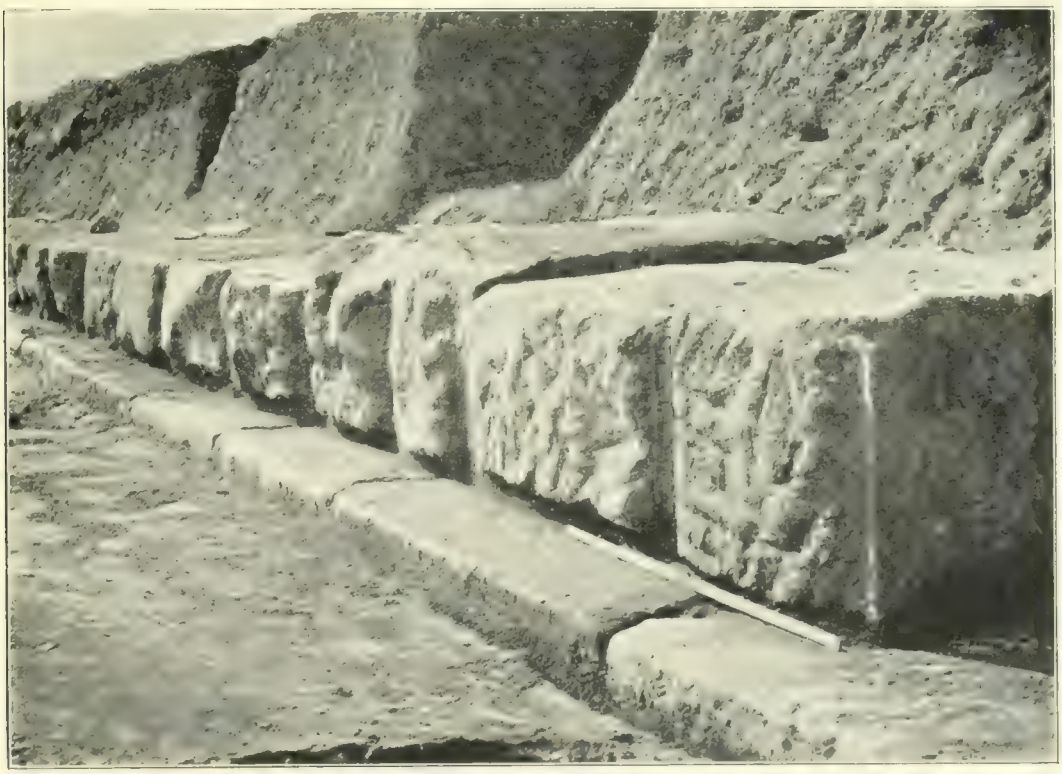


Fig. 7. Eastern Outer Wall of Site XI, seen from Inside.

The rough unbatched stone near the end of the wall shews where the building [illegible] was left incomplete. (Plan, Fig. 5, A A.) From a photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster.



FIG. 8. SITE XI, OVERTHROWN STONES OF OUTER EAST WALL (F ON FIG. 5).

The wall, its stone foundations, and its under-foundation of clay and cobbles, have all been undermined purposely and thrown down. (From a photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster.)



FIG. 9. VOUSSOIRS FOUND IN JULY, 1908, IN SITE XI ('STORE-HOUSE'), SOUTH SIDE, ROOM 2 (FIG. 5 B).

The photograph (by Mr. R. H. Forster) shews the stones as actually found.

quoted to its ground-plan are some large military store-houses in a Roman legionary fortress on the middle Danube. We may perhaps suppose that we have here the inchoate remnants of a vast and strong store-house. Whether it was intended to form part of a legionary fortress, proposed but never erected, on the banks of the Tyne, or whether with the adjacent granaries and pottery-store (p. 486) and perhaps other buildings, it formed a store-base for armies moving north, might perhaps be doubted. The evidence seems to favour the second of these alternatives.

It is proper to add that Site XI has also been explained as a forum. To this view there are objections. The forum of a Roman town is well known to us by many examples. Each of these examples shews a central open rectangular court and a row of shops and other buildings around it, and so far there is a superficial resemblance to site XI. But each example includes also a large hall or *basilica*, which served as the townhall of the city, and also a cloister or corridor between the buildings and the open court. At Corbridge we have no sign of townhall or of cloister. Even if we assumed that the cloister foundations had not yet been put in when the building was abandoned (a somewhat improbable notion), the actual foundations put a *basilica* out of the question. It has been urged, indeed, that in the Romano-British town of Caerwent the recently excavated forum shews a western side formed of one long room which looks like the eastern range at Corbridge. But the published plans do not confirm this, and I learn from the Caerwent excavators that this west side was too uncertain and its foundations too confused to make it a safe basis for argument. Moreover, the 'rustic' masonry which extends to the interiors of the rooms, and the floors of gravel, are unsuited to shops. The vast strength of the structure is also out of proportion alike to shopkeeper's needs or to the careful habits of those who plan commercial structures. Lastly, a forum implies highly developed town life, such as the other buildings of Corstopitum do not even remotely suggest. The two granaries about to be mentioned are military structures. Nowhere in the whole place can we detect any attempt to establish on the banks of the Tyne an organized Roman municipality. We have not even the rectangular street plan, such as should have been laid out before anything else, if a municipality had been intended.

2. Immediately west of site XI, and only twenty feet from its south-

west corner, are the ruins of a fountain and a watering-trough, facing the main street. The structure which contained the fountain, and perhaps some small reservoir also, has almost entirely disappeared; we have only a few stones which ought to have been fastened together with clamps or dowels (but these were never put in by the contractor), a few pieces of carving, and two pedestals, once apparently inscribed, which flank the whole structure. In front is the watering-trough (fifteen and a half feet by five and three-quarter feet), constructed of large stone slabs carefully dowelled with cement and fitted inside with a still visible drain and outlet. The tops of the enclosing slabs have been worn down into semi-circular depressions such as may be noticed on water-troughs at Housesteads and indeed at Roman sites in other lands. Here, as there, they have provided a pleasant puzzle for antiquaries. One theory is that they were worn out principally by men engaged in sharpening knives, and that they thus resemble the medieval grave-stones in Northumberland churchyards, on which the worshippers are said to have sharpened their arrows before and after service. The surviving remains indicate that water was brought to this fountain from the north, perhaps from Milkwell Farm, by a curious aqueduct—an open stone channel laid on a solid embankment of clay. This embankment is carried along what seems originally to have been a street, and must be a late device, perhaps superseding an earlier pipe-supply. The fountain itself, if we may trust a couple of broken inscriptions found amidst its ruins, was military work, a task of the Twentieth Legion (p. 501). Its date is uncertain. It has generally been thought to be later than both the granaries and the 'store-house' (site XI) and to belong rather to the end of the second or the early third century. Certainly it remained in use till the latest Roman period. Although the various destructions and reconstructions of the whole site caused an inevitable rise in the level of the main street, there remained to the last a sloping access to the watering-trough from the main street.

3, 4. Next to the fountain, on the same side of the street, are two large oblong buttressed buildings of a type which is familiar in Roman military work as a granary and which seems never to occur outside military sites. Both the eastern granary (eighty-six feet by twenty-five and a half feet measured internally) and the western (ninety-two and a half feet by twenty-three and a half feet) are somewhat larger and very

much better built than the ordinary granary of a Roman auxiliary *castellum*. In other respects, however, they are similar; they have the same external buttresses, the same shallow basements under the floor, and in these basements the same narrow ventilating windows which insure the needful dryness. The windows in the east granary were barred by stone mullions, one of which remains *in situ*; it is probably the oldest mullion in existence. Each granary had a door at its south end giving on to the main street, with a loading-platform and a portico of four columns to shelter it. The two granaries appear to have been built in the first half of the second century. The western granary is perhaps the earlier of the two, but it seems to have been at some time almost entirely rebuilt, its floor raised and new ventilating windows provided at a higher level. Whether its reconstruction coincided with the building of the eastern granary (about 140) or should be dated to about 208, is not clear. The eastern granary is however the better built of the two. The porticoes seem to be additions, made perhaps about 208.

Several striking finds were made in connection with these buildings. Half a large ornate slab, bearing an inscription of Antoninus Pius of A.D. 140 (see no. 14 below) was found lying on the floor of the east granary, and may perhaps be taken as dating its erection (p. 500). Another slab, carved with attached pilasters and a Roman standard, was found with it (p. 500). A remarkable bas-relief of the Sun-God, with nimbus, rays and whip, was found lying loose near the floor level of the same granary: it is usually assigned to the fourth century (p. 508). In the west granary, just inside the entrance, lay a large altar broken into two parts (p. 498). It was put up, as the lettering states, by a 'superintendent of the granary (or granaries) at the time of the most prosperous British campaign,' probably at the time when Septimius Severus restored order in North Britain (A.D. 208-210). Here was also a curious bas-relief, perhaps recording the apotheosis of some emperor, which can hardly be earlier than A.D. 200 (p. 509). The masonry of both granaries, though not particularly massive, is exceptionally well finished and would be quite suitable to the age of Pius. The coins found in these buildings belong mainly to the years A.D. 200-380 and imply, if they do not prove, that they served as granaries up to the early years of the third century and then passed to some other use which included the handling of money.

5, 6, 7. The buildings hitherto mentioned stood on the north side of the main street. Opposite them, on the south side of the street, were other rather different structures, smaller in size, less remarkable for excellence in masonry, and packed closer together. All of these buildings were much altered during their occupation; of several no quite certain explanation can be offered. They were erected in the course of the second century, on

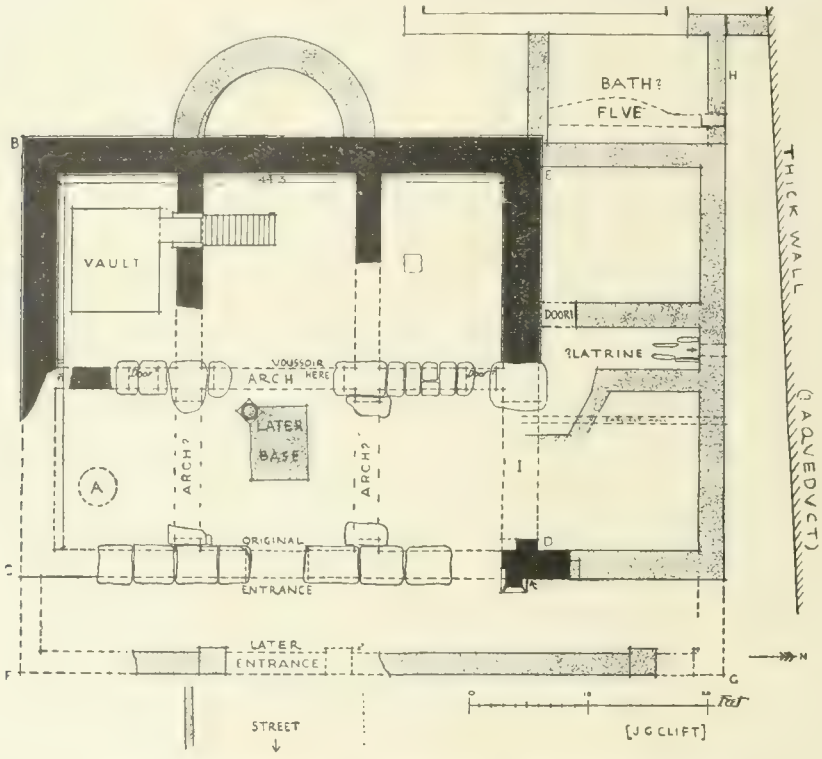


Fig. 10. Building found 1912, perhaps 'Principia' (site xlv).

Compare Fig. 11. The shaded masonry is subsequent to the original building. A, Hearth (?). BCDE, original building. CFGH, later additions on north and east. I, wall destroyed when additions made.

ground previously occupied by buildings of some sort, and they remained in use, for the most part, till late in the history of Corstopitum. In general, they seem to have been laid out for military use, but it does not follow that this original purpose was followed throughout their existence. In one of them (site xxxix) a tiny potter's kiln was unearthed, with many 'wasters' and some unused clay lying near. In another (site xlvii), were some small smith's furnaces, anvil-bases, and tempering tanks, and round them



FIG. 11. PRAETORIUM OR PRINCIPIA (SITE XLV), SEEN FROM NE.

The vault and steps are inside the roped space; the apse is behind the right-hand post; the NE corner of the building in its first shape (D on Fig. 10) is in the left foreground. (From a photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster.)



FIG. 12. VAULT IN SITE XLV (PRINCIPIA) SHEWING ENTRANCE FROM STEPS AND THE 'STEPPING' OF THE VAULT WALL TO FORM A ROOF.

(Photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster.)

a crowd of iron arrow-heads and other iron objects in every stage of manufacture. In a third, to be mentioned more fully below (site IV), was a store of pottery which had been burnt in some sudden disaster. The pottery-store belongs to the later second century. It is possible that the kiln and the furnaces are coeval and suffered in the same disaster; certainly, they seem to have been abandoned in haste.

5. Only three of this group of buildings seem to merit fuller notice. One stood near its west end, facing down a street which ran east and west; it may be interpreted as a Head-quarters ('principia' or 'praetorium'). It is a rectangular block with a western apse, in greatest extent about fifty-three by sixty feet (Fig. 10). In its original form it was smaller and apseless, including only the area BCDE on Fig. 10; it then contained three rooms standing in a row, the largest in the middle; further, a vault under the southernmost room, reached by steps from the central room; and thirdly, in front of the three rooms, an enclosed space of which the central portion may have been open and the two sides possibly roofed. Somewhere about the year 200 A.D. this building was wrecked. An altar which had decorated it, dedicated to 'the Discipline of the Emperors by the Legio II. Augusta' (p. 499), was thrown down the steps of the vault, with a fragment of another inscription, possibly mentioning Virius Lupus, governor of Britain about 198 (p. 501), and other débris. The altar probably belongs to about A.D. 200, and that may provisionally be taken as an approximate date for the destruction of the building. It agrees, as the reader will remember, with dates of other Corstopitan calamities. Subsequently, the building was restored and enlarged. An apse was added to the central room; the space in front of the three rooms was enlarged eastwards (CFG on plan); a large base, as if for an altar or pulpit, built of old material, was set up in front of the central room; and rooms were added on the north, DEHG. A bas-relief of Hercules fighting the Lernaean Hydra, and a torso of a Genius or Bonus Eventus (p. 513), found lying near the surface, may belong to this second period: Hercules was intimately connected with the cults of the Roman army in the opening years of the third century. Of further disturbance we have no clear traces; coins and pottery shew that parts at least of the structure remained in use till late in the fourth century; and one coin, found between the latest and an earlier floor in the room marked 'bath?', shews that this room was

repaved with a cement floor about A.D. 370, doubtless in a restoration by Theodosius. The plan of the whole building, the vault, and the altar of Discipline, all suggest that both in its first and its second form, it was a variety of the Head-quarters building called 'praetorium' or perhaps more accurately 'principia', which is usual in Roman forts and fortresses.

6. A smaller building to the east of that just described is also noteworthy. It is a rectangular hall with an apse at the west end, two doors at and near the east end, and a portico of four, probably wooden, columns along its eastern front. Such at least was its original form, when first set up in the second century. Whether it was a temple, as has generally been held, or some form of office or 'schola,' might be difficult to determine. In any case, at a date which cannot now be fixed, its eastern doors were blocked, its floor was raised, a new door presumably opened at its north-west end, and other structures added outside it. A peculiar feature in its construction was the provision of curious winding channels beneath its lowest and earliest floor, which, if drains, are among the strangest ever put in by any builder. See figs. 13, 14.

7. One more smaller building calls for detailed notice. This is the so-called 'pottery store,' a small rectangular building (nine feet by twenty feet) which formed part of the south frontage of the main street. Its floor, of beaten clay, was dated by coins to about or after A.D. 150: on this floor lay a deposit of broken pottery, burnt wood-ashes, twelve 'third-brass' coins, and much red burnt clay. The pottery lay in three groups, in one, plain undecorated Samian ware; in another, white *mortaria*, apparently of local fabric; and in the third various ruder thin grey wares. The story of the whole is plain. The room had held an assorted store of three kinds of crockery, each on its own shelves; it was burnt; the pots, the burnt wood,. the roof, perhaps wattled with clay, all fell down together. Some of the Samian cups were actually lying broken in pieces just as they had fallen; their fragments could be put together and whole vessels restored. The date of the disaster must lie a little later than the middle of the second century. The Samian pottery found here belongs entirely to that century and rather to the second than to the first half of it, and the other pottery, so far as it can be dated, seems to agree therewith. The twelve coins, however, are of much later date—the late third and the fourth century, down to A.D. 375. At first they were taken to be the till of a shop-

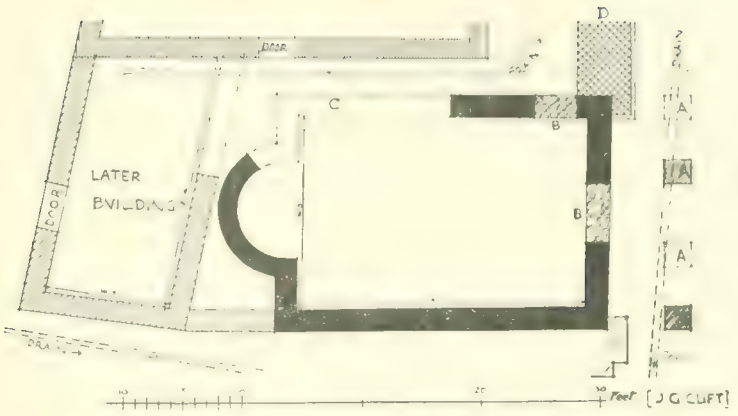


FIG. 13. PLAN OF [illegible] TEMPLE OR SCHOLA (p. 490).
AA, bases of pillars. BB, [illegible] walls. C, pedestal [illegible]. D, thick wall (? [illegible] water supply [illegible].



FIG. 14. SITE OF [illegible] SCHOLA, SEEN FROM THE EAST END (p. 490).
The curious 'drains' (?) are visible in the interior; the east door, in the right foreground, is shewn with [illegible]. (From a photograph by Mr. R. H. Forster.)

keeper assumed to have been selling pottery. But it is now clear that they represent either the result of chance, for they lay very close to the surface, or else a late attempt to bury a very small hoard. The store was, then, destroyed about A.D. 160 or 200; central as it was, the site lay waste and unoccupied thereafter till the end of Roman rule.

B.

This central group of well-built, more or less official edifices, which we have just described stands, in a certain sense, alone. So far as we know at present, few structures of similar date and character existed to the east or south or north or west of it, but numerous buildings, for the most part of later date and meaner style, lie outside it on all sides. To these we now pass.

On the east the excavations—carried out in 1910—have revealed little. We can see that in the later Roman period a street was laid out to run north from the main street some forty yards east of site XI. and a number of irregular and ill-constructed buildings stood facing one or the other roadway. They are, at the best, the cottages, yards and ovens and other structures of an untidy and squalid and even half-civilized population, dwelling here during the third and fourth centuries.

On the north—excavated in 1909 and 1913—more has been found, but for the most part no more than broken and confused foundations of ill-constructed buildings. Four merit special note. One, an oblong building (site XIV, twenty-four by fifty-five feet), belongs to the second century, and closely resembles a granary. Another (site XVII), of about the same size, is a bath-building fitted with three hot-rooms, an apse for a hot bath and another apse for a cold bath; this was certainly in use during the later Roman period. A third (site LVI) is apparently a granary of 30 by 150 feet with external buttresses. A fourth (site XVII W.) may perhaps have been of somewhat the same character, but is too ill-preserved for certain explanation. Two, if not three, of these buildings carry out the idea of the store-base suggested above.

Close to this bath-house was a 'bloomery' or furnace, and here in 1909 a very remarkable find was made which might well be called the birth-certificate of the iron industry in northern England. The furnace itself was an ordinary round 'kiln' or furnace built of clay and stone; a little iron ore, broken lime-stone, and charcoal which lay near it, suggested that it was used for iron-working. In the centre of the furnace was found

standing erect a huge squared mass of iron, thirty-nine inches in length and three hundredweights eight pounds in weight. An examination of it, made by Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. J. E. Stead, has shewn that it is made up of small lumps of iron welded together. These lumps had been produced by an ordinary 'direct reduction' process in a charcoal fire, and may have been smelted either in Corstopitum or at many places in the neighbourhood where the 'black-band' iron-stones of the Carboniferous Series crop out. They were then amalgamated together by alternate heating and hammering, and the hammering has made the iron on the outside of the mass very pure, while the interior is impure and somewhat spongy and also contains small cavities where the small lumps of iron did not fit together. The appearance of the top of the mass shews that the process of building it up had not been completed when it and its furnace were abandoned. The purpose of this great mass is doubtful. It has been called an anvil, and this may be the best view, although such an anvil would be a gross waste of iron. It has been called an ingot; but iron ingots of this form and size have no practical value. It has also been called the unfinished head of a battering ram; but in Roman Britain it was not the Roman but the Briton who needed a ram.[1]

Another notable find of historical moment occurred in this quarter. North of the two granaries is a space which revealed traces of only one building and that a building of poor masonry and obviously late construction. It has one interest. In 1907 an excavator picked out, from between two of its interior walls and apparently below one of its floors, a small packet of forty-eight excellently preserved gold coins belonging to the later part of the fourth century and a gold ring (p. 515), wrapped in a bit of sheet-lead.[2] The following is a list of the coins:

Date.	Emperor.	Reverse.	Number.
364-375	Valentinian I.	Restitutor Reipublicae ...	2
,,	,, ,, ...	Victoria Augg.	2
364-378	Valens	,, ,, ...	2
367-383	Gratian	Principium Juventutis ...	1
,,	,, ...	Victoria Augg.	15
375-392	Valentinian II.	,, ,, ...	8
379-395	Theodosius	,, ,, ...	5
383-388	Magnus Maximus ...	Restitutor Reipublicae ...	12
,,	,, ,, ...	Victoria Augg.	1

[1] *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser. vol. vi (1910), pp. 239, 265; viii (1912), 207; *Journal of Iron and Steel Institute*, 1912.

[2] *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser. vol. v (1909), p. 351; *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser. vol. xiii (1913), p. 31.

Two of the coins of Valentinian I. were minted at Rome, two of Gratian and one of Theodosius at Constantinople; the remainder, including all the coins of Maximus, were the product of the Trier mint. The last fact shews that the hoard must have been deposited after the occupation of Trier by Maximus, and that event can hardly have occurred before the latter part of the year A.D. 383; various other circumstances suggest a slightly later date, about 385. At that time Magnus Maximus was withdrawing troops from Britain for his continental war. The ring and coins may have been hidden by someone who was thus called away. Or they may have been buried during the barbarian attacks which befell the northern frontier as soon as it was thus stripped of its proper garrison. We are here close on the last hour of Corstopitum.

On the west of the central group of buildings the excavations have revealed a large area covered by structures almost as irregular as those which lay to the east and north. Some of them are, however, better built and the smaller remains found among them indicate for the most part an occupation rather of the second than of any later century, though coins suggest some fourth-century life on the north side of the main street. The buildings themselves seem to be partly simple and ill-shaped residences, partly yards and outhouses, with the usual kilns, hearths, and the like. But one of them yielded in 1911 an astonishing find. This is a hoard of one hundred and fifty-nine Roman gold coins in a bronze jug, which is the largest hoard of Roman gold yet found in northern England, and which usefully illustrates the history of Corstopitum. It was found in loose earth, just over a foot below the surface, on a spot which was, perhaps, a roofed building; but no floors or walls survived to suggest by what purpose or accident it reached its place. Possibly it was buried there by design; possibly it was dropped there by some fugitive, or perhaps some chance of Roman rebuilding or later ploughing or levelling brought it to the spot where it was discovered.[1] In any case it is not likely to have travelled far. Its latest coin is dated A.D. 159; we may connect its loss or deposit with the troubles which we have already seen to have affected Corstopitum about A.D. 158-164. The following is a brief summary of its contents: one further coin is included which was found, not in, but near, the jug, but which seems to have fallen out when the workmen took it up.

[1] *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., viii (1912), pp. 154, 210; Macdonald, *Journ. of Roman Studies*, ii, pp. 1-20; *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser. xii (1912), p. 265.

Nero	1	Hadrian	35
Galba	3	Sabina .	3
Otho	3	Aelius . .	1
Vitellius and L. Vitellius ...	1	Antoninus Pius	12
Vespasian .	15	Antoninus Pius and M Aurelius	1
Titus	11	Faustina Senior	7
Domitian ..	5	Marcus Aurelius ..	4
Trajan	47		
Marciana ...	1		
Hadrian and Trajan	1	Total ...	160

It remains to notice a range of buildings situated some little distance from those hitherto mentioned, on the slope of the hill near the river. It is a large rectangular block, at least one hundred and fifty feet long and seventy feet in greatest width (site II). Complicated as it is by rebuildings and additions and destructions, its history is hard to read. But we can see that part of it faintly resembles the bath-house usually placed outside a Roman fort, while in its fuller development, its hypocausts and corridors suggest some sort of dwelling-house.[1] In front (that is, south) of it, the excavators uncovered the foundations of an outlook tower, which has generally been taken to be rather a Belvedere looking over the pleasant valley of the Tyne than a military defence. Behind it, in the débris filling a water-tank connected with one of its earlier stages, was found the Corbridge Lion (p. 507). Between this building and the main site to the north and north-east of it lay a space of fifty yards almost wholly free from buildings. Whether this void is due to the clearances of 1800-10 (p. 476) or the ground was left unoccupied, as being on a steep slope, is not certain; it is hard to believe that the clearances were so thorough as to remove all foundations.

Yet one more structure, or rather group of structures, demands a word. The reader will notice on the general plan of Corstopitum which accompanies this article, some curious walls of unusual thickness and direction, winding among the buildings south of the main street. One such piece runs south and then west and then south again, near site XLV. Another runs down to site XL. A third piece was found in 1906 south of site XXXIX. Lastly, one long fragment runs along the north of sites XXXIX-XLIII. These walls are 3-4½ft. thick, and are strongly, but not very

[1] Possibly this building was touched upon in 1802 and following years, when a hypocaust was opened. See Sir David Smith's MS. (in the writer's library), Innis's notes in the Society of Antiquaries of London's Scrapbook (p. 498, no. 7 below) and Hodgson, part ii. vol. iii. p. 244.

strongly built, with no substantial foundations; they are only decorated with a plain chamfered plinth on one side. When first found, they were taken to be the enclosure-walls of groups of buildings; now that they are better known, this theory has become untenable. Possibly they may be continuations of the aqueduct leading to the fountain (p. 486), carried into various parts of Corstopitum which were still occupied in its latest days. The subsoil of Corstopitum is a deep bed of gravel in which wells would be difficult, and some form of surface supply seems to be a necessity. No precise parallel, however, seems known to the form which, on this hypothesis, was here adopted.

An account of the buildings of Corstopitum should conclude with its cemeteries. Of these next to nothing is as yet known. The occurrence of two or three sepulchral stones (p. 503) amid the western quarter, excavated in 1911, suggests that one cemetery lay not far off, on the slope towards the Cor-burn or beyond it, and there formed a convenient quarry for the Romans themselves.[1] The occurrence of one or two other similar stones in or near Trinity Terrace suggests another cemetery on the eastern side of the town, though no road led out in this direction. We might expect a third cemetery on the north, beside Dere Street, but of this we have no present evidence.

(iv.) The Inscriptions.

1-26 Altars, Building Memorials, etc.; 27-32 Tombstones; 33-36 Miscellaneous; 37-47 Hexham Inscriptions.

I print these inscriptions on the same plan as those of Hunnum (above, p. 471). Only the chief inscriptions are treated in full; fragments are merely summarized. As it seems clear that the Roman inscriptions found at Hexham are all, or almost all, of Corbridge origin, they are added at the end of the section, a measure which is all the more needful as no quite accurate account of all of them exists in English.

In the bibliography *L.S.* denotes the *Lapidarium*, *C.I.L.* the seventh volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (Berlin, 1871) and *Eph.* the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* (vols. iii, iv, vii and ix), in which supplements to the Corpus have been edited by the late Prof. Hübner and myself. I have examined all the stones described, so far as they still survive, except No. 11A.

(1-26) *Altars, dedications, inscriptions in honour of emperors and building records, found at Corbridge.*

1. Sandstone altar, 4 feet high, 20 inches wide, with a jug carved on the left and a patera on the right. Found at Corbridge on the vicar's glebe, a little before 1754; at first in the collection of the then vicar, the Rev. J. Walton, incumbent 1742-1765; after his death bought by Dr. Graham of Netherby.

[1] Forster, *Hist. Corbridge* (1887), p. 8, says many bones were found on the west side of the Cor-burn.

Now in Tullie House (Catalogue No. 22). The inscription is a Greek hexameter in five lines, the first line a little blurred.

ΑΓΤ..ΤΗΓ | ΒΩΜΟΝ Μ | ΕΓΟΡΑΓ ΠΟΥΛΧΕΡ Μ | ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ

'Thou see'st me, an altar of Astarte. Pulcher set me up.'

This altar to a Levantine deity, the Semitic Ashtoreth, must be set beside the following, almost twin, inscription to Hercules of Tyre, and perhaps beside the tombstone of the Palmyrene soldier No. 27), who buried his wife at South Shields and died himself at Corbridge.

[Sent by Walton to Stukeley in 1754 (*Correspondence*, iii, p. 130); Stukeley, *Carausius*, ii, p. 160; *Archaeologia*, ii. pp. 92, 98, iii. p. 324; Wallis, ii. p. 127 (in brief); Hutchinson, i. p. 161 (all second hand); John Hodgson, p. 245; Bruce, *Roman Wall*, p. 340; *L.S.* 637; *C.I.L.* p. 97.]

2. Altar similar to the last, 40 inches high, 21 inches wide; on the left side a bull's head and knife, on the right a wreath. First noticed by Hunter in Corbridge churchyard in 1702, where 'it had long been'; afterwards at Dilston; claimed in 1749 for the duke of Somerset as found in his manor of Corbridge and removed to Northumberland House; subsequently given to the British museum. The inscription is a crude Greek hexameter in four lines:

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ | ΤΥΡΙΩ | ΔΙΟΔΩΡΑ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΑ

'To Hercules of Tyre. Set up by the Priestess Diodora.'

For this eastern dedication see the preceding note; for a priestess, see p. 511, no. 14.

[Hunter, *Philosophical Transactions*, 1702, No. 278, page 1,132, plate; Todd, *ibid.* 1711, p. 292; Horsley, p. 246; Stukeley, *Correspondence*, iii. p. 95, and *Iter Boreale*, p. 63 (he saw it in the churchyard in 1725); Mattaire, *Marm. Oxon.* p. 579; *Archaeologia*, iii. p. 325, v. p. 182; Wallis, ii. p. 127 (brief notice); Hodgson, p. 244; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 340; *L.S.* 636; *C.I.L.* p. 97.]

3. Small altar, 12 inches high, found by Mr. Coulson, 1862; now at Alnwick castle.

Deo Vitiri. 'To the Old God.'

Many dedications to the 'Deus Vetus' or 'Dii Veteres' have been found in Britain, especially in northern Britain, though none, I believe, occur outside this island. It is not certain whether they refer to some Germanic deity or deities, or denote the 'old (heathen) gods,' in contrast to the new Christianity. Many of the examples seem to belong to a late date, when Christianity may have been spreading. On the other hand, a few are probably too early for this. In some cases the name of the god begins with the letters 'Vhe' or 'Hve,' which may suggest a Teutonic origin, although philologists are unfortunately not agreed as to whether the name can really be explained as German. In any case, it is plain that most worshippers of these deities connected them with the Latin adjective meaning 'old,' whatever exactly they supposed 'old' to signify in this case.

[*Gent. Mag.* 1863, pt. i. p. 206; *Arch. Ael.* 1865, 2nd series, vi. pp. 161, 168; *L.S.* 638; Bruce, *Alnwick Catalogue*, No. 850; *C.I.L.* 472. Compare *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 3 December, 1862.]

4. Altar, 42 inches high, much worn and imperfect: found in 1886 in pulling down a cottage at Corbridge; now in the Newcastle museum (Blackgate, No. 158A).

I O M [*p*]*ro salut*[*e*] *vexillati*[*on*]*um leg. . . . m.i. . .*

'To Iuppiter optimus maximus. for the safety of the detachments of the legions . . . .'[1]

It has been thought that the dedication, when complete, mentioned the Legio XXII Primigenia, which sent a *vexillatio* from Germany to Britain once, if not twice, in the second century. But the discernible lettering does not support this. M. Mowat suggests the Legio I Minervia, also in Germany.

[*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1886, 2nd series, ii. pp. 169, 175; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, xii. pp. 73, 287; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xliv. p. 120; Mowat, *Bull. épigr.* vi, p. 145; *Eph.* vii. 988, and ix. p. 574.]

[1] A stone long preserved in Corbridge church and now in the vicar's pele bears the letters ΓΥΡΙC, broken at both ends, which have been taken to be *τυρίῳ* (Tyrian) and connected with this and the following altars; but the stone seems to be post-Roman (see p. 193) and, even if it were Greek, the conjecture *τυρίῳ* conflicts with the decipherable lettering.

5. Well preserved altar, 36 inches high. On the left side is a cupid, with grapes and a pruning knife; on the right side a genius with a horn of plenty, pouring an offering on an altar (a well known type). Found in September, 1910, lying face downwards in the later foundations of the main roadway [illegible].

I[o]m[i] aeterno D[olicheno] et caelesti Brigantiae et saluti, C. Iulius Apolinaris, c(enturio) legi(onis) vi, iussus [illegible].

'To the everlasting Jupiter Dolichenus and the heavenly Brigantia and to Safety, dedicated by Caius Iulius Apolinaris, centurion of the 6th Legion, as bidden by the gods.'

The deities Dolichenus and Brigantia are familiar. Brigantia is doubtless to be connected with the tribe of Brigantes, who dwelt in the wide region from Sheffield to mid Northumberland; she is therefore in place at Corbridge. The epithets *aeternus* and *caelestis* are probably mere epithets, though the latter was the Latin name of an old Semitic deity, Tanit. The dedicator, Iulius Apolinaris, appears to have adapted someone else's altar to his own purpose, as the last three lines of the inscription, which contain his name, title, etc., are cut on a space from which an earlier name has obviously been cleared away. The letters at the end, IVSDE, probably stand, as suggested above, for '*iussus dedicat.*' The man was ordered by Heaven, perhaps warned in a dream, to annex somebody else's altar and to re-inscribe it with his own name.

[*Arch. Ael.* 1911, 3rd series, vii. p. 176; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. London*, 1911, p. 486; *Eph.* ix. 1141.]

6. Altar, 32 inches high, much worn; now in the north wall of the Hole (or Orchard) farm.

Deo [sancto S]ilvano [milite]s vexil[l(ationis) leg.] ii Aug. et c . . . . anianorum aram de suo pos(uerunt) lib(enter).

'To the holy god Silvanus, the men of the detachment of the Legio II Augusta and the . . . . aniani set up this altar at their own cost.'

Legionaries and 'auxiliaries' apparently joined in erecting this stone; who the 'auxiliaries' were, cannot be determined. The '*c*' after '*et*' may perhaps stand for '*cuneus*,' one of the classes of auxiliary regiments. [*Eph.* ix. 1143; mentioned in *Arch. Ael.* 1865, 2nd series, vi. p. 19, as illegible.]

7. Fragment, 6½ inches square, seemingly from the base of a statuette. Found in the western part of the Roman site in or before May, 1804; now lost.

Deae M[inervae?] T. Ter[e]ntiu[s . . .] libr. ex . . .

'To the goddess Minerva, dedicated by T. Terentius . . . under-officer (in some regiment).'

[Copied by Thos. Inniss, a young local schoolmaster—apparently the only person who took any heed of the finds made in 1802 and following years—and sent by him (18 May, 1804) to the London Society of Antiquaries (letters in their library); a copy also in a MS. volume of Sir David Smith, now in my library: compare nos. 15 and 27 below. Published *Eph.* ix. 1142.]

8. Large altar, 54 inches tall, broken across the middle and at the top; found in 1908 lying just inside the gate of the western granary.

. . . . . *norus, [pr]aepositus cu[ram] agens [h]orr(ei —*or *horr(eorum)—tempo[r]e expeditionis felicissi(mae) Brittannic(ae), v.s.l.m.*

Set up by some one whose name ended in . . *norus*, 'superintendent in special charge of the granary, or granaries, at the time of the most successful British campaign.'

The breakage of the stone has destroyed the names of both the deity worshipped and of the official who set the altar up. Probably he was not a mere clerk but a higher officer, such as a centurion detached for the purpose. The granary, or granaries, which he controlled, must be the granary where the altar was found and that next to it. The date of the inscription may be learnt from the epithet 'felicissima,' which was used much by the emperor Severus and his son Caracalla, and therefore suggests the campaigns of A.D. 208-210. The epithet was used also by Commodus, but seems less likely here to date from his reign. [*Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 396; *Eph.* ix. 1144.]

9. Well preserved altar, 45 inches tall, found lying face down on the steps of a cellar on site XLV. July, 1912.

Disciplinae Augustorum leg(io) II [Aug(usta)].

'To the Discipline of the Emperors, set up by the Legio II Augusta.'

A very similar dedication, with the same spelling *Disciplina*, was found long ago at Cardurnock fort, on the Cumberland part of Hadrian's Wall. That dates from A.D. 208-210; this altar may belong, either to the same age (as the coincidence in orthography suggests), or to some other time when joint rulers governed the empire; it cannot, of course, be earlier than the first joint rulers, Marcus and Verus, A.D. 161-169. Its lettering, unfortunately, does not decide the date, as between A.D. 165 and A.D. 210, but perhaps favours the latter. The commemoration of Disciplina, though sometimes supposed to be characteristic of Hadrian, is quite as common in later times. An altar to this 'deity' was put up at Birrens about A.D. 158, in the Principia of that fort.

Like so much else at Corbridge, this altar is unfinished; the sides and top have been left rough for the addition of the usual ornaments. But this may possibly be mere carelessness, or the altar may have been intended to stand where the sides could not be seen.

[*Eph.* ix. 1380; *Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 263; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. London*, 1913, vol. xxv.]

10. Large altar, 53 inches high, bearing on one side, in low relief, the figure of a bowman, and on the other side a less intelligible carving as of a man holding an amphora. The inscription seems illegible; neither personal inspection nor squeezes have yielded any certain letters to my eye, nor could Dr. Bruce read any, though Hübner saw a possible V S L *m* in the last line; the late John Bell thought he could read LEG VI, but this, too, is very doubtful. The altar was once, about 1720, the base of Corbridge market-cross; later, it was seen by Hodgson in Mr. Walker's garden; in 1824 it was presented by Mr. Walker to the Newcastle Antiquaries (Blackgate, No. 201).

[See Stukeley, *Iter Boreale*, p. 63; Horsley, p. 246; Hodgson, p. 245; *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, ii. donation list, p. 4; 2nd series, xii. p. 89; *C.I.L.* 471; *L.S.* 639; Bell's 'Altars,' in Bodleian Library, MS. Top. Northumb. c. 1, fo. 135.]

11. Large, nearly perfect, slab, 34 inches by 66 inches, decorated at each end with an Amazon's shield held up by a (now almost wholly vanished) flying Victory. Found in 1911, lying face downwards in the ballast used for the latest road-level of the main street, in front of site XI. The first two words were erased in ancient times but are still legible.

Soli invicto, vexillatio leg(ionis) vi vic(tricis) p(iae) f(idelis) f(ecit), sub cura Sex(ti) Calpurni Agricolae, leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore).

'To the unconquerable Sun, set up by a detachment of the Sixth Legion, Victorious, Loyal, Faithful, under the care of Sextus Calpurnius Agricola, governor of the province.'

Calpurnius Agricola is known from various sources to have been one of the more competent Roman generals about A.D. 160-170. He was governor of Britain soon after A.D. 160, probably about 163, during a period already noted (p. 479) as one of great disturbance.

The erasure of the dedication to the Sun has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Possibly it dates from A.D. 222, when the sun-worshipper Elagabalus was killed. He was hated as no other Roman emperor, and his memory, and even his favourite worship, were deleted on many monuments. Or, possibly, as Prof. Cumont has suggested to me, it may date from the death of Commodus in A.D. 192. But this is uncertain; in any case this well-preserved slab must have been buried out of harm's way before Christian zeal began to destroy pagan dedications.

[*Eph.* ix. 1381; *Arch Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 186; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. London*, 1912, p. 270.]

11a. Top of a well decorated altar, 13½ ins. square, found in September, 1913, in a ventilation passage of the east granary. According to photographs, squeezes, and Mr. R. H. Forster's inspection, the inscription consists of P (or R or B)❦F on the cornice and DEAE PANTHEAE . . . . on the top of the inscribed panel. RF may stand for *Reduci Fortunae*, but this is very doubtful; after *deae Pantheae* ('to the goddess who is all goddesses at once' presumably follows the name of the specific deity who is supposed to carry the attributes of all: so we have elsewhere *Fortunae Pantheae*, *deae Florae Fortunae Panth[eae]*, *Silvano Pantheo*, etc.

12. Fragment, 22 inches high, decorated with pilasters (as if representing a façade) and a legionary flag; found lying face downwards beside No. 14.

Vexillus leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae). 'The flag of the Legio II Augusta.'

Vexillus is a variant, found elsewhere, for the usual form *vexillum*. It denotes presumably that he stone was erected by a *vexillatio* of the legion, and not by the whole body.

[*Eph.* ix. 1147; *Arch. Ael.* 1908, 3rd series, iv. p. 266: *Arch. Journ.* lxv. p. 123.]

13. Part of a slab commemorating an emperor, 31 inches long, built into the front of the Low Hall Corbridge; first recorded as seen there in 1702, and still there.

Imperato[ri Caesari] M. Aurelio An[tonino . . . . trib(unicia)] potestate . . . .

'To the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. . . .'

From the lettering the slab would seem to date from the reign of Marcus Aurelius rather than Caracalla or Elagabalus; that is, it belongs to the years A.D. 161-180. Whether the name of Lucius Verus, joint ruler with Marcus in A.D. 161-169, followed on the stone, cannot be determined.

[Hunter, *Philosophical Trans.*, 1702, No. 278, plate; Todd, *ibid*, 1711, p. 292, very brief; Horsley, p. 245; Stukeley, *Iter Boreale*, p. 63; Hodgson, p. 246; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 339; *L.S.* 642; *C.I.L.* 473. Why Hübner says that the stone may date from the reign of Pius, I do not know.]

14. Half of a large and highly-decorated slab, 34 inches high. The inscription is on a bordered panel, at each end of which was an Amazon's shield enriched with an axe, a spearhead and rosettes; the whole ornament recalls the age of Pius, the middle of the second century. Found in 1907 in the east granary, near the entrance, lying on the floor, where it had fallen (presumably) from its original place.

Imp. Caes. [*T.*] *Ael.* [*Hadr.*] *Antonino A[ug(usto)] Pi[o, tr(ibunicia) p(otestate)] iii, co[s iii, p(atre) p(atriae)], sub cura Q.* [*Lolli Urbici*] *leg(ati) Au[g(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)], leg(io) ii A[ug. . . . .* six or eight letters lost at end.]

'In honour of the emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius (the emperor now usually called Antoninus Pius), in the third year of his reign and his third consulship, set up, under the supervision of Q. Lollius Urbicus, governor of the province of Britain, by the Legio II. Augusta (and possibly another legion).'

The slab belongs to the time (A.D. 140) when Lollius Urbicus was moving north from the Tyne to conquer southern Scotland, and, as a result, to fortify the isthmus between Forth and Clyde. We have other similarly decorated slabs from other places which relate to these operations. At Corstopitum we may suppose that Urbicus was engaged in building at least one of the granaries, as a depot for his advance.

[*Eph.* ix. 1146; *Arch. Ael.* 1908, 3rd series, iv. p. 262; 1910, vi. p. 269; *Arch. Journ.* lxv. p. 123.]

15. Fragment, 29 inches long, inscribed on both sides with inscriptions of different dates. It was found 18 October, 1802, in Corbow, that is, in the western part of the Roman site, 'laid (says Inniss) across for the cover of a flue' of some structure; taken to George Gibson's museum at Stagshaw, and presented by him with the rest of his collection to the Newcastle museum in 1822 (Blackgate, No. 97). As most of his antiquities came from Housesteads, it has been usually, but wrongly, ascribed to that site.

The earlier of the two inscriptions apparently refers to one Terentius Paulinus, or some similarly named person, who was in charge of some special duty in the *praetentura*. Here *praetentura* seems to mean, not the *praetentura* or front half of a fortress, but the general frontier district; compare Cagnat, *année épigr.*, 1892, No. 116, and 1893, No. 88, 105 (inscriptions of the second and early third centuries). The inscription was perhaps a dedication put up by the officer mentioned on it, Terentius Paulinus, like No. 8, which was also set up by a special officer.

Subsequently the stone was turned round and cut down, and a new inscription was carved on the other side to the emperors Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and another whose name is lost. These emperors might be Marcus and Verus, joint rulers of A.D. 161-169, or Marcus and Commodus (A.D. 176-180), or Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D. 222). The letters ANT seem to have been erased, though the stone is rather worn at the place and certainty is perhaps difficult; one of the latter pairs is therefore the more likely, and Elagabalus and Alexander have usually been preferred.

[For the true attribution of the fragment, see the notes of Thos. Inniss (see p. 498, no. 7) in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Society's minutes, 13 January, 1803, and a MS. of Sir D. Smith in my library, and *Eph.* ix. 1149. For earlier publications, some of them inaccurate in details, see Hodgson, p. 194; *Arch. Ael.* 1857, 2nd series, i. p. 232; *L.S.* 203; *C.I.L.* 634, 664. Hübner's reading *gen[io] praet[orii]* is wrong; the stone has CN PRAETN that is *Cn. Iul[io] Verо[ne] praetn[tura]*.

16. Fragment, 10 inches high, with small letters, of a not very large slab, set up by soldiers to record building work achieved, or perhaps a dedication. Unearthed in 1908, probably on site XI, or near it but overlooked at the time and first recognised in 1911.

. . . . *ve[xillatio leg.] vi [vic. p.f. sub] Cn. Iul(io)[Vero? leg. Aug. prpr.] per L. O[ctavium? . . .] trib(unum). . .*

'. . . erected by a detachment of the Sixth Legion, under Cnaeus Iulius Verus (?), by the agency of L. Octavius (?) . . tribune of the legion . .

Iulius Verus governed Britain about A.D. 158-160, and is noted on many monuments as an active officer in a time of trouble.[1] That he was named on this slab is a conjecture based on the style of the letters, which seem suitable to A.D. 160, and on the fact that the letter following IVL was probably V.

[*Eph.* ix. 1383; *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 188.]

17. Left hand half of an ansate slab, 19 inches high, found in 1912 lying loose at the bottom of the stairs on which No. 9 was lying. It has been partly damaged by fire.

. . . .*s[illatio] . . . [vic. p.f.] . . . [sub Viri]. . .[pr. leg. Aug.*

Only a probable restoration can be suggested; Virius Lupus governed Britain about A.D. 197.

[*Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 266; *Eph.* ix. 1334.]

18. Two fragments of a large slab with 3-inch letters, found in 1912 on site XL. They suggest an inscription recording some work of construction, and ending with much the same formula as the *Soli invicto* slab (No. 11). The text may have run as follows:

. . . . . *m[il. leg.] ii [Aug. et xx] v. v. fe(cerunt), [sub c]ura [Sex. Calpurni] Agr[icol]ae . . . . .*

'Erected by soldiers of the Second and Twentieth Legions, under command of Sextus Calpurnius Agricola, governor of Britain.'

For Calpurnius Agricola see No. 11.

[*Eph.* ix. 1382; *Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 266.]

19. Legionary stone, 23 inches long; found before 1831; then given to the Newcastle museum (Blackgate, No. 147) by Mr. Rewcastle of Gateshead.

Leg. vi vic. p.f. 'Built by the Sixth Legion, Victorious, Loyal, Faithful.'

[Richardson, *Tablebook*, iv, p. 69; *Arch. Ael.* 1857, 2nd series, i. p. 245; *L.S.* 647; *C.I.L.* 475; *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, ii, donations list, p. 22.]

20. Legionary stone, 13 inches by 18 inches, found in 1856 'at the angle of Stagshaw Bank road and Cowlane,' now in the Newcastle museum (Blackgate, No. 152).

Leg(ionis) vi pi(a)e f(idelis) vex(illatio) refe(cit).

'Rebuilt by a detachment of the Sixth Legion, Loyal, Faithful.'

[*Arch. Ael.* 1857, 2nd series, i. p. 243; ii. p. xi; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 340; *L.S.* 646; *C.I.L.* 476.]

21. Two fragments belonging to two practically identical legionary inscriptions, found, the one in 1907, the other in 1908, both amidst the ruins of the Fountain (p. 486). The more perfect belongs to a pediment which measured 7 feet 6 in. by about 3 feet, the base and contact of the letters I . . . . .

[1] See my notes *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, xxv. p. 142; *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, ... *Antiq. Scot.* xxxviii. p. 454.

enclosed in a wreath held up on each side by a Victory. The other belonged to a similar but less ornate monument bearing the same inscription. These seem to form part of the decoration of the Fountain, and indicate that the Twentieth Legion, Valeria Victrix, was concerned in its building.

[*Arch. Ael.* 1908, 3rd series, iv. pp. 267, 278, and 1909, v. p. 399; *Eph.* ix. 1148.]

22. Legionary stone; first noted in 1711 in a wall of Corbridge church; now lost.

Leg. ii Aug. coh. iiii f(ecit). 'The Second Legion, Augusta, built this.'

[Todd, *Philosophical Transactions*, 1711, p. 292; Stukeley, *Iter Boreale*, p. 63; Horsley, p. 245; Hodgson, p. 247; *L.S.* 644; *C.I.L.* 474.]

23. Legionary stone, 12 inches by 14 inches; found in the Cor-burn, 1883; now in the Blackgate (No. 149). Above the lettering are the figures of Pegasus and a goat, emblems of the legion.

Legio(nis) ii Aug(ustae) coh . . . . . .

'Cohort . . (number lost) of the Second Legion, Augusta, (built this).'

[Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xli. p. 178; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1883, 2nd series, i. p. 38; *Eph.* vii. 989.]

24. Legionary stone, 12 inches by 14 inches. Date and place of find unknown; presented to the Newcastle Antiquaries in 1883 (Blackgate, No. 151).

Leg(ionis) ii Aug(ustae) coh. iii f(ecit). 'Built by the third Cohort of the Second Legion, Augusta.'

This may perhaps be the same as a stone mentioned by Walton in writing to Stukeley, Feb. 24, 1755.

[Stukeley's *Correspondence*, vol. iii. p. 132; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1883, 2nd series, i. p. 38; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, xii. p. 72; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xli. p. 178; *Eph.* vii. 990.

25. Legionary stone, 8½ inches by 9½ inches; found in 1912 on site XLV.

Leg. xxx v. v. coh. vii. 'Set up by the Twentieth (Thirtieth) Legion, Valeria Victrix, cohort vii.'

The first *x* in *xxx* has been added after the other two and is rudely scratched; the stone originally named the Twentieth Legion, and later on someone, maybe a stranger from Germany, altered the numeral. The Legio XXX Ulpia Victrix was quartered on the Rhine. It might, like other German legions, have sent a *vexillatio* to Britain in a crisis. In that case, however, we should expect other testimony to the fact, and the detachment would hardly be described in this way. We cannot yet assume that men of the Thirtieth Ulpia served in Britain.[1]

Eph. ix. 1385; *Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 267.

26. Corner stone from some building, 13 inches long by 5 inches high, with nine letters rudely scratched on its two outer sides; found in 1910. The letters are LING | ILIOM. Other letters may have been on adjoining stones, and the whole perhaps ran: *cohors i Ling(onum), Iliomarus.* The First Cohort of Lingones was in garrison at Lanchester and also perhaps at High Rochester; Iliomarus (a Celtic name) may be a soldier in the Cohort who was (perhaps accidentally) at Corbridge.

[*Eph.* ix. 1151; *Arch. Ael.* 1911, 3rd series, vii. p. 177.]

27–32. Tombstones.

27. Tombstone, 22 inches high; found 30 October, 1802, on the duke of Northumberland's land (that is, the west part of the site), lying face downwards; for a while in Mr. George Gibson's museum at Stagshaw Close House; now lost.

L. Valerio Ius[t]o mil(iti) leg(ionis) vi, Egn(atius) D[i]onisius et Su[lpicius ?] Iustus her(edes) fa(ciendum) c(uraverunt).

'To the memory of Valerius Iustus, soldier in the Sixth Legion. Set up by his heirs Egnatius Dionisius and Sulpicius Iustus.'

[1] It is an odd coincidence that, long before this stone was found, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in his romance 'Puck of Pook's Hill,' introduced a Seventh Cohort of the Thirtieth Ulpia as fighting at Hunnum, close to Corbridge, about A.D. 388. Our stone, whatever its purport, is likely to be at least 200 years earlier.

The *nomen* of the second heir is not certain; the above appears better than any previous guess.

[Copied by Thos. Innes, a local schoolmaster (see Nos. 7, 15), and by him sent to the London Society of Antiquaries, 21 December, 1802; see his letter in their library and their minutes of 13 January, 1803. Printed by Hodgson, p. 247; *C.I.L.* 477; *Eph.* ix. p. 574; not in *L.S.*]

28. Top of a tombstone, 12 inches wide, once built into a wall in Corbridge Market Place; since 1883 in the Newcastle museum (Blackgate, No. 148).

D(is) m(anibus) miles leg. ii . . . . 'To the memory of a soldier of the Second Legion Augusta, named . . . .'

The man's rank was given apparently before his name, which has been lost.

[*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1883, 2nd series, i. p. 45; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xli. p. 178; *Eph.* vii. 991; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, xii. p. 71. A drawing by Archer, at Alnwick castle, shows it as in a wall on the north-west side of the Market Place in 1854.]

29. Tombstone, 33 inches high, top broken; found in 1911 in the western part of the site, serving as a flagstone in a floor, with its face downwards.

[*D(is)*] *m(anibus)* [*Ba*]*rathes, Palmorenus, vexila(rius), vixit anos lxviii.*

'To the memory of Barathes, born at Palmyra, standard bearer, aged 68.'

Barathes seems the same man as the Barates of Palmyra who set up at South Shields an elaborate monument to a British woman Regina, who had been first his slave and afterwards his freed-woman and legal wife. He was apparently officer (*vexilarius*) in some corps which we cannot identify, and must have served at one time in the fort at South Shields; later—presumably after his retirement from service—he lived at Corstopitum, and died there, and his heirs, or his burial club, gave him a far simpler tombstone than he had set up to his wife. It used to be supposed that he was a Syrian trader, trafficking as Syrians did, on the verge of the empire, but this tombstone shows that he was a soldier.

His name is a well-known Palmyrene personal name; it means, as Prof. Driver tells me, the son of 'Athé, 'Athé being a well-attested Semitic goddess. The middle vowel seems to be short, Barăte̊s.

[*Eph.* ix. 1153*a*; *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 180; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1911, p. 103; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. London*, 1912, p. 268.].

30. Tombstone, 45 inches high; found in 1895 near Trinity Terrace, on the east side of the Roman area; now in the Blackgate.

Dis manibus Iul ius Pri . . . us coniugi carissimae faciendum curavit.

'To the memory of his dear wife, set up by Iulius Priscus' (or Primus, or similar name).

[*Eph.* ix. 1153; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 2nd series, vii. p. 50; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, xviii. p. xiv.]

31. Tombstone, 24 inches by 23 inches, broken at top and bottom; found about 1861 near the west end of the church, with or near an urn and bones; now in the Newcastle museum, Blackgate, No. 185.

Iulia Mat[*er*]*na, an(norum) vi, Iul(ius) Marcellinus filiae carissima*[*e*].

'To his dear daughter Iulia Materna, aged six. Set up by her father, Iulius Marcellinus.'

[Bruce, *Gent. Mag.* 1861, p. 670; *Arch. Ael.* 1865, 2nd series, vi. p. 19; *L.S.* 640; *C.I.L.* 478.]

32. Almost illegible stone, 17 inches wide, built into the inner south wall of the tower of Corbridge church. Only the letters MATI, presumably *mati* mother, are legible with certainty, close to the bottom of the stone. This suggests a tombstone set up by a mother to a child.

[*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1886, 3rd series, i. p. 252; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xlv. p. 121; *Eph.* viii. 332.]

33 30 *Mi[l]es [le]g. ii m[a]r[t]ialis [s]acrd. at C[or]bridge.*

33. Rude cylindrical milestone, 48 inches high; found in 1868, somewhere on the west side of the Roman area of Corstopitum; now at Alnwick castle.

Caesar Mav[*r*]*imus Aug ustus.*

[illegible] inscribed stone of the Emperor Maximin Daza (A.D. 308-313). Possibly it is connected with a base of a milestone which was unearthed in 1911 in the western part of Corstopitum, beside the main street a little east of its junction with Dere Street (see general plan, site XXIX.) and which is of about the right size to have formed the base of the column at Alnwick.

[*C.I.L.* 1350 (p. 313); *L.S.* 643; Bruce, *Alnwick Catalogue*, No. 874.]

34–36. The other inscribed stones found at Corbridge are less important. They include fragments of altars and tombstones and indeterminate pieces. I may mention briefly: (34) A set of numerals, marked for the builders' convenience, on some voussoir-stones found in 1908 on site XI. [*Eph.* ix. 1150; *Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 399.] (35) Fragment, possibly of a tombstone; found in the church and now in the vicar's pele, with the word ALAE plain, shewing its military character. [*Eph.* vii. 993; *Arch. Ael.* 1887, 2nd series, xii. p. 294; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xliv. p. 120.] And lastly (36) a fragment, now walled into a stable of a house on the west side of Corbridge Market Place (E. Heslop occupant, 1913), shewing part of an Amazon's shield and the ends of the last two lines of a (probably dedicatory or building-memorial) inscription . . . . . CE | . . . . G. Whether this was set up (as we might think) by the *Legio II Aug.*, is hardly worth guessing. The stone was certainly large and ornate. [*Eph.* vii. 994; Forster, *Hist. Corbridge*, Newc. 1881, p. 19; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xli. p. 178, with error as to place; drawing by Archer, at Alnwick castle, 1854.] See also p. 514, nos. 71, 72.

36a. A 'funeral urn' inscribed *D.M. Aureliae Achaices* is mentioned by E. Mackenzie, *Hist. Northumberland*, Newc. 1825, 2nd ed., i. p. 453 note, as found at Corbridge and preserved at Alnwick. No other record of this stone seems to exist, but its character, and in particular its Greek genitive in *es*, shew that it must be an Italian inscription (not improbably from Rome) and not Romano-British at all. It is needless to suppose, with Prof. Hübner (*Eph.* iii. p. 131, No. 96) that it is a bad version of a Bremenium stone.

37-47 *Inscribed stones found at Hexham.*

It is now generally agreed that Hexham was not a Roman site, but that the Roman remains there came from some neighbouring place and indeed from Corbridge. The reasons for this view are three: i) These remains are confined to the Saxon work in the abbey (Wilfrid's crypt, A.D. 674), and to its vicinity. (ii) These remains are limited to inscriptions and architectural pieces built into later walls. No Roman masonry *in situ*, and practically no smaller Roman remains, have ever come to light. The only record which I have met of any small find which is certainly Roman, is of a 'third brass of Antoninus' noticed near the abbey in the foundations of an old house pulled down about 1840 (Fairless, *Gent. Mag.* 1841, ii. p. 302). A single coin might have easily reached Hexham after the Roman period and have been lost before 1840. (iii) As Mr. Hodges has put on record, an altar now in the abbey was taken out of the Tyne at Hexham in 1887, having evidently been lost in transport from Corbridge to Hexham (C. C. Hodges, *Abbey of St. Andrew, Hexham*, 1888, p. 4, and *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1887, 2nd series, iii. p. 59). The late Dr. Bruce, who originally held strongly to a belief in a Roman Hexham (*Arch. Ael.* 1861, 2nd series, v. p. 145), modified his views before he died (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1892, v. p. 165).

37. Altar, 51 inches tall, found about 1866 in lowering the ground for a new road just outside the south-east angle of the abbey; now in the abbey. First recognized as an altar in 1871.

Apollini Mapono Q. Terentius Quinti f. filius Oufentina Firmus Saena, praefectus castrorum legionis VI victricis piae fidelis, dedicat.

'To Apollo Maponus, dedicated by Q. Terentius Firmus, son of Quintus, of the Oufentine tribe (in the Roman register), born at Saena (now Siena, in Italy), praefect of the fortress of the Sixth Legion, Victorious, Loyal, Faithful.'

Maponus is a Celtic deity, related in name to the Welsh Mabon (child) and equated here with Apollo. The *praefectus castrorum* was normally in charge of the permanent quarters of the legion; he may have been at Corstopitum awhile in connection with works executed there by men of the Sixth Legion. The inscription seems to belong to the second century, but (if one may judge by its lettering) rather to the middle of it than to the age of Hadrian, to which Dr. Bruce assigned it.

[*Arch. Ael.* 1876, 2nd series, vii. pp. 215, 264; *L.S.* 657; *C.I.L.* 1345.]

38. Fragment of altar, built into the roof of Wilfrid's crypt; first noticed about 1730; first read correctly by C. R. Smith about 1875.

[*Deo*] *Apo*[*llini M*]*apo*[*no . .] P. Ac*[*lius . . . . .*]*us* [. . . . *le*]*g. vi.*[. .

'To Apollo Maponus, dedicated by P. Aelius . . . . us, of the Sixth Legion.'

[Horsley, p. 249; Hodgson, p. 232; *C.I.L.* 483 (wrong); *L.S.* 658 from Smith; *Eph.* ix. p. 579.]

39. Altar, once (about 1730) in the wall of a cottage on the north bank of the Tyne, in the grounds of Hermitage, opposite Hexham; I sought it there in vain in 1911, nor has it left any memory behind it. It seems to be imperfect at the end.

Victoriae Aug. L. Iul(*ius*) *Iulianus . . .* 'To Victoria Augusta, set up by L. Iulius Iulianus . . .'

[Horsley, p. 247; *L.S.* 659; *C.I.L.* 480. Hübner's suggestion that the dedicator's birthplace (LVG for Lugudunum was also on the stone seems unfounded; the letters which he took to be LVG were plainly the tops of NVS, final syllable of Iulianus. The origin of this stone is, however, somewhat doubtful; it has been ascribed also to the Roman Wall.]

40. Altar found in Wilfrid's crypt when first opened in 1725; perhaps still there when Hodgson wrote, but lost before 1860. On the capital of the altar were the letters LEGA . . . On the body of it:

Q. Calpurnius Concessinius, praefectus eq[*uitum*] *, sacra Cori*[*o*]*tot*[*arum manu, fra*]*udatissimi numini de*(*o?*) *v*(*otum*) *s*(*olvit*).

'Quintus Calpurnius Concessinius, commander of cavalry, after destroying the troop (or robber-band) of Corionototae, by the aid of the most favouring deity, pays his vow.'

Apparently the 'dedication' was on the capital and the letters LEGA are a relic of it. Hübner's conjecture that LEGA is part of some phrase such *sub cura . . . leg*(*ati*) is both needless and requires far more room than can possibly have been available. His equally needless theory that the stone is a Mithraic dedication, also falls to the ground. The last letters of the inscription are doubtful.

Who the Corionototae were is quite unknown; their name contains two well-ascertained Celtic elements, *coria* 'army' and *tota* 'tribe'; for the phonetic reasons which forbid us to connect it with the first syllable of Corstopitum, see above p. 474.

[Gordon, *Itin. Sept.* (appendix), p. 175, letter dated 8th February, 1725/6; Horsley, p. 248; Stukeley, *Iter Boreale*, p. 63 (seen by him and Gale in 1725), and *Correspondence* (Surt. Soc. Pub.), i. p. 175, iii. p. 85; Hodgson, p. 231; *L.S.* 656; *C.I.L.* 481; *Eph.* iii. p. 131; Cumont, *Mystères de Mithra*, i. p. 177.]

41. Small ansate stone, 14 inches by 20 inches, found in altering the abbey in 1908; now there. Only two and a half lines out of four lines are readable.

Concordiae, leg(*io*) *vi vi*(*ctrix*) *p*(*ia*) *f*(*idelis*) . . . 'To Concord, set up by the Sixth Legion . . .'

The dedication suggests some mutiny or civil strife; unfortunately, the end of the text is illegible.

[*Eph.* ix. 1155.]

42. Large slab, imperfect and broken, originally at least 5 feet long; part found in Wilfrid's crypt when first opened in 1725, part in the alterations of 1908; both pieces are now in the abbey.

Imp. Caes. L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax et Imp. Caesar M. Aur. . Antoninus . . P. . . . (here about 13 or 15 letters are erased) *Caesar, cohortes . . vexillation . . . . fec*[*er*]*unt sub . . . .*

'In the reign of the (joint) emperors L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and (his elder son) M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius, Augusti, and of (his younger son) P. Septimius Geta, Caesar; erected by cohorts . . and detachments . . . under the command of . . .'

The inscription dates from the beginning of the third century; Caracalla became Augustus in 198 and Pius in 201, while Geta became Caesar in 198, and Augustus and Pius (two titles which he does not bear on this stone) in 209. Not improbably the stone records work done at the very beginning of the British campaigns of A.D. 208-211. After Geta's murder in 212 his name was very generally erased.

[The part found in 1725 is mentioned by Hunter in a letter of 24 July, 1725, quoted by Hodgson; Gordon, *Itin. Sept.* p. 185, from R. Gale, who saw it with Stukeley in 1725; Stukeley, *Iter Boreale*, p. 62 (brief note); Horsley, p. 249; Hodgson, p. 231; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 345; *L.S.* 660; *C.I.L.* 482. For

the latter part see *Eph.* ix. 1154: the text in Savage's *Record of works connected with Hexham Abbey*, p. 46, plate 35, is incorrect. Some letters of the inscription have been obliterated in the recent changes at the abbey.]

43. Stone, 7 inches by 10 inches, with three lines of lettering, probably the end of a long inscription recording some building done by soldiers. First noticed in 1841 in the wall of a house close to the abbey; now at Durham, in the cathedral library (No. 27).

Instante Fl(avio) Hygin(o), c(enturione) leg(ionis) vi v(ictricis).

'Erected under the care of Flavius Hyginus, centurion of the Sixth Legion.'

[Recorded in Hodgson's Diaries as seen by him at Hexham, 1st September, 1841; published by Jos. Fairless, *Gent. Mag.*, 1841, ii. p. 302; *Arch. Ael.* 1861, 2nd series, v. p. 146; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 345; *L.S.* 662; *C.I.L.* 484; *Eph.* iii. p. 131; ix. p. 579. On the other hand, C. J. Ingledew, *History of Northallerton*, London, 1858, p. 393, prints a practically identical inscription as found in 1838 at Northallerton, in cutting through the castle hills for the railway, and the same statement appears in Sheahan's *History and Topography of the North Riding*, 1857-9, ii, p. 82. No such stone has ever been seen or otherwise heard of at Northallerton, and I doubt the story. In any case, it is not likely that an inscription noticed at Hexham in 1841 had been just brought from Northallerton and that fact already forgotten. We may, then, retain the Durham inscription as belonging to Hexham, that is, to Corstopitum.

44. Centurial stone, 8 inches by 11 inches, found in 1885 in the wall of a house near the abbey; now built into the new aisle of the abbey. The inscription is in two lines, CHVIIII7 MA | RCICOMA, that is, 'The century of Marcius Comatus, in the ninth cohort (of some legion), built this.'

[*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1885, 2nd series, ii. pp. 32, 39; *Arch. Ael.* 1886, 2nd series, xi. p. 122; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xliii. p. 277; Mowat, *Bulletin épigraphique*, v. p. 152; *Eph.* vii. 996.]

45. Large tombstone, 9 feet tall by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, with a relief of a Roman horseman riding down a fallen barbarian, who is yet devising revenge; found in September, 1881, in the abbey, under the floor of a chamber adjoining the south transept; now there.

Dis manibus, Flavinus eq(ues) alae Petr(ianae), signifer, tur(mae) Candidi, an(norum) xxv, stip(endiorum) vii, h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

'To the memory of Flavinus, horseman in the ala Petriana, standard-bearer, in the squadron of Candidus, aged 25, served seven years. He lies here.'

Dr. Bruce dated this stone to the second century; but certain little details—the forms of the letters, the writing of *dis manibus* in full, the use of the formula *hic situs (est)*, which is rare if not wholly unknown in Germany and Britain after about A.D. 100—may suggest an earlier date, such as that of Agricola.

The rider relief, which fills the upper part of the stone, is very common in certain provinces of the empire on military tombstones, and might well occur in the first century. It is marked here by an unusual individuality and some imaginativeness—of no lofty order, it is true—in the details. The strange attitude of the prostrate savage exposed to the Roman's toe, the malicious grin on his face, his shaggy hair, are individual, if not exactly artistic.

A difficulty arises from the standard which the horseman carries. This has been called, and indeed appears to be, an *imago*, the head of the emperor being set like the axlehead of a wheel on spokes which hold it in its place. The head, however, is much worn, and, save that a neck—or something which much resembles a neck—is visible, it is doubtful whether it be really a head. A further difficulty arises with the title of the soldier, *signifer*. If the standard be an *imago*, he should be called *imaginifer*. It is known that some *alae* had *imaginiferi* who carried the standard of the whole *ala*, though they are rarely mentioned (Domaszewski, *Rangordnung*, p. 55; Cagnat, *Année épigr.* 1906, No. 119), and unless *signifer* is to be here understood as used incorrectly, it cannot denote the man who carried the *imago*. An alternative is to recognise in the seeming *imago* the head of the Sun, and to take that for the *signum* of the cohort. Unfortunately, we know little of the kinds of standards used by the Roman auxiliary cavalry, and the puzzle of the Hexham relief must be left awhile unread.

[Bruce, *Arch. Ael.* 1883, 2nd series, ix. p. 167; Watkin, *Arch. Journ.* xxxix. p. 359; *Eph.* vii. 995. For the relief see *Journal of Roman Studies*, ii. p. 126, with a good illustration.]

46. Fragment, taken about 1860 out of a building then demolished, on the east side of the Seal; now in the Durham cathedral library (No. 28). It seems to bear a list of names, some of them perhaps Teutonic, and therefore names of soldiers, perhaps persons deceased, perhaps joint dedicators.

[*Arch. Ael.* 1861, 2nd series, v. p. 146; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 345; *L.S.* 661; *C.I.L.* 485.]

47. Fragment in Wilfrid's crypt; noted by Dr. Hooppell about 1887, now concealed by the recent changes. It bore three 2½-inch letters, O NO, which Watkin wrongly guessed to be part of *Corionototarum*.

[*Arch. Journ.* xlv. p. 171; *Eph.* vii. 997.]

(v.) Sculpture in Stone.

The sculptures in stone found at Corbridge are very numerous, and indicate that the place was adorned with many elaborate official monuments. Unfortunately they are for the most part ill-preserved and fragmentary, and do not help the student to discover the quality of the many ornaments. In the following list I have dealt fully only with the few pieces which possess individual importance; the rest I have merely enumerated, so as to shew their character and to provide a record.

(1) *The Corbridge Lion.* This sculpture in the round represents a lion standing over a slain stag or similar victim, the whole being supported by what was obviously a long coping-stone. It was found with other plain coping stones amid débris which filled a cistern or water-tank, behind a large house or building in the extreme south-west part of the site (p. 495). The scene pourtrayed in the sculpture is well known in Roman-provincial art. Derived originally from the Greek east, it was used in many parts of the empire and not least in Gaul and Britain. Whether, at least in later times, it had any special symbolism or significance, has been much disputed. The old idea that it was Mithraic is now generally abandoned; in many cases it is certainly connected with graves, and the lion and his prey, like the sphinx and the harpy, seem to symbolize the destroyer, Death; sometimes indeed the lion's prey is human (*L.S.*, p. 40). But in the present instance the lion would seem rather to have formed part of a decorated coping round a small ornamental fountain. It is even possible that water passed through his mouth, since an aperture runs from it through his body, though no wear of running water is now to be detected anywhere on the stone, and leaden or wooden pipes must have been used to carry the stream clear. The real importance of the piece lies, however, not in its subject but in its execution. The lion is not the ordinary lion of nature. Its heavy half-human face and its tail

wrapped round its hind leg, are alike untrue to life. But the artist fashioned an animal that is alive, and alive in a very un-Roman way. The fantastic yet real vigour of his work, is wholly unlike ordinary Greek or Roman sculpture. Such strange efforts meet us very rarely in the western Roman empire; where they occur, they shew, as here, a mixture of virility, realism and grotesqueness which is alien to the refined and 'typical' generalizations of classical art. They offer the Roman student a far-off glimpse of the ideals of the Middle Age.[1]

(2-4) Three, or possibly four, other sculptures of lions, erect or recumbent above their prey, have been found at Corbridge. The three which survive exist only in a mangled state, but nothing suggests that any of them contained any unusual artistic features. The number of lions is, however, significant. Stukeley and Horsley saw two about 1725; the same two, it seems, were noted in 1793 by a tourist, whose MS. diary is preserved at Alnwick. One of them, the larger of the two figured by Horsley and the lower on his page, is noted by Hodgson in 1810 as then in the streets of Corbridge 'at Bartholomew Lumley's door.' This seems to be that which Mr. Heslop describes as having served as hobbyhorse to generations of boys. Subsequently it was removed to Matfen, and came to be regarded as a Halton (Hunnum) find (above, p. 472 note). In 1887 it was put in the Blackgate, where it now is. What became of the other example seen by Horsley I do not know, but it is perhaps one or other of two other surviving specimens.

One of these is now in the vicarage stables with two other bits of Roman sculpture, though when and how it got there is unknown, nor can we tell whether it was amongst the numerous pieces seen there by Archdeacon Singleton in 1828. It is much defaced, and the lion's prey, possibly a bull, is hardly visible. The other is now in the Blackgate (No. 160), and was there before 1855 (*Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, i. p. 223), but no record exists of how or when it got there.[2]

(5) *Sun God.* This was found in the eastern granary in 1908, lying loose on or below the floor. It is a remarkable bas-relief, not quite two feet square, shewing the Sun God with an outlined circular nimbus, rays passing

[1] The circumstances of the discovery of the lion are recorded in *Arch. Ael.* 1908, 3rd series, iv. p. 236. For a further account of the sculpture, see *Journal of Roman Studies*, ii. pp. 123, 148.

[2] Horsley, p. 246, plate civ, hence Hutchinson, i. p. 170; Hodgson MSS, vol. 'Q.' 153; R. O. Heslop in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, 2nd series, iii. p. 206; viii. p. 40; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, i. p. 223.

out through the nimbus, a whip behind the left shoulder, and a mantle drawn up round the neck. That it is the Sun God is beyond question; the rays, originally twelve in number, may denote the months of the year. Most good judges ascribe the piece to the later fourth century. Their reasons are that the style best fits that period, and that the nimbus is rare before the middle of that century, though it occurs, for instance, on a famous piece in the Capitoline museum at Rome which can hardly be so late (Strong, *Roman Sculpture*, p. 312). The hair, too, has been thought to resemble the hair bound with a jewelled fillet which appears on some representations of Roman emperors of about or after A.D. 350, but there may again be some doubt as to this detail. The object of the relief is uncertain. It does not appear to be Mithraic; even the number of rays assigned to the sun exceeds the usual Mithraic seven. Nor can it be easily connected with the dedication to Sol Invictus, the Unconquerable Sun, found not very far away in 1911 (above, p. 499), if that dates from about A.D. 163, two centuries earlier than this piece. Many pieces of other slabs, of similar size and adorned with somewhat similar though less remarkable bas-reliefs, have been found close by. But it has not been possible to fit them into any sequence, nor is there any particular reason to assign them all to the same age. The 'deification of an emperor' (No. 6), which is of much the same height as the Sun God, is not likely to belong to the fourth century.[1]

(6) *Deification of an Emperor* (*?*). Near the entrance to the west granary the excavations of 1908 brought to light three fragments of a bas-relief, 21 inches high, that is, of much the same height as the Sun God panel (No. 5), but broken at the two ends. They represent part of a complicated scene. On the left, a beardless man wearing a tunic and a cloak which floats behind him, and crowned with a radiated diadem, rides a winged horse which is apparently flying through the air (though there is a sort of rock under its fore feet), and holds out his right hand as if in greeting. On the right is a temple, or perhaps rather a colonnade ending in a pediment, connected with a colonnade behind it. Under this stands a male figure, wearing a Phrygian cap and cloak over his shoulders; he holds a horse with his left hand and a spear in his right hand, and is looking, not towards the rider but somewhat away from him. There can

[1] See *Journal of Roman Studies*, ii. p. 136, and plate v. fig. 1.

be little doubt that he is one of the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, and that the other of the 'Twin Brethren' was represented on some lost part of the sculpture. Technically, the work of this slab is both somewhat better than, and also different in style from, that of the Sun God, and it is presumably earlier in date. The interpretation of it has been to some extent made out, though it is still doubtful. The male figure under the pediment is, as already observed, one of the two Dioscuri, and the other was doubtless shewn on another part of the slab. The crowned figure on the winged horse seems not to be, as was at first suggested, Bellerophon, but either a deified emperor riding to heaven or the Sun God riding across the sky, while the Dioscuri symbolize, as sometimes elsewhere, the two hemispheres. An apotheosis of an emperor seems usually to have been represented by an eagle. But on the Gemma Augustea a winged horse carries Marcellus to heaven, while Augustus himself sits by wearing a radiate crown; and other examples occur later.[1] There is thus good authority for considering our sculpture to represent a deification, were it not that it is hard to see what ruler can be meant by the beardless rider.[2]

(7) Small slab, 12 inches tall, carved in front and on one side. On the front, in low relief, is a female figure, draped in a familiar Roman style; she holds a saucer(?) in her left hand, while her outstretched right grasps a stick-like object which descends into something like a hooped barrel; under her right arm is an unintelligible mark. On the front and side of the slab are almond-shaped ornaments and round disks. The female figure seems modelled from a known Roman type, in which Fortune or a Genius pours a libation from her right hand on to an altar beside her; the falling liquid is often crudely indicated on the stone in a way which resembles a stick.[3] But it is not clear that our artist understood what he was copying or that he intended to pourtray Fortune pouring a libation. More probably he wilfully or ignorantly reinterpreted his original, taking the libation for a stick, and the altar, with its capital and base, for a barrel, and then used the whole to depict a woman en-

[1] Furtwängler, *Antike Gemmen*, i. p. 270. So, too, on a second century medallion commemorating the *Consecratio* of Faustina, to which Mr. H. Stuart Jones has drawn my attention.

[2] Cumont, *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, 1910, p. 152, fig. 21. See further, *Journal of Roman Studies*, ii. p. 137, and fig. 11.

[3] See an altar in the Blackgate, No. 10 (fig. in catalogue reproduced in *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 202). A curiously similar figure appears on a coin of Carausius with PAX AVG (Cohen 235?).

gaged on some task of daily life. Indeed, the sculpture bears an odd likeness to a Northumbrian washerwoman of to-day with her dolly and poss-tub. If this be the case, we probably have here a tombstone which, like many Roman-provincial tombstones, showed the dead engaged in their habitual occupations. The disk and almond decoration of the front and side seems also to be Roman, though at some distance; it can be paralleled, for instance, from the devices on the Garmangabis altar at Lanchester and the Dolichenus altar from Great Chesters. The application of ornament to the side of such a slab is, however, very rare. It is a strange anticipation of the Anglian crosses of later days. In this slab, as in the Corbridge Lion, though here in much humbler fashion, Romano-British decorative or semi-decorative work breaks away from the classical model which it nominally reproduces. Such pieces must be weighed in any judgment on the civilization of Corstopitum.[1]

(8) Fragment, 18 inches long, representing the upper part of a legionary *signum*, part of some military monument. Found in 1910 to the south of site XI. *Arch. Ael.* 1911, 3rd series, vii, p. 180.

(9) Fragment, 13½ inches high, being the lower left-hand corner of rectangular panel with a relief of Victory. Found in 1910 in the road-ballast south of site XI. *Arch. Ael.* 1911, 3rd series, vii. p. 180.

(10) Fragment, 30 inches by 36 inches, of a large slab, showing a Victory holding an Amazon's shield (*pelta*), the left hand of a large monument which was doubtless inscribed like inscription No. 10. Seen by Horsley about 1720 in the front of an old house; later in Mr. Gibson's collection at Stagshaw Close House; given in 1822 to the Newcastle Antiquaries' museum, and now there (Blackgate, No. 85).

[Horsley, p. 246 (hence Hutchinson, i, p. 169); Stukeley, *Iter Boreale*, p. 63; Hodgson, p. 247; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, i. p. 228; xii. p. 34; *L.S.* 650.]

11 Fragment, showing in low relief an eagle perched on a thunderbolt, part of an official monument, or a dedication to Iuppiter. Now in the vicar's pele, Corbridge churchyard.

(12) Sepulchral monument, 31 inches by 60 inches, shewing an erect (perhaps female) draped figure holding a bird (? or flower); to her right a seat or stool. Now in the east wall of the chapel at Dilston Hall. Hodgson, 6 May, 1830, quoted in Raine's *Memoir*, p. 172; Bruce, *Wall*, p. 342; *L.S.* 641).

(13) Torso of a man in armour with (perhaps) a leather cuirass, probably part of a soldier's tombstone. Found long ago; given to the Newcastle Antiquaries in 1831 (Blackgate, No. 54); *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, ii. donations list, p. 22; 2nd series, i. p. 240; xii. p. 20; not in *L.S.*

(14) Statue in the round of a fully-draped female figure, about half life-size. The dress is that of a priestess; no further identification seems possible, though an inscription records at Corstopitum a priestess of the Syrian Hercules (p. 497). The pieces of the statue were found in 1911 and 1912 in the roadway south of site XI. See *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 201; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. London*, 1912, p. 270.

(15) Sepulchral monument, 18 inches by 19 inches, shewing the so-called funeral banquet scene—two persons, man and wife, on a couch with a table in front. This type of grave-monument, derived by ultimate descent from an Assyrian original and more familiar by its use in Greece, was commonly adopted in some parts of the Roman empire, especially where soldiers were stationed. Given to the Blackgate in 1883 (No. 150). See *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* 1883, 2nd series, i. p. 62; *Arch. Ael.* 2nd series, xii. p. 72; Forster, *Hist. Corbridge*, p. 19.

[1] *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 201; *Proc. Soc. Antiq., London*, 1912, p. 269, with good illustration.

(16) Three large slabs carved in low relief, all from one ornamental structure. One of them, an oblong block measuring 25 inches by 38 inches, shows one end of a pattern of vine branches and grapes issuing from a two-handled cup. Another of the same size joins on to it and continues the vine pattern with the addition of a satyr dancing amid the branches and playing on a double pipe. The third slab is triangular, 23 inches tall, base originally 76 inches long; it bears similar vine-growths, and among them the she-wolf and twins, Romulus and Remus. Presumably this third piece was pediment to some elaborate structural decoration, in which the two oblong slabs, with at least one other as yet undiscovered, belonged to the lower part. The design of the whole is purely Roman, and the elements which make it up—the vine pattern, the satyr, the wolf and twins—are familiar on Roman monuments all over Italy and the western empire. It is curious, and to the historian of Corstopitum noteworthy, that the first described piece is admirably preserved, the other two burnt and defaced by fire. It would seem that, on the ruin of the structure to which they belonged, one piece fell apart, perhaps face downwards, and thus escaped the flames which flayed the other two. All three slabs were found in 1911 in the ballast of the latest road-level, in front of site XI. *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 200.

(17) Small relief, 10 inches by 15 inches, of the Mother Goddesses seated and holding in their laps with both hands either a basket or a bowl; rude conventional work. The worship of the 'Mothers' was common in Britain and the Gaulish-German lands, not least in military districts. Found in 1910 on site XI, eastern part. *Arch. Ael.* 1911, 3rd series, vii. p. 180.

(18) Sculptured panel, 16 inches high, representing a temple façade with two deities in it. That to the spectator's right seems to be Fortune standing erect with a horn of plenty on her left shoulder and a rudder below her right hand. Beside her is Juno seated, with wand or spear in her left hand and a casket (?) in her right. An uncertain structural object fills the extreme left edge of the façade. Found lying loose in 1909 on site XVI. *Arch. Ael.* 1910, 3rd series, vii. p. 232, fig. 7.

(19) Small bas-relief, 11 inches by 15 inches, showing Mercury (headless), cock, goat and purse; rough conventional work. Found long ago; presented in 1852 to the Newcastle Antiquaries (Blackgate, No. 50.) See *Arch. Ael.* 1st series, iv. donations, p. 16; 2nd series, i. p. 251; xii. p. 20; *L.S.* 649.

(20) Small bas-relief, 13 inches high, showing Mercury with goat, wand and cap (*petasus*); rough conventional work. Found on site XXVI in 1911. *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 204.

(21) Cross-legged figure, such as occurs both as one of the attendants on Mithras in the Mithraic reliefs and as a 'supporter' to some sepulchral monuments. Now built into the wall of the vicarage stables. Wrongly explained by Forster (*Hist. Corbridge*, 1881, p. 19) as 'a Roman officer cloaked.'

(22) Small roughly-carved bust, 9 inches by 9 inches, of a man with a wand sloped across his left shoulder, formerly called a 'standard bearer,' but more probably Mercury. Seen by Stukeley walled in 'over a door' at Corbridge and later sketched by Archer (in 1854), being then 'in the front of a house in Middle Street'; now in possession of Mrs. Heywood, Ulverston rectory. See Gough's papers in the Bodleian, Gough Maps, 25. Mrs. Heywood has kindly sent a photograph (fig. 15).

(23) Torso of Mercury, 4 inches high, the *caduceus* on his left shoulder clearly visible. Found in 1907 lying loose in the yard behind site IV. See *Arch. Ael.* 1908, 3rd series, iv. p. 257.

(24) Small rude representation of a temple front, 8 inches by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, forming a frame to a rudely-figured animal. Found in 1910, on site XXIV. *Arch. Ael.* 1910, 3rd series, vii. p. 180.

(25) Torso, 20 inches high, of a god, probably Mercury, draped on the left arm, much broken and worn, but seemingly better art than most of the Corbridge sculptures. Found in 1910, near site XIV.

(26) Small grotesque figure, 15 inches high, with purse in right hand and bag slung from a strap; possibly a parody on Mercury. Found in 1910, near site XIV.

(27) Broken but in great part singularly well-preserved rectangular panel, 34 inches tall, bearing in relief a figure of Hercules brandishing his knotted club in his right hand; behind him (to his right) stands a small figure in Phrygian costume pointing to or beyond him. His left arm, and the enemy with whom he is fighting, are lost, save a fragment, which suggests that it was perhaps the Lernaean Hydra. Coarse, heavy work. Found in 1912 on site XLV, the 'principia,' lying loose among débris. *Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 258.

(28) Part of a statue, 25 inches high, of a man draped below the waist and over the shoulders, with a 'staff' (broken) in his left hand: perhaps a Genius, once holding a cornucopiae in one hand and pouring a libation on to an altar with the other hand. Found in 1912, on site XL. *Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 273.

29 Rectangular panel, broken, roughly 24 inches square, bearing in low relief a man armed with a spear and holding a horse by its bridle; the horse has a fine plume. The panel agrees in height with the 'Deification of an emperor' (No. 6), but its style (so far as there is any) is distinct, and it may be of later date. Found in 1908 built up into a wall on site XL. *Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 344.



FIG. 15. CARVING (MERCURY) FOUND AT CORSTOPITUM, NOW AT CHESTER-ON-RIBBLESDALE

From photograph by Mr. [illegible] Haverfield. See p. 512.

30) Broken piece of a rectangular panel, shewing in low relief the arm and upper part of the bow of an archer. Found in the east granary. *Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 350, no. 30.

(31) Lower left-hand portion of a rectangular panel, 9 inches by 10 inches, shewing in low relief the legs of a man. Found in front of west granary in the road ballast. *Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 350, no. 31.

(32-33 Two similar stones, each 9 inches by 12 inches, bearing in low relief the rudely carved figure of a wild boar, badge of the Twentieth Legion. Found in 1910-12, one on site XL, the other a little east of site XL. *Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 272.

(34) Large head of wild boar, much broken; probably connected with the Twentieth Legion. Found near the fountain among débris.

(35) Much defaced relief of a winged horse, on a building stone, 6 inches by 11 inches. Doubtless connected with the Legio II Augusta. From the east granary.

(36) Fragment of column, decorated with scales, 12 inches high, 14 inches diameter, found on site XI west. Such columns occur regularly in the Roman monuments, common in Germany, known as 'Gigantensäulen,' but they are not confined to these. *Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 346, no. 5; and 1912, viii. p. 204.

(37) Fragment of small attached pilaster covered with a pattern of vine-growths, much worn. Found in the ballast of the latest road-level, 1911.

(38) Torso of male statue, 15 inches high, now in the vicar's pele, Corbridge churchyard.

(39) Bearded head with hair and wreath, about threequarter life-size, the face entirely flaked off; probably Iuppiter. Found in 1911 in the ballast of the latest road-level.

(40-49) Ten other heads of various sizes, all of uncertain character; found in 1911 (with No. 39) in the ballast of the latest road-level. Nearly all of them are much defaced or worn.

(50) Torso of elaborately-draped figure, two-thirds life-size, much broken; found in the road in front of the west granary.

(51-54) Four hands, broken off statues; one of colossal size, one holding a staff, one grasping fruit or the like, fragments presumably of ornamental or sepulchral statuary. Found in 1910-1911 in the road-ballast. See *Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 350, nos. 32, 33.

55-57) Three feet, broken from statues, one shod in a military sandal; all found in the ballast of the latest road-level.

(58-59) Two pairs of feet, one on a globe broken from a 'Victory,' the other part of a standing figure; from the road-ballast of the latest level.

(60-61) Two sadly worn figures, once possibly winged Cupids; one found on site XL, the eastern apsidal building, the other a little east of site XI.

(62) Fragment of carving in relief, with drapery, and a large spearhead; found in site XI, west.

(63) Fragment (shoulder and left arm) of male draped figure, probably over life-size; found in the road-ballast of the latest level.

(64) Small rudely-carved figure (head and shoulders), with a line rising from each shoulder; possibly a rude representation of a deity. Found in the road-ballast of the latest level in 1911.

(65) Small figure with a bird; possibly sepulchral.

(66) Fragment of a panel, 8 inches wide, containing in low relief the head of a woman; probably sepulchral. Found in 1911, in the east range of site XI.

(67) Head about one-third life size, with somewhat drawn, clean-shaven features and a 'Napoleon' beard. The head appears to be clothed in a cap with three cheek-pieces; on the top is a circle and depression resembling the focus 'of an altar.' Found lying loose in 1911. *Arch. Ael.* 1912, 3rd series, viii. p. 204.

(68) Part (18 inches high) of a rude figure of Jupiter, nude, with the thunderbolt in his right hand and some sort of helmet on his head, legs broken off. Found in 1913 on site XI, near its north-east corner.

(69) Part of a figure of Mercury, with caduceus, 8 inches high, found in 1913.

(70) Grotesque staring head, apparently supporting a foliated capital of a column, found in 1913; possibly a rough imitation of a Composite capital, but more like a Caryatid.

(71) Fragment, 12 inches by 9 inches, of an oblong slab, shewing a Victory upholding a circular wreath which has contained an inscription, perhaps of some cohort. Found lying loose in 1912. *Arch. Ael.* 1913, 3rd series, ix. p. 270.

(72) Fragment of a sepulchral monument, 24 inches broad, shewing a bearded head in a rounded niche. Found in the road-ballast in 1910. *Arch. Ael.* 1911, 3rd series, vii. p. 177; *Eph.* ix. 1154[a].

(VI.) Gold and Silver Objects Found in Corbridge.

Gold Ornaments.

Besides gold coins (pp. 493, 495), Corbridge has yielded some gold rings which deserve notice. (1) In January, 1840, a gold ring was found by a man plucking turnips in a field called Colchester, on the estate of the duke of Northumberland, that is at, or even beyond, the west end of Corstopitum; it is now preserved at Alnwick castle.[1] Its hoop is formed of fifteen fluted facets, each facet being ornamented with a letter from which the background has been cut away (*coupé à jour*), except three which seem to contain leaf-stops. The letters make up the inscription 'Aemilia zeses' (long life to Aemilia), in which 'zeses' is a common Greek equivalent for 'vivas'; very likely it refers to a betrothal or a wedding. The ring is undoubtedly Roman, and perhaps of about A.D. 300, though at first some antiquaries dated it to A.D. 1500. It resembles a ring inscribed with the letters 'multis annis' which was found in Egypt and is now in the British Museum, though this bears some additional decoration; other rings with similarly formed letters have been found elsewhere, and the best authorities assign them to the late third or the early fourth century.[2] Its weight is 75 grains.

(2) Another gold ring, found in December, 1837, apparently in the south-west corner of the Roman site, has a square head or bezel engraved with a tiny animal and decorated with a drop of gold on each corner. It appears to be Roman, but its more precise date is uncertain. It, too, is preserved in the duke of Northumberland's cabinet at Alnwick.

(3) A third gold ring was discovered with a hoard of gold coins in the excavations of 1908 (p. 493). It consists of a plain hoop and a large bezel ornamented with simple beading; a gem which it once bore has been lost.[4] The coins found with it indicate that it was in use at the end of the fourth century, but it may have been made at an earlier date.

[1] *Arch. Jour.* vii. p. 192 with cut; xvi. p. 317; xxvi. p. 148; Way, in *Arch. Institute, Edinburgh Meeting*, 1856, p. 59; *L.S.* 655; *C.I.L.* 1300; *cf. Eph.* ix. p. 668.

[2] For the Egyptian ring, see Dalton, *Catal. of Early Christian Antiquities in Brit. Mus.* p. 9, No. 49; *C.I.L.* xiii. 10024, 37; *Arch. Jour.* xxix. p. 305 fig. 1. Compare a ring found in Rome with a Greek inscription ΧΡΩΜΑΙ, now in the Ashmolean Museum (Fortnum Coll. 296), of the third or fourth century (C. F. Bell), *Arch. Jour.* xxvi. p. 141.

[4] *Arch. Jour.* xiv. p. 357.

[1] *Arch. Ael.* 1909, 3rd series, v. p. 408, with cut.

Silver Plate.

Much Roman silver plate has been found near Corbridge, all of it within a period of thirty years, and all of it in or close to the river Tyne. The pieces are: A silver 'basin,' found about 1731 (No. 1 below); a two-handled cup, found in 1733 (No. 2); the *Lanx*, found in 1734/5 (No. 3); a bowl with the 'Chi Rho' monogram, found in 1736 (No. 4); and, lastly, a small vase with an inscription, found in 1760 (No. 5). It is remarkable that so much should have occurred within such narrow limits of space and time, while no other Roman silver has been found at Corbridge, and the guess forces itself upon us that these pieces may all (or nearly all) belong together. We might suspect, for example, that they originally formed one service of plate, that this was either dropped into the river from the bridge or a boat or buried in a hoard by the river banks and afterwards washed out in some flood or floods of the Tyne, and that the various pieces were then carried down stream to various points at and below Corbridge. If we could be certain that they all belonged to the same period, we might convert this guess into a certainty. Unfortunately we cannot do this. One of the pieces (No. 4) bears the Christian monogram amidst its other ornament, and must have been worked in Christian times, presumably in the fourth century, and any service of plate to which it belonged must have been lost at a very early date. Another (No. 5) may or may not belong to the same period. The date of the Lanx is disputed, but it is certainly not Christian. The age of the other two (Nos. 1 and 2) is unknown. It is, of course, not unlikely that a treasure of silver would contain pieces of different ages and even different associations.[1] But the evidence before us yields only the presumption that silver pieces which have been found under the conditions described, and which are the only silver pieces found at Corbridge, have some peculiar connexion. It would be interesting, were it not useless, to speculate further on the floods which may have scattered the silver over the various parts of the river. None of the greater floods of the Tyne

[1] The great Hildesheim silver hoard, which embraced over sixty pieces, exhibits a wide range of date. Part seems to date from the age of Augustus, part from A.D. 150-200, and the rest from various years. The bulk of it may have formed a service of silver dishes which was long in private ownership, but was at last sold in a worn state, and with other pieces was exported to Germany by traders (Bohn, *C.I.L.* xiii. 3, p. 763; Willers, *Bronzeeimer*, p. 197, and *Neue Untersuchungen*, p. 94). The circumstances of the Corbridge hoard, if hoard it be, seem rather different; certainly the one surviving piece, the Lanx, shews no sign of having been thrown aside as worn out.

happened within the years 1730-1760. But a letter preserved at the Record Office among the Greenwich Hospital Deeds (bundle 157) mentions a lesser flood in the winter of 1734-5 which washed away much of the river bank above Corbridge.

(1) A letter written from Corbridge on April 4, 1735, by Edward Winshipp, an agent of the duke of Somerset, to another agent of the duke in London, mentions a silver 'basin' as found about 1731: 'Four years agoe I brought a pewterer of Newcastle before you and Mr. Simons for the bying of a silver bassing of a girle in Corbridge for nine pence; he sold the same again for nine pounds. This was found by a brother of hers, who was a tailor and gone to sea. The bassing was found very near the plate above [the Lanx, No. 1 above]: as also about (as I hear) 1 year and three quarters agoe a fidler washing himself in the river near this place found a small cup with two small handles that a finger might have gone in each, with the figures of men and beas upon the same, about or near the said plate . . . The fidler, I heard, sold his to a brother of esq. Howard of Corby, near Carlisle, a Roman priest, for a guinea.' The basin is said to have been sold to a goldsmith in Newcastle, who had it melted down.[1]

(2) The letter just quoted, as the reader will have noted, also mentions a small two-handled cup, found in the Tyne or on its bank very near the place where the Lanx was found, in or about July, 1733. The Howard to whom it was sold was probably John Howard, benedictine monk, who died at Douay in 1766. What became of the cup, is unknown.

(3) *The Lanx.* The story of the finding of the 'Corbridge Lanx' has often been told. I repeat it here because, mainly through the researches of Mr. Craster, I can add some details to previously published accounts and can correct some inaccuracies in them. In the middle of February, 1735 (more exactly, 1734/5), Isabel, nine-year-old daughter of Thomas Cutter, blacksmith, in Corbridge, was gathering sticks by the river side at a point on its north bank where a little stream falls into the Tyne, about one hundred and fifty yards below the bridge. The spot can still be identified. It was, says Wallis, 'in a close belonging to Mr. Richard Carnaby,' and this corresponds to the western edge of the grounds of

[1] Duke of Northumberland's MSS.; Robert Cay, quoted in Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 148.

Bvethorn. Here a little stream of hardly more than subsoil drainage still creeps out of the cliff. The river bank itself has shifted southwards, and a strip of sand and mud now intervenes between the streamlet and the river and absorbs the water of the streamlet, but the older bank is clearly traceable, and where the streamlet reaches this we may imagine that the child made her remarkable find. She noticed, 'sticking amidst some gravel and mud near the edge of the Tyne' and 'appearing white above the earth,' a large object which was afterwards found to be silver. She pulled it out and took it to her father, and he in a very short time sold, first, the foot for thirty-six shillings, and then, about March 1st, the rest of the piece for thirty guineas, to Isaac Cookson, goldsmith, of Newcastle. An admirable contemporary account of the finding is contained in the presentment of a manorial jury of Corbridge summoned to deal with this and other matters affecting the manor on May 1, 1735, in the following terms:

> The jury upon their oaths present that Isabell Cutter, daughter of Thomas Cutter of Corbridge, blacksmith, aged nine years and upwards, and Hester Skipsey, daughter of William Skipsey of Corbridge aforesaid, labourer, aged tenn yeares or thereabouts, did on or about the tenth day of February last past finde an ancient silver piece of plate in a great measure covered with the earth, one end sticking out of the ground, att a certain place within this manner near the north bank of the river Tyne by the water edge, two hundred yards or thereabouts distant eastwards from the bridge of Corbridge; and that the said Isabell Cutter pulled the said plate out of the earth and caryed it to her father; and that the said Thomas Cutter, not knowing what the said plate was, nor that the property thereof was in his grace the duke of Somerset the lord of this mannor as treasure trove, concealled the same from the lord's bayliff, broke off a rim or foot of the said plate, weighing eight ounces, and sold the same to Isaac Cookson of Newcastle upon Tyne, goldsmyth, on or about the fifteenth day of the said moneth of February, and on the first day of March following sold the remainder of the said plate to the said Isaac Cookson, the whole together weighing one hundred and forty-eight ounces, for four shillings and six pence an ounce, amounting to thirty-three pounds six shillings; and that the said Isaac Cookson is now in possession of the said plate. And the said jury finds and presents that the said plate is a treasure trove belonging to the lord of the mannour; and therefore we amerce the said Thomas Cutter 6d. *Corbridge Court Roll*, 1735.

The Lanx was ultimately transferred by Cookson to the duke of Somerset and is now in the possession of his heirs, the dukes of Northumberland.

It might be thought out of place to discuss here either the meaning or date of the ornament which adorns the Lanx. The English antiquary Roger Gale, as long ago as 1735, remarked with respect to the meaning of the plate, 'I cannot, nor has [*sic*] anybody else who has seen it, discover that the plan has relation to any story in the heathen mythology,' and the remark

is still true. It is not even certain who are actually represented by two of the figures, even after the latest enquiry into them made by M. Reinach;[1] still less is it possible to say what they are doing together. Gale's own explanation that 'it seems onely an assemblage of the Deitys it represents,' solves the problem somewhat drastically, and in a manner which accords ill with the archaeological ideas of our own day, but nothing better has as yet been suggested. Nor is the date any more certain. The piece has often been said to show 'traces of the failing art of the Lower Empire,' but those who have said this have never explained what these traces are. Indeed, the faces of the figures, the treatment of the foliage, and the general composition and workmanship suggest the first two centuries of our era rather than a later date. Mrs. Strong has lately conjectured that the modelling is somewhat like that of late Imperiali vories, and that the Lanx may show an early design reproduced with some adaptation in the third or fourth century.[2]

(4) In June or July, 1736, the fourth piece was found on the south bank of the Tyne, almost opposite the spot where the Lanx had been picked up some fifteen months earlier. In October, 1736, it was 'in the possession of Sir Ed. Blackett, for the duke of Somerset.' Its subsequent history is unknown; it is said to have been much corroded by the soil in which it had lain, and perhaps came in pieces very soon. Our knowledge of it is derived from notes and drawings laid before the London Society of Antiquaries in October, 1736. From these it appears to have been a bowl with a flat rim, 20 ounces in weight, 4 inches high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in total diameter. The rim was adorned with a row of 57 round

[1] *Repertoire des reliefs*, ii. p. 436.

[2] The literature of the Lanx is large, the following seem the most important items. The first notices appeared in the *Newcastle Courant* (cutting in the Bodleian library; Gough Maps, 25, fo. 73), and in the *London Journal* of 5 April, 1735; and the first illustration was by Vertue (publ. Shafto), repeated by Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, vol. i. pp. 145-171, and others. Correspondence of Gale and his friends soon after the find is printed by Hutchinson, vol. i. p. 173, and in Stukeley's *Diaries*, etc. (Surtees Soc.). For later accounts and attempts at interpretation see Wallis, *Northumberland*, 1769, vol. ii. p. 121; Hutchinson (as above); Hodgson, p. 245; Halliwell, *Archaeologist*, 1842, vol. i. p. 128; *Arch. Journ.* 1860, vol. xvii. p. 261; Way, *Arch. Ael.* 1861, 2nd series, v. p. 166; Lord Ravensworth, *Arch. Ael.* 1865, 2nd series, vi. p. 109; C. W. King, quoted in *L.S.*, 652; Bruce, *Alnwick Catalogue*, No. 745; C. J. Jackson, *History of English Plate*, 1911, vol. i. p. 40, fig. 53; Mrs. Strong, *Journal of Roman Studies*, 1912, vol. i. p. 43. For legal matters, see especially Wm. Peere Williams, *Chancery Reports*, vol. iii. p. 391; and John Fenwick, *Treasure Trove in Northumberland*, Newcastle, 1851. For the inscription see especially *L.S.*, 652; *C.I.L.*, 1286; *Eph.* ix. p. 659. I have also been able to quote from the (partly published) MSS. of the duke of Northumberland, and from MSS. of R. Gale in my library. By the kindness of Mr. Scargill Bird, I have examined the Record Office papers relating to the suit; they are few and add little (Chancery Pleadings, 1714-1758, No. 796; 1734, A 403 and 539; 1735, A 509).

knobs, each $\frac{1}{4}$-inch high, an embossed pattern of conventional foliation and six Christian monograms of the 'Chi-Rho' placed at roughly equidistant points in the foliation. Within the bowl, in the centre of the bottom, was a circular design, as of a rose $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The shape of the bowl and its general style are shown in a cut which was prepared by Utting from the London Society of Antiquaries' papers for the *Lapidarium*. The piece does not seem to be church plate; it proves that someone, possibly a travelling Roman official, who was a Christian, was in north Britain in the course of the fourth century.[1]

(5) Lastly, in 1760 a silver vessel was found in the Tyne at Bywell, nearly four miles below Corbridge. It was detected by a mason called Robinson, engaged in fishing, 'as it was rolling on the waves, full of earth,' was sold by him for 5s. to a Newcastle goldsmith called Langlands, and was claimed, as Wallis tells us, by Mr. Wm. Fenwick of Bywell, as lord of the manor, and obtained by him. It, too, seems to have disappeared. We know its character from two sketches; one in Brand's *Newcastle* and the other, which is unpublished, derived from a local antiquary of the time, Ralph Spearman (1749-1823). These agree and show it to have been a small ovoid vase, shaped somewhat like a modern pepper-caster, four inches high; its weight is given as six ounces. On a fillet, in raised letters near the brim, was an inscription DESIDERI VIVAS. Both the name Desiderius and the form of the address suit, though they do not absolutely require, a very late date.[2]

(VII.) Other small Finds.

The excavations now in progress have brought to light a great mass of other small objects, pieces of pottery, brooches, enamels, and other objects of domestic use or ornament, iron tools and weapons, a vast series of coins, and much more of the same kind. We have not space, nor does the plan of this article require us, to notice these in detail.[3] It is enough to point

[1] See the unpublished minutes of the London Soc. of Antiq., October 21 and 28, 1736, pp. 231, 234; a copy of them, with additions by Cay, is in Gough's papers in the Bodleian. Hence Gough's *Camden*, ed. 1789, vol. iii. p. 250; Hodgson, p. 246; *L.S.*, 653; *C.I.L.* 1350a.

[2] Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 152; Brand, *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 608 (z) with plate; Hutchinson, *Northumberland*, vol. i. pp. 134, 146, and *Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 274; Gough's *Camden*, ed. 1789, vol. iii. p. 250; *L.S.* 651; *C.I.L.*, 1287. Spearman's drawing is preserved in Hodgson's copy of Hutchinson's *Northumberland*, now in possession of Mr. J. G. Hodgson.

[3] They are described with some fullness in most of the Excavation Reports in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (3rd series, vols. iii.-ix.).

out that they confirm and often supplement the evidence of the larger finds as to the history and character of Corstopitum; the lessons which they teach have been freely utilised in the preceding pages.

The abundance of potsherds of all kinds, from fine Samian to the coarsest grey or black ware, not only shows that Corstopitum was important; it also yields valuable historical conclusions. It proves, what we might have guessed but could hardly have done more than guess from other evidence, that the Roman occupation of the spot began in the Flavian period, about the time when Agricola governed Britain. It confirms the inscriptions and sculptures in testifying that the important epoch of Corstopitan history began about the middle of the second century and lasted till the opening of the third century. It also adds two details of some general interest. The Samian ware, particularly that found on site XI, includes many pieces from the potteries of eastern Gaul and the Rhineland. We know that at various dates in the second century—about 120, perhaps about 140, certainly about 158—troops were drafted over from the garrisons of the Rhine to reinforce the frontier army of north Britain. We may well see in these Samian fragments a result of such steps, and we may hope some day to be able to date them to one or other of the specific occasions mentioned. It is interesting also to note that rough pottery was plentifully made at Corbridge in Roman days. Thus, some of the *mortaria* or *pelves* found in the 'pottery-store' in 1907 appeared to be a local fabric (p. 491). In 1912, a kiln was actually found in the southern part of site XXXIX (p. 488); round it lay fragments of vessels manufactured in it, mostly large flat dishes and shallow bowls of a yellowish brick-red colour. A still more curious trace of Corstopitan pottery making was found in 1909. This was a terracotta mould from site XIV, intended for stamping a plaque about 4 inches high with the figure (as it seemed) of a god. The use of this mould was illustrated by fragments found in other years which appeared to be pieces of actual figures of similar gods, 'applied' in relief to the surface of some rough grey ware. It is pretty plain that these figures were used to decorate large bowls or vases; first the bowl itself was made, and then the figures of the gods or heroes were stamped in their individual moulds and affixed by the barbotine method to the outside of the bowl, so as to form a series round it, and finally the whole was baked. Similar vases, in a more refined style, were made in Gaul in a variety of Samian ware. Others, as rude as

the Corbridge fragments, were occasionally attempted by the potters of the so-called Castor ware. No doubt both the Corbridge and the Castor craftsmen were imitating the more civilised Samian products.[1]

The brooches and other bronze ornaments and domestic objects found on the spot call for little comment. They agree in general character with those found on the Roman Wall and elsewhere in north Britain; so far as they can be dated, they belong mainly to the half-century or so following A.D. 140-50. Numerous as they are, they contain little that is unusual, and little that testifies to a much larger civilian population than that which gathered round the ordinary military sites of the north. The objects of iron and lead, arrow-heads, spear-heads, tools, luggage-buttons, are naturally of a more or less military character. Over three thousand decipherable coins (apart from hoards) had been found by the end of 1913, and these give more definite chronological evidence, particularly in reference to a destruction of the place by fire about the middle of the fourth century, and its final abandonment before or about 400. The most important items among them are the two gold hoards which have been already noticed, and which are perhaps as likely to be of official or semi-official as of private origin.

The true value of this great mass of smaller finds lies rather in its archaeological than in its historical importance. Much as it tells us about the rise and fall of Roman Corbridge, it is even more eloquent to the student of general Roman antiquities. The finds made at Corbridge are already recognised as unusually valuable by archaeologists who have no special interest in the precise history of the place; when they can be concentrated in one worthy home, they will even more attract the student and researcher, and will rank among the most important collections of antiquities in the north of England.

[1] For the Samian 'applied wares' see Déchelette, ii. pp. 179 foll. A good specimen of the Castor ware, from London, is in the British Museum (M.2484); for these see C. Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv. pp. 91, 92.

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